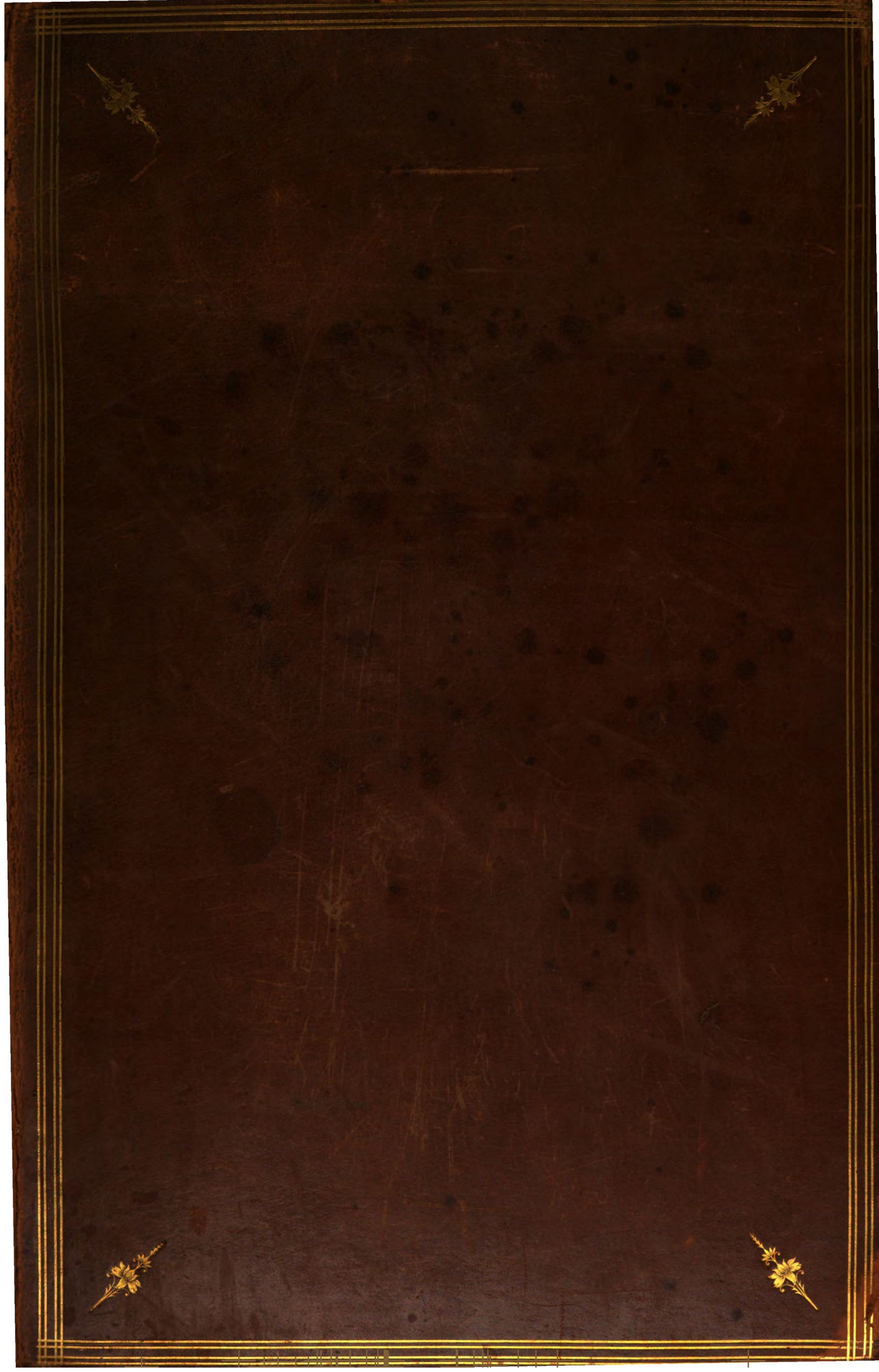
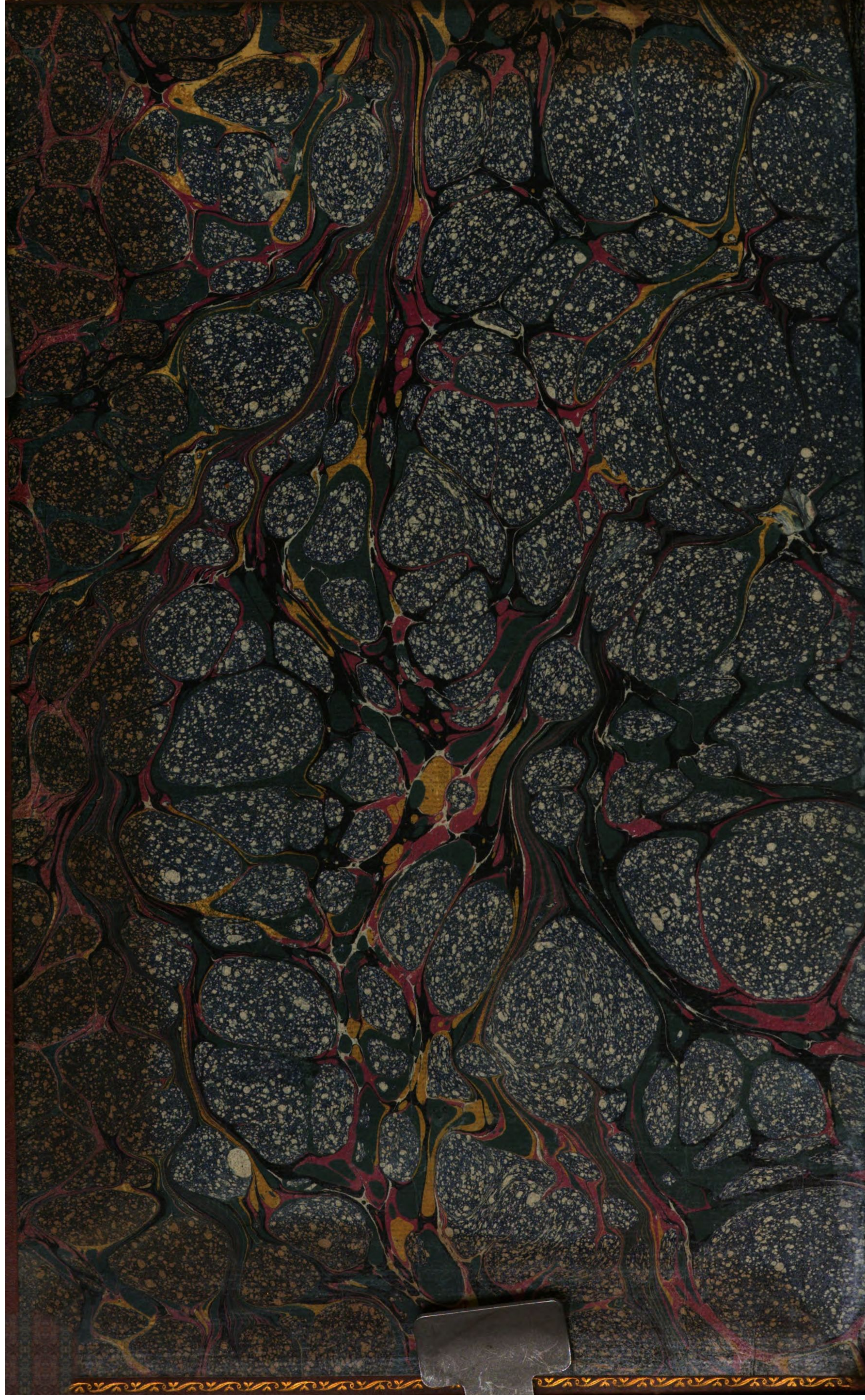
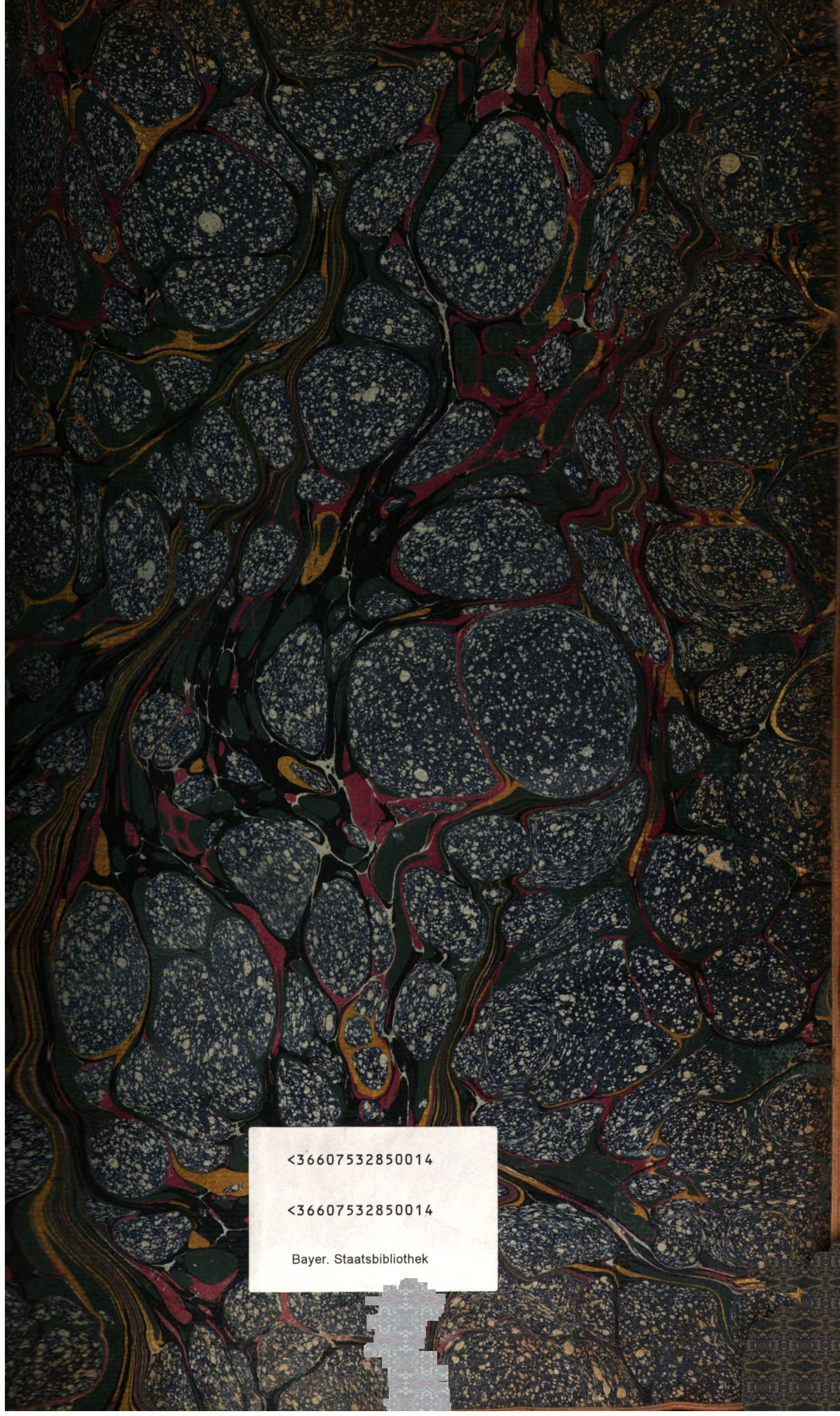








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A
COLLECTION
OF THE
STATE PAPERS

OF
JOHN THURLOE, Esq;
SECRETARY,
First, to the Council of State,
And afterwards to
The Two PROTECTORS,
Oliver and Richard Cromwell.

IN SEVEN VOLUMES.

CONTAINING

Authentic MEMORIALS of the *English* Affairs, from the Year 1638,
to the RESTORATION of King *CHARLES II.*

Published from the ORIGINALS, formerly in the Library of JOHN Lord SOMERS,
Lord High Chancellor of *England*; and since in that of Sir JOSEPH JEKYLL, Knt.
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by his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury* from the Library at *Lambeth*, the Right Honourable
the Earl of *Shelburn*, and other Hands.

The Whole digested into an Exact Order of Time.

To which is prefixed,

The LIFE of Mr. *THURLOE*:

With a Complete INDEX to each VOLUME.

By THOMAS BIRCH, M. A. F. R. S.

V O L. VII.

Containing Papers from the YEAR MDCLVIII to MDCLX.

L O N D O N:

Printed for the EXECUTOR of the late Mr. FLETCHER GYLES;
THOMAS WOODWARD, at the Half-Moon, between the Temple-Gates, in Fleet-street;
And CHARLES DAVIS, in Pater-noster Row.

MDCCXLII.

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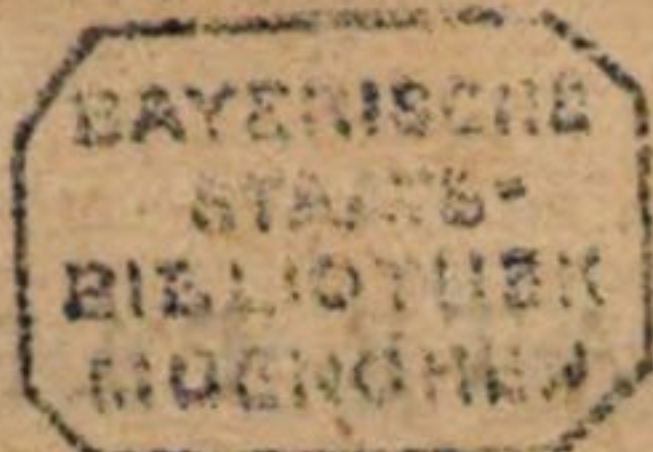
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COLLECTION
OF
STATE PAPERS

OF

John Thurloe Esquire, &c.

Major general Jephson to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

I DID, in my two late letters from Gottorp fully declare unto you the state of your A.D. 1658. affayres here, in which I find as yet noe alteration, having receyved noe aunswer from the K. eyther to the concept of the treatye, or the businesse, which soe nerely con- Vol. lviii. p. 24. cernes you of his intentions in relation 441 398 with 578. I did then likewise

inform you of my resolutions to return into these parts, to bee here, or at Hamburgh, to receyve your orders eyther to return, or how to behave myselfe for the future; for as I have formerly told you, the state of affayres is soe chainged here, as there is nothing left for mee to act upon my former instructions, nor, if I had, could I possibly yett have gotten to the king, the sea being neyther wholly frozen, nor soe melted, that boats can passe, nor yet like to bee very suddainlye; for although the sunne bee gotten to such a height, that it thawes sumthing in the day-time, yet it freezeth still very hard by night. I cannot heare certainly, whither the K. intends still to goe for a while into Sweden: if he doth, it is generally believed, hee will goe noe farther than Gottenburgh, and will bee in those parts againe the next month. Since my return hither, I have receyved two of your letters of the States Genl.

18th and 26th of February, in both which I see the care that hath been used with 599 for Sweden's

548 26 interest; and in the latter you are pleased to furnish mee with arguments to satisfye his majesty, why the money, which was promised his ministers in England, hath not hitherto been paid. Concerning which I have already severall times discourst with the K. to the same purpose; and therefore intend a while to suspend writing, until I eyther heare from his majestie, or receyve some further orders from you, after your receipt of my letters concerning the Danish peace. I have here inclosed sent you a copy of the articles of it. I cannot undertake they are authentick, but find they agree in the maine points with what

I have heard heretofore. Sir, I confesse I am soe much amazed 110 444 149 365 at the carriage of thing s here, that I can not what to advise; it the Swede hath

452 26 250 443 44 151 340 tell 508 441 36 9 50 67 45 89; but certainly 270 548 247 any to a conjunction you, and a 4 19 3 inclination 441 36 particular 7 17 19 104 6 30 31 12 67 17 30 with 321 108 4 generl e a gue or the to f o

228 8 89 62 78 6 70 365 444 protestants, there is now a greate opportunitye 441 37 40 r e e the S.G. to join us, them the Baltick sea,

23 7 89 444 599 441 264 with 475, or else to exclude 446 598, which, I doubt not, the treat y

you will consider of. I cannot yett certainly heare, what is like to be done upon 444 461 3 Poland; nobility of Poland

with 579; but it is generally reported, the 19 17 39 44 49 67 12 38 365 579 are much Austria in it.

divided amongst themselves upon the point of excluding or including 578 267 274. It is

A.D. 1658.

is sayd too, and I believe it to be probable, 443 548 refuseth 441 7 40 5 52 59 67 94 89
 them in the treat y.

446 267 444 461 24. Sir, your last letter of the 26th of Feb. was written in a strange hand, which I have not formerly beene acquainted with, of which I am forct, though very unwillingly, a little to complaine; for besides it came to mee without a name, and almost every word, both materiall and indifferent, is put into characters, (which breeds a greate deale of unnecessary trouble) the figures for the letters were written without any distinction by points, that I professe it hath beene almost two dayes worke to decypher it; and some of it I cannot yett for my life understand. The alarme I gave you in my last of the Poles and Austrians entring into Pomerania, is come to nothing but a slight incurfion of a partye, who are againe retreated. I have noe more at present, but to begg the favour I may bee still esteemed, as I shall ever indeavour to approve myselfe,

Your most affectionate and faythfull

Lubeck, 15th March, 1657.

humble servant,

WM. JEPHSON.

A letter of count Palatine, the king of Sweden's brother, to Mr. Bradshaw.

ADOLPHUS JOHANNES Dei gratia comes Palatinus, &c.

Vol. lviii.
p. 106.

FAVOREM nostrum singularem, illustris & generose, nobis sincere dilecte domine legate,

Ex insertis ad nos a generoso domino gubernatore Rigense Helmsted. 5^o hujus datis, illustritati vestræ patebit, qualis post abitum ejus ex Livonia rerum ibi facies exorta, & quod tandem Woiwoda Nassokin adeo sollicitè inquirere jusserit, & ob id suum emiserit secretarium. Retulit is, dum Rigæ degerit, prædictum Nassokin, non bonam inde polliceri sibi gratiam, quod sua culpa factum esse videt, quo minus illustritas vestra a Moscis meliori modo recepta est, prout fusius ex dicta copia videre licet. Nos cum audiremus Gedani adhuc illustritatem vestram hære, necessum esse duximus hac de re eandem certiolem facere, cujus dexteritati, & in res nostras studio committimus, quid hac in re consultum videatur. De cætero illustritatem vestram divinæ commendamus tutelæ.

Marienburgi, die $\frac{24}{14}$ Martii, 1658.

Illustritatis vestræ ad officia paratissimus,

ADOLPHUS JOHANNES.

Secretary Thurloe to Lockhart, ambassador in France.

In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner-Temple esq;

I RECEIVED yours of the $\frac{10}{20}$ th March, and find thereby, that your excellency hath not concluded the treaty, occasioned by the commissioners departing from some things the cardinal had agreed to; and particularly in two points, both which are very material, and especially the latter, which concerns the limitation of time; and truly that of the pay is so material also, that, if it be not done, it will be hard to get the men levied. Upon the second thoughts, I make some doubt about that clause in the treaty, whereby the French should be obliged to give satisfaction in case of failure of promises; which gives them an election which they will do; and it is possible they will by it find some colours of evasion, and alledge, it was not an absolute promise, but limited, and they may chuse to give satisfaction, or, at least, to pretend to it, rather than perform the other way; but I leave it to your excellency's consideration. The men are landing; but I intreat your excellency to send us the money as soon as is possible, or it will retard that service; and to return it so, that we may have it paid without delay. That which is already received, is very well remitted. It answers 55 pence half-penny the French crown; and I desire to know, whether the rest may be returned so, or not. It is necessary also for us to have a copy of the treaty, so soon as it is concluded, that we may the better know, how to govern ourselves; and it is fit to be sent by an express.

I have inquired of the price of bisket and wheat, and the prices are as in the inclosed paper, which will be the lowest it will be had for. The commodities are dear now: the hard winter hath made them so. I intreat to know what will be resolved upon therein, that if any quantity be to be provided, it may be timely known.

It is thought here very convenient to send the men over by 3 or 400 at a time, as they be ready. It will be much more easy to do it, and prevent the running-away of many of them.

them. I know no objection against it: however, it is good to let the cardinal know it, to A.D. 1658. prevent mistakes. The lowest price of the hay will be, as my last acquainted you; and that quantity, which we buy, shall be ready by the day. It were well we had direction how to have it, when it must be landed, and who is to take care of it. We long to hear what their preparations are for the next campaign, and when they will be in the field, and also what becomes of Hesdin. The cardinal may assure himself, that if any application of that kind be made to his highness, they shall be treated as rebels, and men false to their trust, not otherwise. Mr. Bordeaux was with me this afternoon, and mentioned to me, amongst some other things, his own business; which, I perceive, he thinks not to be in a very good condition. I assure you, that his highness will take it exceedingly well, if my lord ambassador were gratified with the second place, if he cannot obtain the first. It is great reason your excellency should be allowed those contingent moneys you lay out; and if you please to make return of them hither, I will take care they be paid. I beg your lordship's pardon for this trouble; but before I end, I must assure your lordship, that there are here no grounds at all for the falsehoods, which are spread up and down of our disorders. I trust, if they ever go on with this attempt, they will find it otherwise. Upon friday last the mayor, aldermen, and common-council were with his highness at Whitehall, being sent for by him. He spake to them at large, and acquainted them with the reasons, which moved him to dissolve the last parliament. His discourse greatly satisfied them; and we think in a body they will declare some things of advantage to the present affairs.

Whitehall, $\frac{15}{25}$ March, 1657.

Yours, &c.

Inclosed in the preceding.

I HAVE informed myself, and find bisket and wheaten meal to be at present according to the following prices; together with the charge that will attend to carry them within the Splinter, besides the adventure.

Bisket 12 s. 6 d. per 112 lb.	-	-	00	12	6
Bags for each	-	-	00	1	1
Freight, per C.	-	-	00	1	2
			00	14	9
Wheaten meal 10 s. 6 d. per 122 lb.	-	-	00	10	6
Cask for 1 C. meal	-	-	00	1	6
Portage, cooperage, cartridge, wharfage, per th.	00	0	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Freight per C.	-	-	00	0	6
			00	13	0

If it shall be thought fit, I shall undertake to deliver in the place aforesaid, what quantity shall be desired of bisket, free of all charges, at

Wheaten meal

provided it may be free of all custom and convoy, that satisfaction is given in point of payment, and the goods received from aboard the vessels in convenient tyme after arrival.

March $\frac{15}{25}$. 1657.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Samedy, le 23 Mars, 1658. [N. S.]

LE marchand Diest de Rotterdam declare, qu'il n'est que participant des navires prinſes Vol. lviii. par les Anglois; ne sachant rien, qu'ils soyent equippes vers Flanders, n'y portant con-P. 103. trabandes, requiert lettres de recommandation au protecteur pour ravoit ses navires. Mais en cela on fait difficulte, quoyqu' ainsy on ne soit pas enclin à le punir.

On a esté en conference avec les deutes de la comp. de Ostende touchant les dommages & outrages pretendus par le resident d'Angleterre; mais ils sont encore immutables, si qu'on ne fait qu'en faire.

Neantmoins on a escrit au protecteur touchant le sucres ou prinſes Portuguais, qu'en Angleterre on tascha de decharger. Pour les affaires du Nort, il y a apparence, qu'on renvoyera le sieur Slingelant avec des ordres doux & moderes.

On a eu une conference à ce soir avec les deutes de Munster, qui n'ont rien plus dit ny requis, que ce qui a esté desja accordé par la resolution du 2 Mars, pour estre simplement admis selon l'article 9. seulement, requirant de n'estre pas retardes jusques au consentement des 3. autres villes.

Lundy,

A.D. 1658.

Lundy, le 25 Mars 1658.

Ayant esté conference avec les deputes de Munster, le sieur Schoock & autres en ont fait rapport ; & des points proposes dans la conference a esté demandé copie par les provinces.

L'on a resolu de escrire aux admirautes, afin qu'ils avertissent les maistres de navires allants vers le Sont, à se donner garde de ce que du costé de Schoonen il n'y aura point de lumiere suspendue, comme cydevant ; parce que les Danois, qui le ont fait cydevant, ne les feront plus ; & les Swedois sans recognition ne le voudront pas faire. L'Hollande, voyant les menaces faites sur la ville de Danzigk, resume le traité pour prester de l'argent à la dite ville. Au reste (quoyque continuant l'equipage) est d'avis de ratifier le traité d'Elbing, & ajuster les elucidations le mieux qu'on peut, afin que l'on rende les ambassadeurs capables de mediation pour la paix en Pologne.

Mardy, le 26 Mars, 1658.

Le sieur ambassadeur de Spagne aura fait presenter un memoire en general, requerant, que sur tous ses memoires soit rendu response & resolu specialement pour l'admission d'un consul à Rotterdam. Item par un autre a requis satisfaction pour l'abbé de Cloosterraedt. Les commissaires de cet estat pour le traité, comme son excellence, l'avoit desja signé & feillé ; mais tous n'avoient pas leurs cachets à la main.

Messieurs de Hollande ont product leur advis provincial touchant les affaires du Nort & Ost ; qu'on doive envoyer la ratification sur le traité d'Elbing, & les elucidations vers les ambassadeurs, qui sont ou seront pas le roy de Swede pour perfectionner ce traité.

Que, ce non obstant, on continuera l'equipage de 48 navires, en suite des resolutions precedentes ; & qu'on tascher à de satisfaire aux defauts & empeschemens, qu'aucunes admirautes ont ou font en cela.

Secretary Thurloc to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

MY LORD,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

ALL that hath beene done since my last in the publique affaires is to speake with the citty about them. His highnes sent for the mayor, aldermen, and comon counsell, upon friday, and opened to them the state of our affaires ever since he took upon the government, and the principles he had governed by, and how he had carryed hymselfe towards the two last parlaments, and the reasons he had to dissolve the last of all. The citty tooke very great impressions from what he was pleased to say, and were very sensible of the daunger, that both the citty and whole nation were in from the open enemy, and other secret ones ; for H. H. did at large acquaint them with the designs of the cavalier party, and of the great preparations they are makeinge in conjunction with the Spanyard.

The common counsell met yesterday, and exprest very great affection and duty to his highnes and government, and seeme to be readye to doe all they can to assist hym in the great burdens, which are upon his shoulders ; and truly, my lord, I thinke the citty, and most other parts alsoe, are to be brought to reason and a consistencie, if the Lord give wisdom in the manadgment of affaires. The great want is money, which puts us to the wall in all our buisines. But truly, my lord, nothinge troubles us more than your condition, which I finde every body sensible of ; and this afternoone wee are to come to a meetinge with the money-men, to turne every stone for the supply of Ireland. What will come of it, I knowe not ; but there will noe endeavours be wantinge in some of your servants. Our fleet is yet before Ostend, attendinge the motion of the enemye there. It's certeyne, they are still preparinge, and have assurance of great insurrections here. It's certeyne, that Ormond was here to treat with our great men, and some that never were before in open armes against the parliament ; but I beleive his encouradgments were not soe great as hee expected ; and doubtlesse they endeavour to joyne many interests together, as that of the peeres with the presbiterians. I hope they will not gaine upon those, who are honest, of either. I writ to your lordship by the last, as to an addresse of the army in Ireland, which I judge now seasonable, the armyes of England and Scotland beinge resolved upon that way. We heare nothinge further from the Dane and Swede. I believe they are agreed upon the terms my last mentioned.

I knowe not what to say upon the proceedings had against the Irish upon the last act. I feare it cannot be dispensed with but by an act of parliament. The prudent manadgment of it upon the place will be the best way. I am

Your excellencye's most humble, faithfull,

Whitehall, 16 March, 1657.

and obedient servant,

JO. THURLOE.

General

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

THE provost of Edinburgh being, uppon the earnest request of that cittie, to attend A.D. 1658. his highness for representing the sad estate that towne is lyke to be reduced unto by their publick debts, which, though they have been well helped by his highnesses former grant, (soe as to keepe up their credit, and to hold off the extremity, which creditors would otherwise have put them to) and paying the interest and principles to the full sum of what they received by virtue of the aforesaid grant; yet, upon the examination of their accounts, I am creditably informed, the cittie is yet indebted above fifty thousand pounds sterl. and considering the readines of the magistrate to give obedience to all commands, and, according to their power, nay, even beyond their poor ability, to give assistance by lending money, and otherwise to keep forward the publick service; and that which the provost is to desire in their behalf being no way tending to the diminution of the publique revenues, but to be taken of the inhabitants of the sayd cittie, which I perceive they are generally, not only willing to, but desirous of; and considering the consequences of suffering such an antient cittie, and the chief of this nation, to be left without magistracy and government, which, if some way be not taken for satisfying their publique debts, will inevitably follow, that, according to the laws of this nation, the magistrates are lyable to the debts of this, though contracted long before their times, whereby men of quality and prudence will be scared from undertaking the magistracy: upon these, and like considerations, I am moved to intreat your help and assistance to the provost for some releefe, wherein I am perswaded you will doe a very good worke, and very acceptable both to ministry and people heere. I am, SIR,

Your most affectionate humble servant,

Dalkeith, 17^o Mar. 1657.

GEORGE MONCK.

Extract out of the register of the H. and M. L. states general of the United Netherlands.

Jovis, the 28th of March, 1658. [N. S.]

WAS once more produced in the assembly the memorandum, lately presented to their H. and M. L. by the lord resident Applebom, containing in effect, that he being certified by a letter from his king of a peace made between his majesty and the crown of Denmark, he found himself obliged to impart such good and desirable news to their H. and M. L. with an addition of civil expressions of inclination and affection for the securing and increasing of the navigation and commerce. There being also read a further memorandum of the said resident concerning the said subject; whereupon being debated, it is resolved, that this be returned in answer to the said resident's memorandum, That their H. and M. L. did receive with great pleasure the said assurance, how that by a peace concluded between the king of Sweden and king of Denmark, the troubles and inconveniences will come to cease, which of late the commerce and navigation upon the east sea have suffered; at least, that the king of Sweden on his side will not omit to contribute all that may make and tend for the increasing of the good amity and correspondence with this state, and that which may be desired of a true ally; and adding withal, that their H. and M. L. have sent and given such orders and instructions to their ministers in the Swedish court, that therewith such inclination on their side shall be effectually shewn, and that they also do expect on the side of his majesty the real effect of the said assurance. An extract of his resolution shall be sent to their H. and M. L. ambassadors with the king of Sweden and Denmark, and the duke of Brandenburg, to serve for their information.

*A letter of information.*The 18th March 1657.

CORNETT Daye in his prayer did envy much the citty of London for joyneing with the great man at Whitehall with their lives and fortunes, and said it would be the cause of much blood; and in his sermon he had these expressions, that Oliver Cromwell was noe magistrate or governor; for he was not made soe by God nor man, unless the lord mayor and court of aldermen had made him soe. And alsoe said, that Oliver Cromwell

A.D. 1658. was a jugler, and he would prove him foe by a substantiall witnesse. Many other expressions he had enveighing at the lord protector.

JOHN MARSHALL.
ROBERT TODD.

And he added to the words above exprest in saying the lord protector was a jugler, that he deserved to be sawne in pieces.

ROBERT TODD.

Secretary Thurloe to Lockhart ambassador in France.

In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner-Temple, esq;

I SHALL not trouble your excellency much by this post, save to let you know, I have received yours of the $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{3}$ instant, with Mr. Willdigoe's account, and understand thereby, that your excellency hath agreed upon all the points, which will concern the next campaign; and that you intend to send the treaty hither by an exprest, which is very necessary to be done, that we may walk by a rule in what we do. In the mean time, all possible haste is made with the levies, and hope to be very punctual with them in point of time, especially if the money be returned to us, whereof we have so great need, that the men cannot be sent away without it. I will also observe your directions about the hay, but beg also, that the sum, which that will come to, may be also provided and sent.

We have no news here at all. Things remain much in one state here; only the army grows more of a piece, and more affectionate and true to his highness every day than other. This inclosed I beg your lordship to cause to be sent to Mr. St. John. I am

Whitehall, $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{8}{8}$ March, 1657.

Yours, &c.

I know not yet to whom the hay shall be delivered. It is necessary we should know that with the first opportunity.

Secretary Thurloe to Lockhart, ambassador in France.

In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner-Temple, esq;

CONCERNING the constituting of commissioners of damages before the peace, as the motion, which your excellency hath already made therein, is acceptable to his highness, and conformable to his instructions; so also the necessity of the persons and the affair seemeth such, that you are therefore desired still to insist therein with the cardinal for the appointing and sending them over, which is the only occasion of this letter, except that of assuring you, that I am

Whitehall, $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{8}{8}$ March, 1657.

Yours, &c.

Mr. Downing, the English envoy in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

Hague, 29 March, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lviii.
p. 150.

SINCE the newes of a peace in Denmark, heere hath very little occurred. We are in daily expectation of the full execution of that peace, which many are of opinion will not be, though they seeme to have little ground to confirme that beleefe, considering the power of the king of Sweden in Zeeland, which is not lessened by the delivery of

two thousand horse by the king of Denmark to him. 468 202 227 138 144 11 270
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510 503 will very easily understand. 468 168 319 152 44 also 416 263 133 279
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462 72 136 381 393 141 149 286 141 477 go to Bromsburgh, where the plenipo-
 tentiaries of Sweden are advanced, as also the ambassador of France; and probably the
 treaty may begin there within two or three weekes, and hardly fooner, considering the
 and the y will also a ni ma te the K. Poland.

weather; 207 468 170 503 201 14 393 371 466 468 538. Truly I doe thinke, and
 L. prot.

so doth the French ambassador, that it is absolutely necessary, that 534 doe forthwith,
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without any delay, 140 40 104 33 460 426 134 141 412 477 468 543 477 141
 te ar e him; L. prot.

466 213 44 316; and by all that ever I can perceive any way, 543 may doe very much
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502 150 64 326; and the ministers 408 543 600 doe earnestly desire 306 379 468
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448, and so doeth monsieur Appleboom: and if this be not done, in all probability 468
 am ba f f a d o u r of the st. gen. e n ga

202 227 141 143 13 34 114 156 136 408 468 535 will hazard to 40 105 308
 ge him a gainst the K. Swed. a peace K. Poland.

311 326 14 310 468 536, in case that 16 427 be not made with the 538 589. This
 I write upon very serious consideration and advice. Also it is very considerable, whether it

be not necessary, and truly I thinke it is, 467 534 323 460 241 267 219 20 443 88
 that L. prot. have some bo di at B ro m

s be r g,
 140 231 134 55, the steereing of affaires there being that which is like anew to influence
 al this of the w or l d;

199 469 part 408 468 160 416 83 36; and it is beleaved, that much may there be
 f ep ar a te k. Hung. from k. Hung. co

done to 141 284 286 14 466 539 306 539, or however to prevent the absolute 254
 n j u n c t ion or E. Brand. wi t h the m.

106 68 154 107 28 145 345 408 543 502 150 65 468 90. I sent you by the last
 co p y of his treaty wi t h k. Poland.

post a 254 120 168 408 327 479 502 150 65 538; but notwithstanding thereof,
 much good may, I thinke, be done; but hast is all, this being the time of taking new

measures, and of preventing such evils as may otherwise fall out. Heere is newes, as if
 the Austrians, Poles and Brandenburgers were entering Pomerania; but I beleieve it not;

and for what concerns Brandenburg, his ministers doe assure me the contrary. I beleieve
 do no t h in g ti l l the if f u e of the treaty

he will 270 395 159 61 339 58 475 84 87 468 346 143 156 44 408 468 479
 at B ro m s be r g.

219 20 443 90 140 231 134 56.
 Ba l ca r r is,

As for 227 83 245 134 137 346, if you will have any thing done concerning 326,
 him,

you must send me authentique letters according to the tenor of the 466 106 147 63 213
 te n t h ar

t i c le of the treaty;
 148 70 25 358 408 468 479; and if I had also one or two more letters by me of that

kind, with blanks for the 388 141 408 149 61 40 426 133 141 412 143, I could
 name s of t h e pe r f on s,

make use of them as occasion should present; but if I should goe any other way, all I
 The to w ne s of Ha er l e m and

should say might be avoided. 468 477 161 107 287 408 319 286 81 41 89 207
 Le y d e n f ta t es of Holland

358 170 34 42 106 are earnestly suing to the 140 463 148 287 408 557 for a greate
 of h ce for a f ri e n d of the i r s under ha

408 302 251 305 16 46 441 42 106 34 408 468 70 135 142. They are 519 319
 n d to l. 60 wi t h d ra w the p ro te f

105 33 477 83 35; that if they will 502 150 64 37 437 160 468 122 43 466 143
 t a gainst the f ec r et wi t h England,

150 12 310 468 141 278 135 289 502 149 64 547, that then it shal be granted;
 ta m p er rin g I p r ef f

and they have been 463 90 121 286 339 55 with me, that 68 would 123 131 287 140
 e that ar t i c le l. prot. o di o us Zeland

41 467 213 150 72 31 358 only to make 534 113 267 115 524 with 558 and many
 others of other provinces, to noe purpose. It were high time, that ambassador were

heere

A.D. 1658. heere from Portugal. Though Holland be very inclinable to a cessation, yet others are very averse, untill an ambassador come. You will perceive by the inclosed, that monsieur Appleboom hath put in another memoriall since that I sent you by the last post, testify-

ing his master's intentions in relation to theis state; and though it's certaine ^{that the k. Swed.} 467 468 536

can no t lo v e the m, y et hee w o u l d at le i f
247 395 150 365 154 41 468 100, 169 289 324 162 114 154 83 34 219 358 143
t q u i e te the m for the p r e f e n t.

150 130 157 73 44 466 468 102 305 468 121 136 287 41 107 148. This is
but Holland will do what the y can to b r i d le him,

undoubtedly true; 244 557 503 270 491 468 171 247 477 21 441 36 358 326,
the m be li e v e o t h

beleeveing, and it's not possible to make 468 101 231 362 43 154 44 116 149 64
er wi f e, that his in te n t ion s ar e no t good to

286 502 141 40, 467 327 339 466 109 150 345 144 213 45 395 149 317 477
wa r d the m; Ap p le bo me hatn no an i w er to

483 133 35 368 102; and 210 121 358 241 412 322 395 205 141 160 286 477
his me mo ri al s; Holand

327 379 384 441 199 143; yet withall, as you will perceive by an inclosed, 557
hath r e f o l v ed, that the treaty of E l b in g be ra ti

322 134 287 112 82 153 279, 467 468 479 408 40 82 18 339 54 231 437 475
fi ed, but no t de li v er ed; co m p o

302 279, 244 395 149 263 362 154 286 279; so if matters be 254 90 121 113
f ed at B ro m i be r g, can oe t t

140 279 219 19 443 90 140 231 133 55, or that they 247 doe noe 231 147 150
er, the n i t f ha l be de li v er ed,

286, 468 107 71 148 141 319 83 231 263 362 153 286 279, and all shall be very
good f r i e n d s.

317 47 441 39 105 33 139.

I have delivered yesterday the examinations of the masters and mariners taken in the ship of Vandiest, in pursuance of the desire of the states general sent me the day before.

You will perceive by an inclosed, that 68 shall be againe desired ^{I to f i g ne} 477 140 69 55 390

an act co n c e r n in g the tr a d e in the e a f
205 189 254 106 28 251 134 107 339 55 468 133 437 263 339 468 40 12 141

t f e a; but l f ha l no t do i t. you r
149 142 42 12; 244 70 142 319 82 395 148 270 72 150. I shall attend 510 133

far t h er instructions
299 147 61 286 343 concerning the treaty defensive, and I thinke I shall speedily have

De w i t t
from 263 158 69 145 151 what by your last you desire in relation to the treaty marine.

De Ru i t er his ship, and the Le op ar d, take n in the S
263 447 71 149 286 327 456, 207 468 358 414 213 35, 464 104 339 468 138

t ra y t es, fa l l e n Te x e l l:
145 437 170 150 287, are 298 84 87 40 105 down to the 466 165 40 82 87: it is

go e to the e a f t f e a;
thought, that they shall 314 43 477 468 40 14 141 148 140 41 13; and it is said,

la te le v i es ar e y et go in g, and to go:
that the 355 466 358 156 70 287 213 41 170 289 314 339 55 207 477 314: but

ill will of Holland
this is an affaire that changes every week; the best measure is the 337 503 408 557 to

k. Swed.

the 536.

go in g for Ca di s in Spayne v er y f pe ed i
Here are 314 339 54 305 245 267 144 339 550 153 286 173 140 426 279 70

ly,
362, the Saint Mary, Stephen Grasby master; the Hope, which hath 30 guns, and can

carry many more, Barridon Jassen master; the St. Nicholas, with 26 guns, Jan Schellon

master; the Persian, 22 guns, Jean Tomeson master; the Notebom, 16 guns, Jesper

Notebom master, and more will be fitting speedily: these goe all from Amsterdam. By
Ca d is.

a former I gave you an accompt concerning the fleete fitting out from 244 36 346, which

it's conceived will sayle about the beginning or middle at farthest of the next month.

Ri c ha r d s co r r e f po n d e
I take one 441 25 319 132 32 138 to be the 254 132 135 287 431 106 34 44

n t of le go v er no u r. f p ar e p aines
104 145 408 358 314 153 286 395 156 136. I shall not 143 122 213 41 424

or c ha r ge intimat ion s I can;
416 26 319 133 311 to give you the best 342 345 141 70 247; but I begin to be

d ra w ne low.
33 437 161 390 very 369. I think that the touch I gave concerning the placart of the

states general prohibiting trade with Portugal, in my last memorial, which I sent you by

the last post, is enough. I am sure it will render them excuseless, if any hurt should here-
after

JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

after ensue thereupon. By this post his highnesse will receive a letter in relation to the A.D. 1658. complaint I made concerning the injuries suffered by the English merchants in the East Indyes, a copy thereof having bin this morning sent me by the states generall. I am

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your very saythfull humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

I have herein inclosed a paper to be signed for the mustering of Woodrooffe, my clerke, in the troupe, in which he is mustered at present, and hath bin for many years; and when it is signed, be pleased to send it to my house to my servant Hawley. I pray also, that I may have the commission signed, and sent to me, for Mr. Zas to be advocate for the English merchants heere: he will be very stedable to me.

Monsieur Aplebom hath sent me word, that he hath letters, that the king of Hungary hath declared the rupture with the king of Sweden, and that he is at Frankford; and that 'tis thought, that the election will not be very speedily: so that the king of Sweeden's work is cut out for him. Don Stephano de Gamara is returned hither: it's said he shall not stay above a month.

Not a word yet from major general Jephson or Mr. Meadows.

Intelligence sent from Holland by resident Downing.

Extract of the resolutions of the high and mighty lords states general of the United Provinces, 29. Mar. 1658. [N. S.]

A CERTAIN memorial of Mr. Downing, resident of the lord protector of England, Vol. lviii. &c. touching the business of captain Thyssen, who hath been set at liberty, instead P. 207. of punishing him according to the request of the said resident, in conformity to the seventh article of peace made between the said lord protector and this state; whereupon, after deliberation, it hath been found good by these presents, (according to the resolution of their lordships, dated the 16th current) to require again the lords the states of Holland, that they will take care, that by the magistrate and city of Amsterdam right and justice may be administred, according to the exigence of the business, in the case of the said captain Thyssen; and an extract of this resolution shall be given to the said Mr. Downing by the agent de Heyde to inform him therein.

My memorial this day presented to the states general.

THE underwritten resident having received certain information, that there are two ships called Binenland Verders, or inland ships, whereof the master of one is called John Curmless, and the other John Schute, loaden with great guns, and now upon their way from Amsterdam to Ghent, doth desire, that effectual orders may forthwith be given for the stop of them; and being also informed, that there go frequently all sorts of ammunition from Amsterdam in those Binenland Verders to Flanders, and that (as it is said) with the consent of the admiralty of the said city; the said resident finds himself obliged seriously to represent the foresaid evils to their lordships, who, he doubts not, will find reason to give such orders therein as may be significant, according to the treaty made by his master with them. Given at the Hague, 5. April, 1658. [N. S.]

A letter to me from Rotterdam, 5. April [1658. N. S.].

THE Newport man of war, which was at the Brill, went thence last monday, and lay just in the harbour-mouth, that if any ships came to sea without convoy, or from sea, he might snap them. It was a sloop with two guns and twenty men. It's thought she rides still here, and other of them before the Maese or about Gorée. Any small man of war would force them in; then keeping them in eight or ten days, their victuals would fail, and their men run away. A man of war of eight guns would do it, and serve to convoy English ships in and out. Indeed it is a great burthen for merchants to lie so long for convoy, and their commodities spoiled, and long returns, and the markets lost; which makes merchants make use of Dutch ships, and let our English lie without employment, because the admiralty here will grant us a Dutch convoy (tho' it be but for one Dutch vessel) at one request, and by that the little trade is forced to be driven principally in Dutch ships, which I am sure is against Englishmens desire. Yesterday the Saphire frigate was before the Maese, and brought some ships out of Ostend road; but

A.D. 1658. before the English ships at the Brill had notice thereof, she was gone again, and so were still destitute of a convoy; whereas, if it had but staid two hours, and sent in her boat, or word in by the ships, that she would stay a tide, all the ships had been with him to their joy, which have laid more than two months there for convoy. There are two Hull ships, two Boston, two Yarmouth ships, and other north-country ships. Sir, I hope you will be mindful, that once in fourteen days, or as soon as the wind serves, one of the frigats may come from before Ostend, and give notice at the Brill, that if any English ships be there, they should be convoyed over. It would be great encouragement to this traffick, and be a means to have our English ships employed instead of foreigners; for here will be every fourteen days English ships ready.

Intelligence sent from Holland by resident Downing.

Resolutions of the states general, 29. March, 1658. [N. S.] touching a proposition made to them by the deputies of Zealand for the speedy ratification of the treaty of Elbing.

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p. 148.

THE deputies of the province of Zealand have made known to the states general, that they judge it very necessary, that the ratification of the treaty of Elbing should be dispatched without delay, without expecting a final accommodation of the points of the elucidation, or any other thing; they judging thereby, that the ancient amity and alliance betwixt Sweden and this state will be the better confirmed, and the navigation and commerce of the Baltic sea assured; but that there is also a probability, that by the including into that treaty the elector of Brandenburg may enjoy the assurance desired for his countries and subjects; and that the city of Dantzick will be freed from peril of war; and that they judge it very necessary, that between those that shall be comprised in the treaty, and his majesty of Sweden, a good correspondence and amity be established; and for this purpose, that the city of Dantzick be desired to accept of the said inclusion without any delay; and that instructions be given to the ambassador Isbrants to confer with the elector of Brandenburg touching the speediest way of concluding a peace between Poland and Prussia, by the mediation of this state, joined with that of England and France; requiring also the elector of Brandenburg to continue carefully his endeavours also, that, at the request of the king of Poland, ambassadors from this state be speedily dispatched to be present at the treaty of Brandenburg. After deliberation hereupon, the other provinces demanded a copy of this resolution.

Resolutions of the states general, 29. March, 1658. [N. S.]

UPON the letters of ambassador Beuningen, now at Copenhagen, touching the affairs of the North, it hath been resolved, that they stick to their former resolutions, as far as they are applicable to the present condition; and that letters be written again to the ambassador Mazedam, now with the king of Sweden, that he shall continue his endeavours, that the act of elucidation of the treaty of Elbing may be perfected, according to the several resolutions of this state, and the instrument of the resolution of the treaty of Elbing shall be sent to the said ambassador, with order nevertheless, that it be not delivered, till all the points of the elucidation be concluded, and then the ratification to be mutually delivered; and that this their intention shall be given and communicated to the public ministers of France and England, together with the treaty of Elbing, and the points of the elucidation; that this state desires thereupon with justice, that the king of France and the lord protector, according to the offers of assurances made by their ministers, would endeavour to secure the navigation and commerce of the Baltic sea. Moreover, upon profer made on behalf of the protector, that he desires nothing for his subjects, but what will be granted to this state, propositions shall be made to the resident Downing, that an act be passed on both sides, to assure each other, and also to make a treaty of guaranty to maintain the navigation and commerce; also that conditions be agreed upon to propose to the king of Sweden touching the same; also that an extract of this resolution be sent to the ambassadors of this state, now with the kings of Sweden and Denmark.

The deputies of the province of Guelderland have declared, that they have not received orders to consent to this. They of Zealand have so far consented, as it is not contrary to their resolution of the 23d. They of Utrecht expect orders from their principals. They of Friseland and Groningen continue in the resolution taken by the states general.

*Extract out of the resolutions of the H. and M. L. the lords states general of the United Netherlands.*Veneris, the 29th of March, 1658. [N. S.]

WAS once more produced in the assembly the letter of the king of Poland writ from A.D. 1658: Posna of the 3^d of the last month, and received on the 18th instant, containing in what terms the treaty of peace was brought between his majesty and the king of Sweden, desiring to that end, that their H. and M. L. as mediators, would send their ambassadors to Bransberg in Prussia against the 20th of this month, to help determine the usual preliminaries. Whereupon being debated, it is thought fit and understood, that the lord Isbrants ambassador extr. on the behalf of this state, residing at present in the court of Brandenburg, be ordered to make what haste he can to the said place, and there to help further the peace between the two said kings, in conformity to foregoing orders, and especially according to the memorandum agreed upon for that end by their H. and M. L. on the 10th of November, 1656. and in the said memorandum the necessary credentials be forthwith sent unto him; and that this be signified to the said king of Poland in form of answer upon his said letter; and the said lord Isbrants is also to acquaint the duke of Brandenburg, was therefore necessitated to take his leave, and withal to assure him at the same time, that he found himself ordered, that when he shall be come to the said place, to communicate confidently about all passages with those that be there on the behalf of the said duke; and especially to endeavour, by all fit ways and means, that the renewed confidence between the king of Poland and the duke may be strengthened and increased, the common interests promoted, as also a good and firm peace concluded between the kings of Sweden and Poland with their allies, and interested upon the same grounds and terms, which he the said lord Isbrants, according to the foregoing order of the state, shall have communicated and made known to the said duke. An extract of this their H. and M. L. resolution shall be sent to the lords their H. and M. L. extraordinary ambassadors with the kings of Sweden and Denmark to serve for their information. The lords commissioners of the province of Zealand consent in this resolution.

The lords commissioners of the province of Zealand have, by express orders of the lords states their principals, proposed to the assembly, that their noble great lordships do judge it very requisite, that the ratification of the Elbing treaty be dispatched, the sooner the better, and exchanged against that of the king of Sweden, without retarding the same, till that the points of elucidation be concluded, their noble great lordships judging thereby, that not only the ancient amity and alliance between the crown of Sweden and this state will be renewed and confirmed, the commerce and navigation upon the Baltic sea secured, but also that it is to be hoped and believed, that, by inclusion in the said treaty, the duke of Brandenburg will enjoy his desired advantages and security for his country and subjects, and that the good city of Dantzick will be secured against all fear and danger of war; and that therefore the said city of Dantzick may be desired and admonished to accept of the said inclusion without any delay; and that all the abovesaid be put into the instructions of the said lord Isbrants; as also that his lordship do consider and agree with the duke of Brandenburg or his ministers about the speediest and efficacious means, that by the mediation of this state, with the concurrence of that of France and England, the long-desired peace in Poland and Prussia may be furthered; and that he desire the duke of Brandenburg to continue his endeavours for that end with all diligence. And that this their noble great lordships intention might be received by the other provinces, the same was put to the question; whereupon the other provinces desired copies of it.

Extract of the register of the resolutions of the high and mighty lords the states general of the United Provinces.

Friday, 29. March, 1658. [N. S.]

THE deputies of the province of Zealand have, by express order from the noble and mighty lords the states their superiors, made known to this assembly, that their lordships esteem it fit and necessary, that the ratification of the treaty of Elbing be dispatched forthwith, without any delay, and exchanged against that of the king of Sweden, without deferring the exchange thereof until the conclusion or final ascertaining of the points of the elucidation, or any thing else, their lordships judging, that thereby the ancient amity and alliance between the crown of Sweden and this state, and the navigation and traffick of the Baltic sea, will not only be assured, but also that there is appearance, that by including his highness the elector of Brandenburg in the said treaty, his said majesty may enjoy the desired security for his dominions and subjects, and the good city of Dantzick

A.D. 1658. zick freed from the danger of war; and that they also judge it most fit and necessary, that a firm amity and good correspondence be established and maintained among those, who shall be included in the treaty with his said majesty of Sweden; and that to that end the said city of Dantzick be admonished and required to accept of the said inclusion without any delay; and that it will be necessary to be ordained in instructions to the ambassador Isbrants, that he shall consult with his said electoral highness, or his ministers, concerning the most ready and capable means to advance the so desired peace of Poland, and of Prussia, by the mediation of this state, together with that of France and England, requiring also his said electoral highness carefully to continue his endeavours therein.

The said deputies of Zealand have furthermore inserted, by express order, as aforesaid, that, at the request of his majesty of Poland, ambassadors be sent with all speed from this state to be present at the treaties of Bransburg, and that the other provinces would approve of this resolution, and thereupon embrace it; whereupon having had debate, the said other provinces demanded copies thereof.

Extract of the register of the high and mighty lords, the states general of the United Provinces.

Friday, the 29th of March, 1658.

THERE hath been again represented to this assembly the letters of Mr. Beuningen, ambassador extraordinary of this state with the king and crown of Denmark, dated the second and sixth of March instant; whereupon hath been debated, and taken into consideration, the present state of affairs in the quarters of the North; and resolved and ordered, that in all they will adhere to their resolutions precedent, and succession made in their affairs, so far as they may be applicable upon the present constitution of affairs; and that Mr. Mazedam, ambassador extraordinary of this state at the court of Sweden, be again written unto to endeavour by all means and good offices, that yet once at length may be perfected and concluded the act of elucidation and interpretation upon the treaty of alliance, which hath been concluded between the commissioners of the king of Sweden of the one part, and the lords ambassadors extraordinary of this state on the other part, at Elbing in Prussia, the $\frac{1}{11}$ Sept. 1656. according to the iterated resolution made their lordships upon this subject, and especially that of the fourth of August last past; as also for the better facilitating formally that, which the lord ambassador Huybert hath heretofore reported, and in prosecution of the good intention of their lordships contained in the last clause of the said resolution of the fourth of August, the instrument or act of the ratification of the treaty of Elbing shall be dispatched formally, and sent to the said Mr. Mazedam, with order notwithstanding, that he shall not render or deliver the said instrument, or act of ratification, before all the points of the elucidation and interpretation be concluded as aforesaid; and that being done, the ratifications shall be reciprocally changed and delivered by each party; and that these their lordships sincere intentions be communicated, in the name and behalf of their lordships, to the ministers of the king of France, and of the protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, residing here; also to give and communicate unto them the treaty of Elbing, with the design of elucidation, which this state, by virtue of the resolution, desire thereupon; and also with instance, to the end that the king of France, and the said lord protector, would please, according to the offers and assurances, which their ministers have formerly made in their name, and by their order, to this state in the affair above-mentioned, to endeavour with their lordships, so as to serve to the best of their power the navigation and commerce of the Baltic sea, and all which depends thereupon. Furthermore also upon the reiterated presentation made on the behalf of the lord protector, that he will not endeavour to obtain any thing in favour of the subjects and inhabitants of the said republic of England, Scotland and Ireland, unless it were granted to this state, offers and propositions shall be made to the resident Downing, according to the resolution 21 Feb. that an act may be passed in writing for giving absolute assistance of the one part, and the other, and also for the making a treaty of guaranty for the maintenance of the said navigation and commerce; and that conditions shall be agreed upon, which may be added thereunto, as aforesaid, with the king of Sweden; and that an extract of this resolution of their lordships be sent to the lords ambassadors of this state residing with the king of Sweden and Denmark, and also to the court of Denmark, to give information thereof.

The deputies of Guelderland have declared, that they are not charged to consent in this affair.

The deputies of Zealand have consented thereunto, so far as is not contrary to the resolution of their superiors of the 23^d, which they have exhibited, and caused to be read to-day in this assembly.

The deputies of Utrecht say, that they do daily expect orders.

The deputies of Friseland and Groningen acquiesce in the resolution made by their lordships upon this subject.

Payne

Payne to Nieupoort.

MY LORD,

A.D. 1658:

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p. 144.

YESTERDAY I received your lordship's letters, with a letter and resolution of their H. and M. L. as also a second to the lord protector, about the restitution of the two sugar-prizes staid and unladen here. I presently made what haste I could to speak with the lord secretary about it; who told me, that he would read over his letters, which would require some time, and then he would give me an answer. God willing, I intend to mind him of it, and do all that I can to effect their H. and M. L. and your lordship's commands.

I have not been able to do any thing in the business of Monf. Lampsius, though I have several times spoken to the lord secretary about it, of whom I can only draw a bare promise, that he will cause the papers to be looked out.

Here is at present not much of importance to communicate to your lordship, but only the draught of a petition of the lord mayor and common-council of this city, wherein they give his highness thanks for his speech, which he made unto them; which is well taken at court, and looked upon as a great business.

Westminster, 29 March, 1658. [N.S.]

J. Crook to Nieupoort.

MY LORD,

AFTER that on saturday last I was got to Mafelant-fluys, I could not meet with an opportunity to transport myself with the mail for England; so that, to further my voyage, I went on the sunday following for Zeland, from whence I set sail on the wednesday, and this afternoon arrived here; and presently I delivered the letter of the lord resident Downing to the lord secretary of state, who with affection reiteratively asking after your health, declared, that he was very glad to hear of your welfare, and used me afterwards very civilly, bidding me welcome; and to-morrow I hope to begin to pursue what your lordship hath been pleased to give me in charge, and perform the same with as much faithfulness as is possible. I must refer myself at present to Monf. Payne's letters, to give your lordship advice of what concerneth the public.

Westminster, $\frac{29}{19}$ March 1658.

Payne to Nieupoort.

MY LORD,

Westminster, $\frac{29}{19}$ March, 1658.

JUST now Monf. Crook arrived here, who hath brought me a letter from your lordship, wherein you command me to deliver up the papers and moveables in the house to him, and to return home with as much speed as may be; which I shall do, if God spare my life, so soon as wind and weather will give way.

My lady Strickland doth present her service to your lordship and my lady, and giveth you hearty thanks for the great care and trouble, which your lordship doth continue to take for the good of her noble family.

Colonel H. Smith to Secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

THE high sherriff of Yorkeeshire hath this day sent severall prisoners to this garrison, viz. Sir Robert Hillyard, Sir Matthew Appleyard, Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Sunderland, and Mr. Thorn. Sir Jordan Croland, Sir Philip Mounta, . . . Mr. Pudsey, come in to-morrow. The sherriff said to mee, that it was by his highness orders that he sent them thither; but neither sent mee . . . nor a copy of it. However, I will secure them, till I shall know his highness pleasure. I humbly intreate you to doe mee the favour to acquaint his highness with the busynes, and be pleased to lett mee receive a line or two in answer. Sir, I have for some time secured Sir Henry Slingsby in the castle, being doubtfull that hee might discover something of that busynes, which I have formerly given you an account of; which might cause him to endeavour an escape. Since his being in the castle, hee hath endeavoured

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voured

A.D. 1658. vowed to engage captain Overton (whose companie lyes there) in the same treacherous designe, which hath beene formerly mentioned; but hath not yet proceeded soe farr with him as hee did with major Waterhouse. When the busynes is ripe, I shall dispose him according to his highnes former commands, and shall, by God's assistance, use all diligence to secure this place, and will endeavour, with the hazard of my life, and all else I can count dear to me, to render his highnes a good account of the same, both against Charles Stuart, and all his abettors, as also against all opposers whatsoever. Sir, I shall not give you further trouble at present, but subscribe my selfe,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your most humble servant,

Hull, March 19. 1657.

HENRY SMITH.

Lords of the council to the envoys of Sweden.

MY LORDS,

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p. 154.

THE counsell, upon consideration of the severall papers delivered them, as well by your lordships, as by the commissioners deputed by his majesty of Sweden, in reference to the late proceedings betweene the commissioners on both parts about the damages sustained by the people of the one state from the other, dureing the last warr betwixt this commonwealth and the United Provinces of the Netherlands, judged it necessary (being then strangers to the matters of fact) to transmitt the papers to the commissioners of his highnesse, that they might seriously consider thereof, and returne a true narrative and state of the buisinesses, to the intent, if any failure or obstruction appeared on their part, it might be removed. Whereupon Dr Walker and Dr Turner, two of the said commissioners, have returned the counsell a particular account of their proceedings containing considerations of much importance; and apprehending withall a particular answer to those papers, we have thought it most conducing to your lordships satisfaction to adjoyne hereto a cotype thereof, with our desire, that it may be communicated to the commissioners of his majesty of Sweden, with this further, that as his highnesse was desirous, upon the making of the treaty, to put the adjusting of the said damages into such a way, wherein both sides might receive just satisfaction on any pretension that either party could make, so he was willing to make it effectual, by appointing commissioners of abillity and integrity, whom he also enjoyned to manage their duty with impartiality and equal justice; and nothing could have been more agreeable to his highnesse's mind and intentions, then the bringing that affair to such an issue and conclusion, as would not have admitted of exceptions, or needed further disputes: but finding it otherwise, and that those, who were trusted with the affaire, have differed in points, which have appeared to us of great concernment, and that the matters insisted upon by his highnesse's commissioners are serious and weighty, wee know not what to say further therein, than to let your lordships know, that his highnesse will be ready to consider of any other course, that shall be found reasonable and equal, for reconciling of what is in difference betweene them, that so the end of the treaty may be accomplished in the just satisfaction of those, who have been unjustly damaged, and to manifest, that his highnesse is desirous to performe all acts, not only of justice, but of respect and friendship, to his majesty of Sweden, and to his subjects, as he shall have occasion.

Whitehall 19th March, 1657.

To the lord generel Fleetwood.

Vol. lviii.
p. 161.

THE king of Sweden is in Sweden: he hath sent two embassadors to the king of Denmark, Monf. Coyet and another, who were honourably entertained; and it is thought a more near alliance will be made between the two crowns.

Resident Bradshaw is arrived here in safety.

Hamb. 30th March, 1658. [N. S.]

To

To the Venetian agent.

Antwerpe, 30. March, 1658 [N. S.] A.D. 1658.

AT last the marshal Hocquincourt hath delivered up Hesdin to the government: he is at Brussels. This is a good beginning, and doth presage well. This city doth still oppose the forbidding and proclaiming of the placart for prohibiting commerce with England. The truth is, we should lose more by it than they of England; and it is a thing only endeavoured to be set on foot by king Charles, who thinks to get something by it; his allowance here failing him, having great want of money.

Vol. lviii.
p. 163.*Sir Charles Coote to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.*

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

THE survey of your lordship's estate in this country not being yet finished, nor the returne of your lordship's purchased land, which I writt to doctor Gorges for to be sent by Mr. Cuff, come to my hands, I cannot at present give your lordship with what progress I have made in the settlement of your estate here, which this inclosed will particularly set forth. I have used my utmost endeavours to advance the rents, and have at last brought it to this issue, that if your lordship will accept of the rents mentioned in this rent-roll, the tenants will submit unto the same; but till your lordship approve thereof, nothing is conclusive. Most of them, as will appear by their names, are English, and such as will make improvements on your lands, though but for seven yeares; onely my lieutenant colonel insists on a lease of 21 yeares, and will engage to repair the castle of Lismore, and to bestow 200 l. thereon, and on the lands; and I humbly conceive he may deserve that encouragement, if your lordship think fit. By this accompt it appeares, your lordship's lands, with the towne, will yield 668 l. 5 s. besides som lands, that are not put in for, which will make it somewhat more; and there is yet wanting of your lordship's proportion, which the surveyor is about, 1782 acres, which lyes in a waste country on the Shanon side, and at the present, I fear, will not yield much; yet it is good land, and nobly wooded, and in the future may rise to a considerable matter.

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

I have sent your lordship herewith the copy of Richardson's graunt for his lands, that your lordship's counsel may advise thereon. I am humbly of opinion, it lyeth in your lordship's power to take the lands he holds into your hands, and to pay him his 36 l. annuity, and that will likewise increase your lordship's rent. For the other 14 l. he hath a house, 25 acres of land, and the fayres and markets, out of which he cannot be put.

The tenants being at an uncertaintye, I humbly desire your excellency will be pleased to signify your approbation hereof, or how your lordship would have me proceed. And humbly kissing your lordship's hands, I remaine,

MY LORD,

Your excellency's most humble,

Portamna, March the 20th, 1657.

and faythfull servant,

CHA. COOTE:

Mr. Downing, the English resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

ADMIRALL Opdam sends the berer heereof, his cornett, to buy in England five horses for himselfe, and five for the Rhyne grave governor of Mastricht, and tearing lest there may be at present some stoppe upon the exportation of them, the admirall and my lord Neuport have both earnestly entreated me, that I would write, that a passe may be granted to the berer cornett Marine for tenne geldings. I pray therefore be pleased, that he may speedily have such a passe. I have, since my coming hither, found very much civility from Opdam. Presently after my coming hither, he was one of the first came to visite me, and is a person of great worth.

Vol. lviii.
p. 167.

This day we have news by the Hamborough post, that the king of Denmarke hath delivered up the garrisons in Schonen to the king of Sweden, and that the 16th instant a regiment of Swedes marcht from Zeland to the mayne on that side; and the king of Sweden writes himselfe, that all is very well between him and the king of Denmarke; so that I see not what hurt can be done in those parts by any navall forces to the Swead, that treaty

being

A.D. 1658. being exequuted. The Texell is not yet open; but many of the new-levyed forces for the king of Denmarke are on shipboard to goe for Denmarke; but I think, and so doth Monf. Appleboom, that it's better that they should goe than stay; for that otherwise most probably they would be gott into Flanders, or into the service of the king of Hungary; so that, I think, his highnesse now need not be sollicitous thereabouts; but certainly it's

el. of Brandenburg

most absolutely adviseable, that a publique minister be sent to 543; all his highnesse

friends here doe earnestly desire it, and it may have a great influence to help him 306

j o y n in g his fo u r c es wi t h the k. of Hung.

67 111 168 104 339 53 327 304 152 137 25 287 565 145 61 468 539. He hath now

on fo o t f i x t e c n thous. men, p r i n c e v

412 304 112 145 140 67 163 466 39 104 474 380, and is a 120 441 105 251 154

e r y g u i d a b l e , a m b a f f a d o r o f t h e f t . g e n . o r d e r

40 441 318 336 79, and the 202 227 140 449 416 408 468 535 hath 429 263 131

s t o g o t h e n c e ,

140 477 314 468 105 251, which gives the great advantage and oppertunity; but it must be done quietly. Pray testify your respect to Opdam in his cornett, and tho' there be noe prohibition to carry out horses, which I am ignorant of; yet, as a token of your respect, seeing it's desired for more securenesse, let him have the passe. I am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your very faithfull humble servant,

Hague, 30. March, 1658. [N. S.]

G. DOWNING.

If you did think fitt so farre to oblige Opdam, as that he might have them custome-free.

The king of Sweden is gone to Gottenburgh, to meet with the estates of Sweden, and his queen; but it's apprehended he will stay but little time there. He hath sent lately forces into Holsteyne.

The reason why they desire this, is, lest a prohibition should come out before his horses should be gott out of England, though there should be none for the present.

The in c l o f e d p r o p o f i t i o n o f d e p u t y
468 339 25 365 140 279 119 443 431 140 67 475 412 408 of the 263 120 153 475
e s o r Z e l a n d

287 408 558 is of very great consequence; and it is what I formerly gave you an account

p r o m i f e d m e m o n f i e u r H u b e r t ;

was 122 443 381 141 279 379 by 384 104 142 68 40 152 132 331 231 134 150; so

n o w P o l a n d a c t a l l o n e . v i o l e n t t h a n

that 397 553 must 189 199 111 390. None more 155 70 114 82 40 110 151 468 109

Nieuport a gainst the k. of Swed. a g r e e a t m e a n e s t o h i n d e r

527 11 310 468 536, and hath bin 15 54 132 42 219 379 205 287 so kind that

peace by f u g g e f t i o n s , l . p r o t e c t . w o u l d n o t , n o r c o u

427 239 140 154 53 311 140 475 412 145, that 534 501 395 150 395 137 254 156

l d d o n o t h i n g f o r t h e k . o f S w e d e n .

82 35 270 105 111 470 305 468 536.

Mr. Downing to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. lviii.
P. 169.

SATURDAY last I wrote to you by admirall Obdam his cornett, wherein was inclosed a proposition made by the deputies of Zeland in the states general, touching the treaty at Elbing, whereof another copy is herein inclosed. I pray let the cornett have accordingly a passe for 10 geldings; for my credit is engaged in it, he and Neuport having both earnestly desired it, and I have found much civility from Obdam; and if it might be custome-free, I think it were well bestowed: however, I pray lett him not be delayed for the passe.

the k. of Swed.

ft. gen.

Concerning 468 536 his intention toward the 535, this is certaine, that he desires to

carrie v e r i e f a i r e w i t h t h e m .

249 152 39 441 298 67 131 40 500 468 88. Upon saturday last Appleboom had new

orders to communicate to the states general the present good understanding between 537

and him, t o k e e p t h e m f r o m e n g a g i n g a g a i n s t

207 326, thereby the more 477 350 284 468 89 306 41 104 308 312 105 53 11 310

him;

316; and the newes of the king of Hungaryes having declared the warre against the king

of

of Sweden, will make him much more of that mind, as alsoe it will give him a very great A.D. 1658. advantage against him, and keep them from engaging, who otherwise, had the king of ^{Holland,}

Sweden begune, would have bin against him; but of this be assured, that 557, and especially 556, hath all the 337 intentions 12 310 326 imaginable. At the place above are

for the ship s of war
305 475 456 138 408 487 fitting out; and the intentions of them can only be against
k. Swed. intend

the 536. They 341 to make elucidations of the treaty of Elbing, and with a good
f le et

46 358 289 to demand the granting of them; and for the better effecting thereof,
i ti r r e up the el. Brand. the y can.

to 140 475 133 137 40 522 468 543, and whom else 468 170 247. This is certainly the intention; but the forces in Schonen being now rendred up (as they are) to the king of Sweden, I see not what hurt can be done in those parts; and the king of Sweden is gone to Gottorp, to meet the states of Sweden, and his queene, so that I think you may principally intend the other affaires. It's certayn, that a main reason, why
Amsterdam k. of Portugal,

566 hath been so ready of case to promise a cesation of armes with the 541, hath been to be the more at leasure to mind what may concerne the North; but that affaire hath outrunne all counsells. There are a great part of the new levyes for Denmarke now on board to goe for Denmarke; but if they had not gone thither, they would have been gotten into the king of Hungary or king of Spayne's forces; and the captains having the whole money, the king of Denmark had better have the men than nothing. I am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Hague, April 1. 58. N. S.

Your very faithfull humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

Ormond in England, the la di Wi l mo t

If 576 hath been 339 547, 468 355 267 502 81 384 145 is his great friend and intimaet, and must have been very privy to it, I think, and to his designs.

Secretary Thurloe to Lockhart ambassador in France.

THIS post hath brought me no letter from your excellency. We do here very much long to hear the certainty of Hesdin. Those at Calais writ uncertainly thereof. Some say, that there are forty waggons of provisions cast into it from Flanders, and that Normandy also is in a rebellion; neither can the French ambassador here give any certain account of the state of that affair, but, I perceive, fears the worst. We also desire very much to hear of the preparation for the field, and when they will be ready to march. Nobody is yet come about the hay, to see it paid for, and so we shall in the levies, although your express is not yet arrived with the agreement your last mentioned. This place affords no news at all, and indeed my want of health causeth me to beg your pardon, if I already end with the subscribing me

Whitehall, ^{22 March,}
1 April, 1657.

Yours, &c.

Capt. Lingwood to general Fleetwood.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

THIS day I apprehended and tooke into custody a Spanyard, who came hither for Vol. lviii. suffrage into France, with letters and papers written in Spanish, and one letter from p. 194. Mr. Antho. Ferdinando to one Mr. Gillyard, a French merchant in this towne; and another written to a merchant in Deep, both written in French, which I heere present your lordship with; as also the oath of this bearer, Richard Harrison, (one of my soldiers) concerning the Spanyard's confession to him in Latin, with all the other papers I could finde about him.

My lord, I humbly crave the understanding of your lordship's pleasure concerning him as speedily as may be; for he hath litle mony. It is apparent he was a prisoner in Chelshy colledge, and got away by bribing the centinell, and Antho. Ferdinando had him in his house twenty days, as this bearer acknowledges. Hee confest to him in Latin, which caused mee to send this bearer rather than another, because this last clause of Ferdinando

A.D. 1658. is not mentioned in his affidavit. And, with a reall tender of my most humble service to
your lordship, I am

Rye, 22. March, 1657.

Your lordship's humble faithfull servant and soldier,

LIO. LINGWOOD.

The deposition of Richard Harrison.

Vol. lviii.
p. 192.

RICHARD Harrison, of the ancient town of Rye, in the county of Suffex, a soldier under the command of Capt. Lionel Lingwood, in the regiment of colonel Gibson, the two-and-twentieth day of March, 1657. came before Thomas Marshall esq; and now mayor of the said town of Rye, and did voluntary depose, laying his hand on the holy evangelist, that this present two-and-twentieth day of March he happened to be in company with a man, who came as a passenger to go over into France, and pretended himself to be a Portugese; but this deponent falling into some discourse with the said man in Latin, the said man told the deponent, that he was a Spaniard, and had been lately in prison in Chelsea college near London, and by giving money to the centinel had made his escape thence; and since the time of his escape he had been in the house of one Ferdinando a merchant in London, and now was come down to get passage over sea; and he also told this deponent, that Ferdinando did furnish him with all the boots, and other things necessary for his travel; all which this deponent doth affirm, that the said man, who calleth himself by the name of Franciscus Ferdinando, did declare to this deponent, and in witness whereof he hath hereunto set his hand, the day and year first above-written.

RICHARD HARRISON.

The above-named Richard Harrison, the seventeenth Day of March, 1657. aforesaid, did depose as above before me

THOMAS MARSHALL, mayor.

An information.

The 22. March, 1657.

Vol. lviii.
p. 200.

DAY delivered himselfe in his prayer in these words: *Thou hast discovered unto us this treacherous cittie, that they will live and dye with this man of mischeife.* Portman, Courtney, Lawson, Overton, were mentioned by him, and that they may sympathise with the impris'ned ones.

ADAMS.

King of Portugal to Mr. Downing, the English resident in Holland.

In the possession of the rt. hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

GEORGE Downing, much health from the king our lord to you. By information from Francisco de Mello, my embassador to his highness the most serene protector of the commonwealth of England, and by letters from Jeronymo Nunez d'Acosta, my agent in Amsterdam, I understand the good-will wherewith you endeavour for an accommodation and peace between these kingdoms and the states general of the United Provinces. And because I hold myself much obliged by this your procedure, I do hereby shew myself thankful, and let you know, that I much desire to have an occasion, that you may prove how much I am pleased therewith, and the will I have to shew it unto you upon all occasions, which shall be offered to Don Ferdinando de Faro, whom I send for my embassador to the states.

Written in Lisbon, the 2^d of April, 1658. [N. S.]

By the KING.

RAYNHA.

To George Downing, resident for the most serene protector of the commonwealth of England to the states general of the United Provinces of the Low Countries.

Major

Major general Jephson to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

I HAVE this day receyv'd yours of the 12. inst. by which I perceyve that the two A.D. 1658. letters I wrote from Gottorp were then not come to your hands; in which I gave you intimation of the conclusion of the treaty betwixt the two northren kings, the conditions whereof do very litle differ in all mens relations, though I have not as yet receyv'd any authenticque copy of the articles. I likewise told you in my last from Lubeck of my purpose to retyre hither to expect your farther orders, which I hope will be for my speedy returne into England; for after my beeing absent 18 months from mine owne family, (upon the publique score) first in the parliament, and since here, you cannot blame mee for my earnest desyre to goe home. I cannot fancye any other reason, which hath hindred the king of Swede from giving an awnswer to my propositions I have made to him by your commaunds, then your non-payment of the money promist him, unless it be, that he expects a person better qualifyed to treat with him, according to former promises. Whilst I saw a necessity of proceeding in your businesse, I have not complain'd; but bee pleased to pardon mee, if I now tell you, that the hast, wherein you sent mee away, forc't mee to accept of such a parcell of fearvants, as have not only grived mee in seeing God dishonoured in mine owne familye, but put mee beyond my ordinary patience in my particular concernments; all which increaseth my desyre of returning home: for if it were at my owne free election, I would not endure that single trouble for more then I am willing to mention. There will come shortly a convoy for the cloth-ships, which you may either please to order to carry mee back, or give mee leave, as I formerly desyred, to goe over land into Holland. The king of Swede's returne to these parts I find very uncertaine, although 'tis said, he will bee here before the end of Aprill. The Poles have in their assembly at Warsovia (as is generally reported) concluded to make a peace with the king of Sweden, excluding the house of Austria; but how the electour of Brandenburg is inclined, or ingadged in that basienesse, I cannot certainlye know; though some say hee oblidged himselfe, before hee knew of the king of Swede's successes, in a peace with the house of Austria for 10 yeares, which it's possible hee may now repent. If it bee soe, the newes of the Turkes intention and preparation to invade Transilvania and Hongarie (which is in the English gazette) hath much fild these parts. I receyved letters from Mr. Bradshawe, who is come back as farre as Dantzick, and intends to take the first opportunity to returne hither. The intimation of expected disturbances in England add somthing to my desyre of being at home, as fancying I may be some way or other usefull to his highnesse there; but I must submit to God's providence, and his commaunds; and soe take leave of you, and remaine,

SIR,

Hamburgh, 23. Mar. 1657.

Your most faythfull and affectionate humble servant,

WM. JEPHSON.

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

I RECEIVED yours of the 16. instant, by which I understand you intend to send Vol. lviii. Drywood, Short, and Medlicott downe, and one of the treasurers to bee heere, which P. 184. will all doe very well together. And for Mr. Short, wee shall bee able to charge him with 20,000 l. by the bookes we have, though there is one day-booke, that Mr. Bilton will nott bringe forth; and I hope wee shall bee able to charge them all perticularlie, when one of the treasurers comes with them; and if there bee any papers found, that concerne this bisnesse, it would doe very well they were sent downe against they come, that wee may prepare every man's perticular charge. I never heard of the like intended knavery of soe many knaves together in my life, as will be made appear to their faces, when they come; and if they doe nott some of them confesse how it stands, when they come heere, it will goe hard with them. Heere is noe newes, butt things are quiett and well; which is all at present from

Your affectionate humble servant,

Eden. 23. Mar. 1657.

GEORGE MONCK.

I heare there are gone uppe to petition for the place of master of workes in this country, and that there is two gone uppe to London about itt. There is a standing pay for

A.D. 1658. for itt; but I desire you will acquaint his highnesse, that the governours and ingineers in the severall garrisons will bee much more carefull, then these two Scotchmen, that are gone uppe about it; and therefore I desire you will prevent the granting of itt: one of them is col. Lockhart, a citizen of Edenburg.

*The examination of major Robert Harley, taken in the Tower, 23. March, 1657.
[By secretary Thurloc.]*

Vol. lviii.
p. 185.

SAITH, That the paper now mentioned to him, wherein are severall names written, and found in his lodgings, was delivered to him some years since, viz. about three or four years since; but doth not remember who delivered to him, nor knows he any of the persons in the paper, save Walter Waunklyn, and Jeffery the coachman; but saith, that the paper was delivered to him a list of those persons, who served under Sir William Waller in the late wars, and that intended to petition for their arrears; and wherein they desired his assistance; and being asked, who writ the said paper, he saith he doth not know.

Being asked further about some discourse, which should be between him and Sir William Waller touching the marquis of Ormond being in London, saith, that all the discourse he had with Sir William Waller touching the said Ormond was at the house of the said Sir William Waller in Westminster, which was occasioned by what was in the Diurnal about Ormond's being here; and this examinant supposeth and remembers, that he said, that the cavaliers spake of great matters, which Ormond had done here; and some such words as those passed, but what the particulars were, he doth not well remember; but saith, that some others were by at that time, as Mrs. Popham the widow. And being asked, whether he said not then, that he believed that Ormond had spoke with some, that had spoken with nobody, saith, that he doth not particularly remember; but that he spake them at other times, and that the reason of his so saying was, because he knew by experience, that the cavalier party did use to give out, that they had engaged severall persons, which they had never spoken with.

Being asked what discourse he hath lately had with major John Wyldeman upon the public affairs, saith, that in respect he perceives, that what he shall say will not be believed, that therefore he holds it best for him to say nothing in the business further than that he hath had no discourse about public business. Being further asked, whether there was not some discourse between him and his elder brother col. Edward Harley, about some discourse his elder brother had with Sir William Waller about the coming in of Charles Stuart, and touching Ormond's being here, he saith, he had not, nor doth he know, that his elder brother had any such discourse with Sir William Waller. Being further asked, to what purpose the two suits of arms were, which were found in his lodgings, saith, that they were made for the year 1648. when the insurrection was through the nation, and that they have been in London ever since, and were not fitted up since that, nor were they ever used; but saith, that if his highness would have given him leave, he would have ventured his life for the parliament party, if Charles Stuart had come in.

The said major Harley being desired to sign this paper, he doth refuse to set his hand to it, unless he was first advised with council; but saith it is all true to his knowledge.

Lockhart, ambassador in France, to secretary Thurloc.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Vol. lviii.
p. 187.

I HAVE been all this morning in expectation to have seen Mr. Colbert, whom the cardinal promised to send to me, that all things might be adjusted both concerning the levy money and the hay; but having just now received a note from him, which excuses his coming till the afternoon, and desires me to send Mr. Wildegoes to his office this afternoon, to receive some more money upon the account of the levy; so that till the next post it will be impossible for me to give your lordshipp the cleare state of these two affairs; only this farr I can give you an account concerning the levy money: there was sent over by the former bills 53692 livres 3 sols 12 dm. and by the inclosed 9945 liv. 19. which, added to the former, makes in all 63638 livres; so that there will yet remaine to be received and turned over 44362 livres, which will complete the 36000 crownes, or 108000 livres. The foresaid remainder of 44362 livres shall remain in Mr. Wildegoe's hands, who is to receive it, till your lordshipp will lett me knowe, whether you can make a more advantageous bargaine for the remitt of it with Mr. Noell, unlesse your lordshipp's next letters command the remitt of it upon the terms can be had in this exchange.

My

My lord, I hope Mr. Swift will have waited on you long before this can come to your A.D. 1658. hands. I sent him with a copy of the treaty by the last post. I begg leave to renew the humble desires I then troubled you with, for your protecting me, and obtaining my pardon for not having been able to conclude that treaty upon more advantageous termes. The French ambassador hath, in all his letters of late, represented the state of affairs in England very much to their advantage. I beseech your lordship so to take notice of it to him, as he may be encouraged to continue his so doing. Charles Stuart seems to have quitted all hopes of carrying thorough his design against England this spring. I shall endeavour to have commissaries at Mardyke time enough to receive what soldiers or hay shall be sent thither. The court moves from this the beginning of next weeke. There are yett hopes left of accomodating the business of Hesden, tho' 400 of the enemies are entrenched in the faubours of it. I am in all humility and sincerity,

May it please your LORDSHIP,

Your most faithfull

Paris, Aprill 3^d, N. S. 1657 $\frac{7}{8}$

and obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

24th Martii 1657 $\frac{7}{8}$.

WHAT you write of the city, and of the inclinations of almost all others to a ^{In the possession of} conformity, is to me great and good newes; although, perhaps, as to the city, their ^{Will. Cromwell esq;} deliverance from the fear of sending money might be some cause, why they seemed the more cheerful in their expressions. However, it will not be amiss to cherish this good disposition in them. As for our supply, I heartily thank you for your constant care therein. Mr. Standish being dispatched upon that affair, is as much as was left in my power to do, in effect whereof I shall labour to acquiesce. This week our address was put in hand, being committed to all the generall and field officers, which then happened to be in Dublin. There were present the major-general, (colonel Sankey, lieutenant-colonel Nelson, Dr. Carteret, major Smith, and major Lowe, Anabaptists) Dr. Jones, late scout-master-general, with lieutenant-colonel Purefoy, and major Read, who are no speakers. Various forms were produced and scanned; and after much (though moderate) debate upon each of the several parts, and wordings of each, that which we herewith send you was cheerfully and unanimously agreed to by all, except only major Low, who could not desire, that the government should be settled on such a basis, as should be most suitable to the constitution of these nations; saying, that those words implied a return to kingship; though some of his brethren, as Sankey and Carteret, replied, that in case kingship were really most suitable to the constitution of these nations, that then they would desire it. This agreement being made, was forthwith dispatched by those gentlemen into all the quarters, to be subscribed by all the officers and soldiers. How it will speed, time will shew, altho' we hope well. Your advice concerning the oath of abjuration is and hath been followed already to the best of our power. I have also sent the description of a monster, born this last week at Youghall, being the extract of a letter from the father thereof to Dr. Harrison. I remain

Yours, &c.

Pray acquaint his highness, that I received his commands concerning my cousin Tom Steward of Stuntney but upon Saturday last; and I shall endeavour to give him a good account thereof, as soon as the nature of the thing will permitt.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to lord Broghill.*

MY DEAR LORD,

24th March, 1657 $\frac{7}{8}$.

I AM glad to hear of my lord of Kildare's good successes. Your lordship finds out ^{In the possession of} ways to oblige us all. As to what your lordship propounds concerning the ^{Will. Cromwell esq;} ministers advance, the whole business of the maintenance is under consideration, and is grown to that scurvy pass, that I have desired a meeting to be at Dublin, on the 23^d of the next month, of about 20 the most eminent ministers in the nation, to consider of regulating that affair, wherein the glory of God is so much concerned; the result of which meeting will give your lordship an answer as to the matter of advance, &c. Altho' I do not in the least

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G

doubt

A.D. 1658. doubt of the citty's affection to his highness, yet what your lordship said was as well a wise as a witty guess, viz. that their being delivered from the fear of lending money made them courageous in speaking gallant words for his highness. Fl. whom you thought averse to parliament, seems to tell me, that their debates will at last resolve into that. The advancing of 3 months assessments to men well-disposed would be nothing; but to others the groan of a camell. We have this week been about our address; the copy and manner of passing it Mr. secretary has. I would not have it much spoken of, till every cloud of doubt, whether it will pass current, be over. The party, which we might suppose would most cross it, were most numerous, when it was debated; and yet concluded with affection enough for it, it being drawn *extempore* before them, all other preconceived forms being laid aside. We long to hear how Mr. Standish speeds about money; but I will say no more till then. I remain,

Yours, &c.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to general Fleetwood.*

DEAR BROTHER,

24th March, 1657.

In the possession of
Will. Cromwell esq;

AS to your main point of lending 500 of our old soldiers, I answer, that our aims are to reduce the charge, but not the force; though, till we get money, we can do neither. I take kindly your expounding such a thing; and thank you for the freedom you give me to deny it. Truly if your necessities be such as cannot be supported with less prejudice than by having them from hence, we must acquiesce in that particular, for the general good and safety. I very much fear, that the Jamaica expedition carried away many of our best men, such as were fit for extraordinary undertakings. For those, who had the hearts to go upon a baffled design with so many disadvantages, must certainly be such, as we should most want upon service; insomuch that I have been apt to think it had been discretion to have kept those, who had shewed thoughts most willing to go; and doubtless, if there had been any danger imminent, that had been the better course. I say again, that since you have given me notice of your desires, I will bethink how we may accommodate you with general safety, which we will demonstrate must suffer by our yielding, or else we will not refuse to furnish you. As for sending fresh men abroad, I fear it will not become the honour of the nation; altho', in case of invasion or insurrection at home, I think it safe to look to what is next us. The officers here have agreed upon an address to his highness, which is sent to the several regiments to be subscribed. I suppose you will have an account of particulars from others. Wherefore I forbear, and remain, &c.

The king of Portugal to the states general.

Lectum den. 22 Julii, 1658. [N.S.]

Vol. lviii.
p. 105.

CELSI potentisque status, ego dominus Alphonsus dei gratia Portugaliæ rex, Algarviorum ultra citraque mare Guiniæ in Africa dominus, conquestæ navigationis commercii cum Ethiopiæ, tum Arabiæ, Persiæ, Indiæque, &c. vestris celsis potestatibus, ut iis, quos veluti amicos mihi propeos valde amo ducoque, salutem plurimam mitto. D. Ferdinandus Telles de Faro oppidorum de Tamarosa et de Carvallio dominus, commendatarius commendarum Campanhanii, Murcia, Azerii, Nini, ordinis Jesu Christi assertoris nostri gubernator, præfectusque generalis Brasiliæ status, vestras adit celsas potestates, ut iis tanquam meus legatus desiderium proponat, quo jamdiu afficior, inter hæc regna quæ nobis subsunt vestrasque celsas potestates cujusdam firmissimæ pacis foedus ineundi, utque ejus missione jurgia deleantur, quæ, ut amicitia mutuusque amor, qui inter hæc nostras semper extitit nationes, frangeretur, occasione fuerunt, ab illo expecto ita se gesturum, ut ejus persona legatioque vestris celsis potestatibus non sint ingrata, præcipue cum id ad quod mittitur negotium, conferre conficereque debeat, cum interventione regis christianissimi mei fidissimi fratris consanguineique, tum etiam domini protectoris republicæ Ang. qui, ut credi debent, media æqualia et justa inquirent utriusque parti convenientia. A vestris celsis potestatibus enixe deprecor prædictum meum legatum benevole audire, eumque breviter expedire dignentur, et in omnibus, quidquid ex nostra parte dixerit, vestris celsis potestatibus ad integram fidem adhibere. Celsi potentisque status, quos ut mei amicos propeosque magno prosequor amore magnique facio, Deus Opt. Maximus eos in suam recipiat protectionem. Datis Ulissiponæ, 4. Aprilis, 1658. Signatum,

REGINA.

Heads

Heads of a treaty, to be made with the king of Sweden, for a nearer union, &c. [in the hand-writing of secretary Thurloc.]

March 25. 1658.

1. **SAVEINGE** all former leagues and confederacyes made and ratefied betweene the A.D. 1658. most serene protector of England, &c. and the king of Swethland, this confederation shal be defensive and offensive betweene them; their kingdomes, cuntryes, people and subjects, against the kinges of Spayne, Hungary and Poland, and house of Austria, and all others who shall adhere to them, or ayde or assist them, directly or indirectly; privately or openly; or shall molest the free navigation and commerce, either in the Baltique sea or Ocean. In the possession of the right hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

2. That the kinge of France, states general of the United Provinces, and such other states and princes as shal be agreed upon between these confederates, shall not only be admitted, but shall be invited into this confederacy; and that ambassadors, or other publique ministers, be sent from both these confederates to such princes and states for this purpose.

That these confederates, with the first opportunitie and occasion, shall with their forces, both at land and sea, invade and prosecute the sayd common enemies, and their adherents, &c. *prout* in the 2^d article.

3. And forasmuch as the most serene kinge of Sweden lyes most comodious to invade the kinge of Hungary, and that part of the house of Austria, who, out of their boundlesse desires to encrease his dominions, and put the yoake of his servitude upon the necke of all his neighbours, hath broake the treaty of Osnaburgh, and is likely thereby to distract the whole empire: it is agreed, that the king of Sweden shall, with an army consisting of thousand horse, and thousand foot, invade the dominions of the kinge of Hungary in Germany, and prosecute the warre against him there to his utmost power.

4. That the better to enable hym to make the invasion expressed in the foregoinge article, it is agreed, that his highnes the lord protector shall, at the charges and expences of the said kinge of Sweden, and accordinge to the accompt and calculation annexed to this treatye, shall leavy, for the services of the said kinge foot-soldiers, under good and sufficient officers; and shall send them into any part of the kinge of Sweden's dominions, borderinge on the ocean, to be conducted by him to his aforesaid army.

5. That the said men shall be received into the pay of the said kinge, from the tyme they shall land in any of the dominions of the said kinge; and be continued therein untill their departure out of their service: and for securitie of payment, the said king shall deliver, &c.

6. Whereas his highnes the lord protector, in respect of the scituation of his cuntryes and dominions, lyes most convenient for prosecuting the warre against Spayne; it is agreed, that his sayd highnesse shall, at his owne costs and charges, with his first conveniency, provide and furnish a fleet consisting of shippes, fitted and equipped with all thinges necessary for the warr, and carrying thousand men; and with them shall, as well in the English seas as in the Ocean southward, make course upon the sayd common enemy, and endeavour to destroy his navigation and commerce to the West-Indies, from whence he hath all those supplies of money, wherewith he and the Roman emperor have a longe tyme troubled all Europe.

7. And the better to enable his highnesse to set to sea the said shippes of warre, the settinge whereof will consume incredible quantities of hemp, pitch, tarr, masts, and all other materialls for shippinge, and will require alsoe a supply of copper for makinge good such gunns and artillery, as will be destroyed in such as these are; it is agreed, that the kinge of Sweden shall, every yeare, duringe the continuance of this league in the month of in every yeare, provide, and cause to be delivered unto commissioners appointed by his highnes the lord protector, at the towne or port of Gottenburgh, in Sweden tunn of copper masts of palms barrells of pitch and tarre, and such other materialls for shippinge, as are to be in the aforesayd place, as the sayd lord protector shall signifie to the sayd kinge, 6 months before the said month of he shall stand in need of. And alsoe at Hamborough. tunn of good Riga or Quinsborow hemp, barrells of pitch and tarr, and such other materialls as his highnes shall signifie as aforesaid, and are there usually to be had; the sayd severall comodities to be delivered at such rates as shall be agreed upon in this present treatye.

And that none of the said comodities be sold or carryed to any of the cuntryes of the sayd comon enemy, or their adherents, or any of those who will not joyne in this confederacy, if the English, or those other states who shall joyne therein, will buy it all at the rates aforesaid.

8. That

A.D. 1658. 8. That all those, who shall hereafter come into this confederacy, shall *pro rata*, and according to their proportion, contribute men, money or ships.

And because the great burden and charge of the warre will probablye lye upon these two confederates, the English at sea, and the Swede at land; that therefore endeavours are to be used to persuade other states, who shall come into this league, to contribute money to either of these confederates towards the carryinge on of this warre. In which case it is agreed, that the kinge of Sweden shall encrease his army at land, and the lord protector his fleet at sea, for their common defence: and also, that the lord protector, if those supplies of money be considerable enough, shall be bound to set a fleet into the Baltique sea if there be need, *ibique communi & usque ad sed* of the treatye and alsoe landmen in Flanders, by way of diversion, and the better to dissipate the forces and strength of the enemy.

9. *Prout* in the 9th article.

10. *Prout* in the 10th article, leaving out the 2 clauses pricked underneath.

12. *Prout* in the 12th article.

13. *Prout* in the 13th article.

J. Payne to Nieuport.

MY LORD,

Vol. lviii.
p. 83.

I AM informed they are very busy in unlading the sugar and other goods aboard the prizes stay'd at Plymouth and Dartmouth, although their H. and M. lordships will distaste the said proceedings. I expect by the next post how I shall regulate myself herein. I understand by a letter from East Cowes, that some sugar chests being shipp'd out of the two prizes of captain Zaen into another ship, the said prizes were gone home with captain Souch; but captain Zaen was still lying there. The business of the ship Daniel is to be heard next wednesday in the court of admiralty, where I intend to be to hear what the judges will resolve about it.

Westminster, the 25th March, 1658.

P. S. Mr. Rich, son-in-law to the lord protector, was yesterday carried from Warwick-house in Holborn, in great solemnity, through the city, having a very great number of coaches following of him, being carried into the country to be interred.

Secretary Thurloe to Lockhart ambassador in France.

In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe of the Inner-Temple esq;

MR. Swift is arrived with the treaty; he came here yesterday; and, although I have not time to read it all over, since it came to my hands, yet I see by the account you are pleas'd to give of it in your letter, that there will be no reason to delay the ratification of it a moment; and therefore I shall take care to return it to you inclosed, with all the speed I can; and the performance of it (if the Lord will) shall be as punctually observed on this side: I wish the same be done on the other side. We will hope well, and that they will not do as they did last summer, especially they being now under a penalty, if they do not besiege the place, unless they intend to turn that to their own advantage, and argue that the treaty is fulfilled, if they either do the thing, or submit to the penalty, and then wrangle about the charges we have been at, undervaluing them, or it may be put that demand upon us, and ask the charge of their army for this campaign, upon some imaginary failures, which they will suppose on the other part; but I will not let my thoughts work this way, but expect the issue, hoping it will be good.

I hear nothing yet of any body come about the hay, nor know we where it must be landed, nor to whom it must be delivered, that hath authority to give a discharge to the ships that bring it. These things are absolutely necessary to be known and ascertained; or else we shall be at a stand, or be put to much greater charges. There is 500 loads already bought, and some of it is ready to be put on board. If, when the ships come at Mardike, they be put to demurrage, it will prove very costly; and therefore I intreat your excellency, that we may have timely directions herein, and all necessary orders. His highness is willing, upon the desire of the cardinal, and to express the sincerity of his affection, to give orders to some of his frigates in the Mediterranean sea to accompany the French ships upon their design; and desires to know what is expected from his frigates, and what time that service will require. If a greater quantity of hay cannot be got, (for it is grown excessive dear) I believe oats may be had good cheap, if we have ready money to buy them. I am

Whitehall, ^{March 25} April 4 1651.

Yours, &c.
Mr.

Mr. J. Stapley to the protector.

May it please your HIGHNES,

A.D. 1658.

Vol. xv. p. 412.

YOUR mislead, and unadvised, and now distressed supplicant doth take the boldnes to present his troubled and despicable estate, that he is now brought into, through the deceite and collusion of your and his enemyes, that surprized him, and throw ther delusion infatuated his judgment and reason, that never was inclined to a compliance with yours, this nation's, and his father's enemyes; the consideration of which hath begott a sense of his folly, which doth opresse me sore; the thoughts of my enemies rejoycing, the trouble of my freinds, and above all, to bee clouded from your highnes favore; but confessing and forsaking, with God persons find favore; and I believe your highnes is gided by the influence of his Spirit, that I so doing from the sincerity and simplicity of soul, I trust through your highnes clemency to find the same. And for the future, I doe promise, by the assistance of the Almighty, I will not only live peaceably, but with the uttmost of my indeavours stand by your highnes with life and fortune, to preserve your highnes person, interest and dignity; and if ever Charles Steward should, in my dayes, make any attempt against your present government, I will personally appeare against him, though it be but in the capacity of a privat trooper, if I may not be intrusted by your highnes, or your successers, with better preferment. My lord, I doe humbly begge pardon, that I did not at first declare to your highnes the whol buffines that I was concerned in. I was dashed at your presence, and astonished at the consideration of my sin; for which I have asked pardon of God, and doe ask it of you. My lord, it is the glory of a prince to passe bye an offence. I humbly begge pardon for this presumption, resolving to continue as I am, and ever shall be,

Your HIGHNES

devoted and faithfull servant, till death,

J. STAPLEY.

Mr. Downing to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

I Have written to you thrice since the last post, once by admiral Opdam's cornet, and Vol. lviij. another time by one Cooke, and yesterday by lieutenant colonell Beedles, an officer in P. 201. Mardike; so that I have very little to add. I have inclosed to you a copy of the answer of the states generall to my second proposition concerning capt. Tyfen; but he is set at liberty by them of Amsterdam, with onely this punishment, that he stay but three dayes there; and the states generall say, that they have noe power in Amsterdam, or any other such town, further then to make an order to the states of Holland; and the states of Holland say, they can onely make an order to the burgoemaster of Amsterdam, in whome (say they) is the sovereignty, which account I thought it my duty to give you; the 7th article of the treaty haveing, by his setting at liberty, been expressely broaken; for the prooffe against him was undenyable. I shall make use of it, when put to it, in the busines of Vandiest and the two Portugal prises. I have this day given in the inclosed memoriall concerning two inland ships, which are now upon their way, through the inland channels, for Ghent, being both loaden onely with greate guns, which are to be sent from thence for Ostend, for what service you may judg; and to prevent any order from hence, though truly the i have no g r e at ne ed to f e ar the m. 468 70 323 395 53 133 41 219 390 279 477 46 40 213 468 100. They dispatch away the vessells as soone as ever the amunition is in them. I have given many ship s bo u n d to Ca di you an accompt, in my former letters, of 374 456 140 241 152 104 32 477 245 267 s, all r e a die to go wi t h the fi r 144, which will 199 be speedily 131 39 11 267 477 314 502 145 60 468 302 132 i t co n v o y; 141 148 254 105 153 112 169; and for such things you know it is impossible to p r e ci f e day. f li bo at, ca l give the 120 139 42 252 141 43 261. There is also a 46 362 241 219, 245 81 l ed the F l e e op, p r o v i f ion for ship in 87 279 468 46 82 41 44 414, in which is 121 443 154 70 141 345 305 456 339 g, bo u n d for Ca d i z, go e with the m: 54, 241 155 108 36 305 245 36 71 174, which will 314 43 500 468 90: there i ta n d s a man with wi n g s in h er f te r n. 143 463 108 34 142 13 372 500 502 107 55 141 339 60 286 144 466 155 108.

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H

72

A.D. 1658. J a q u e s R i c h a r d s c o r r e s p o n
 72 15 126 157 287 441 28 319 134 36 135 is the 254 135 137 287 431 107
 d e n t o f J a q u e s l e g o v e r n e u r, l a
 32 43 106 146 408 69 14 128 154 287 358 314 155 286 390 134, and he 355
 d e s s h i p m e r c h a n t t o
 36 287 no 456 himself alone, but always gets some 379 133 28 63 205 148 477
 g o p a r t w i t h h i m; t r o u b l e, o w n e a l l.
 314 422 500 326; and so, in case of 150 443 154 18 358, they 114 160 390 199.
 k. Spayne s h i p p s B i f c a y d e f i g
 The 545 cannot want 456 141 from 237 139 245 171 for any 263 142 71 56
 n e i n G a l i c i a. c o n t
 390 339 358 362 252 13. I shall informe myself farther concerning the 254 106 147
 r i b u t i o n s c a t h o l i c k e s f o r t h e k. Spayne;
 441 242 475 412 139 of the 245 147 328 362 27 76 287 here 305 468 545;
 m i c o r r e s p o n d e n t l i v e s,
 but 381 254 134 131 287 431 107 34 45 110 151 362 156 287, and I may not
 f e n d t o h i m;
 141 282 477 326; but I shall shortly have a fitt oppertunity from him. I shall doe
 c o u n t W i l i a m;
 what you desire in relation to 258 503 71 202; but I must not, in the begining of his
 f r a n k k i n d n e s s i e, t o o p r e s e n t i n g.
 so 50 438 351 104 32 390 138 144 45, be 477 114 122 132 287 141 139 57.
 l e t t e r t o h i m;
 I pray lett me, with the first safe oppertunity, have a 361 477 326: I know it will doe
 very much good, and is expected. The king of Hungary had certainly ordered his
 troupes to fall into Pomerania with those of the king of Poland, and letters to that pur-
 pose are intercepted, which is an actuall declareing of the warr; but I doe not finde Mr.
 Aplebom's newes confirmed, which I wrote you by my last, in relation to any formall
 declaration against the king of Sweden, other then one, which I have seene within these
 two dayes, printed at Frankford, in relation to the kinge of Hungaryes engaging against
 him with the king of Poland. The elector of Brandenburg's forces are also upon their
 march towards Pomerania, though it's still said, that his intention is onely to be upon his
 guard. Mr. Aplebom presses me earnestly every day, 467 460 241 267 231 305 145
 h w i t h f e n t t o h i m; m a t t e r s m u s t b e f
 60 500 138 39 104 145 477 326; indeede 371 146 151 286 138 386 231 139
 p e e d i l i a f f u r e d b e t w e e n h i m a n d t h e
 426 279 72 362 217 143 154 137 279 231 148 161 41 45 109 326 207 468
 k. Swed. for for tie s h i p s o f w a r r e f i t t i n g a p a c e
 536; 700 305 475 456 140 408 487 are 302 147 151 339 56 13 121 14 251
 a t A m s t e r d. T h e i r i n t e n d m a n t i s a g a i n s t,
 219 566. 468 71 134 341 371 105 146 346 certainly 16 310, if any possible oppor-
 t u n i t y o f f e r i t f e l f;
 t u n i t y 409 71 149 141 42 82 46; and you will perceive by the inclosed resolution,
 which I send heerein also for more sureness, that the minde of the states of Holland is to
 have elucidations upon the treaty of Elbing, and to offer the treaty with those elucida-
 tions; 207 468 263 139 71 57 390 346 477 140 40 254 107 33 468 89 500
 t h e i r f e l e t; b u t I f e e n o t w h a t t h e i r s h i p s
 468 68 132 46 358 289; 244 69 140 41 45 395 147 491 468 69 134 456 142
 c a n d o. l a t e t r e a t i e b e t w e e n t h e k. Swed. and k. Denm.
 247 270. And the 355 466 479 231 148 160 41 44 109 468 536 207 537 will
 t h e i r w a y k. Swed. will c a r r y
 be in 468 71 134 483 169; nor doe I see, that the 536 503 245 131 39 much either
 t h e i r t r e a t i e o r e l u c i d a t i o n s.
 for 468 71 135 479 416 41 370 252 260 151 345 142. It is sayd, that the lights
 in Schonen are now lett goe out, which if soe, wee must here come to some speedy
 agreement with the king of Sweden, who, it's supposed, will not maintaine them for
 nothing. The 456 140 219 566 have 416 263 133 140 to goe to the 466 163 39
 l a s f a s t a r e r e a d y. t h e k. Swed. b e f i e d g e
 81 217 301 as they 213 40 132 42 13 267. If 468 536 231 139 69 279 311
 D a n t z i c k, r e l i e v e i t,
 260 104 145 174 67 25 74, they will endeavour to 133 41 362 41 154 42 70 148,
 a d v a n t a g e f h a l l o f f e r t o o p p o s e t h e
 and so as any kinde of 15 34 154 205 463 311 141 319 81 87 409 477 415 468
 k. Swed. t h e y h a v e t h e i r e n d s o f h i m.
 536, till they shall judge, that 468 169 323 468 71 135 282 143 408 326. Its no
 l o o f e R a i t f
 small matter to 365 113 141 44 the absolute command of the 39 11 139 146 140
 e a.
 41 13. I doubt not, but that, according to what I wrote by the last post, you will
 judge

judge it necessary to order major generall Jephson, on somebody else, forthwith ^{to} 477 ^{A.D. 1658.}
 go e to B ro m f be r g.
 314 41 477 18 443 89 140 231 134 56. We doe now daily expect here Dom Fernando Telles Moneces, count de Barekoes, instead of the count de Pradoe, from Lisbon. I have not yet heard one word neither from major generall Jephson nor Mr. Meadows. They continue still shiping the souldiers from about Amsterdam for Denmark; noe longer agoe than yesterday some we re-shipt. Mr. Aplebom thinkes not ill of it; and the Danish resident tells me, that they had better take them then not; for that the collonels and captaines have received all their money, so that they must either take the men or nothing; and if they were not sent that way, means would probably be used to get them into Flanders. I pray let me have the comission for Mr. Zas: he will be very helpful to me; as also, pray lett admirall Opdam's cornet stay as little as possible for the pafs for ten horses. I have herein inclosed to you a copy of a letter from Rotterdam, which you may fully credit; and, I think, what he writes, is considerable for some order to be taken accordingly. Here is much trouble about the inclosed resolution of the states of Zeeland, that they would have the treaty of Elbing confirmed without elucidations. I shall trouble you noe farther at present, but am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

'Your very faythfull humble servant,

Hague, 5th Aprill, 1658. [N. S.]

G. DOWNING.

I pray let my wife have an order for a vessell to bring her over, and a pafs for my goods, and for four horses. The same vessell may convoy back some merchants ships from the Brill.

The resident of Denmarck tells me, that his master and the king of Sweden are now almost exceeding good friends; that he hopes he shall gaine by that friendship; and that he

be t t er under f t an di n g be t
 hopes there will be a 231 145 157 286 519 138 145 205 267 106 55 231 148
 w e e n l. prot. and k. Den. he f pe a k es v e ri ill of
 161 42 44 109 534 207 537, and 324 141 426 12 76 287 156 42 441 337 408
 this f ta te.

469 141 463 466. My lord Craven's majore being dead, and understanding that Sir Francis Macworth, a violent cavileere, and one Tho. Killigrew, late resident for Charles Stuart at Venis, and one captaine Read, another greate caliveere here, did employ their utmost endeavour, that some one of themselves might have that place, I did also earnestly interpose, that they might not have it, declaring what kinde of persons they were, and such as could never yet so much disemble as to give me a visite, desiring that the place might be bestowed on captaine Carey, a deserving person, which accordingly the states of Holland have done this morning; for which I intend to give them very hartty thanks.

It's here every daye's news, that Charles Stuart is shiping or shipt souldiers for England.

letter from count Will i am,

Since the writeing hereof I have received another 361 306 250 503 70 202, wherein
 I f ha l i have what come s to his
 he assures me, that from time to time 67 138 319 81 87 323 491 255 140 477 327
 knowledg; and hee w ri t es as fo l lo w et h.
 354 i 207 324 158 475 150 287 217 304 81 365 158 289 60.

[A translation of the French.

THE king sent severall persons awhile agoe into England, and that of consideration, amongst whome is the marquesse of Ormond, who is lodg'd with some of his freinds hee has yet there, who are a sufficient number to make an insurrection, if it bee possible; the effects whereof we dayly expect with great impatience. The truth is, we may, without ever flattering ourselves, expect a good issue of all these things, especially in the present conjuncture of affayres in England, the parliament being dissolved, that was choosung a whole yeare before, to the end they might do what the protector pleased; which, notwithstanding he could not possiblie bring about. Mr. Marsine goes for that design. The king has also made him knight of the garter. I entreate you to keep this very secret; for there bee but six persons who have cognisance thereof.]

Le ro y en v o y e di v er f es pe r f on
 358 443 168 205 152 111 168 39 267 152 286 138 287 426 131 138 412
 n es e n Angleterre i l y a de s i a q u e l q u e
 104 287 39 104 547 67 81 168 12 263 140 70 14 126 152 40 82 126 153 41
 te m p s, le ma r q u y s
 466 90 121 140, et de consideration, parmi lesquels 358 371 131 126 153 170 140
 263

A.D. 1658. de n mo n d am y f q u e le ro y. la
 263 107 384 107 38 estaux 202 171 141 128 155 42 358 443 171. A encore 355
 et font en affe grand nombre pour les faire 459 154 84 42 155 286, 143 70 85 est
 possible. L'on attend tousjours les 280 141 avec grande impatience. Sans se flatter beaucoup
 l'on peut attendre quelque bon effect de tout cela, et principalement en les conjectures, ou les
 affaires 260 104 53 358 145 286 132 40 font à present; comme ayant 267 140 459
 524 358 120 213 358 109 150, lequel y avoyt esté 26 328 346 71 36, un 205
 entier, à fin qu'ilz consedassent à ce qu'il vouloit; mais il n'en à peu venir au bout. 384 104
 lui a donné les ordres 263 355 308 135 475 286 43. Je vous prie de mesnager bien
 cecy: 72 85 107 171 14 129 156 44 143 72 167 personnes en ont 254 59 395 346
 205 251 13 156 278 129 157 287 358 443 172. Though I know you had 366
 12 314 42 468 354 324 135 408, 171 289 67 thought it fitt to write the same unto
 you, because it 255 144 306 144 156 29 64 14 426 134 141 412.
 245 120 463 339 483 145 150 444, with 111 390 40 170 40, that brought
 510 11 361 306 379, is a most desperate 245 152 199 262 286. He pretended, that
 his businesse was to my lord 311 416 311 46 358 289 160 112 407; that he had sent
 for him to come for England, to 323 13 254 100 120 14 393 in 327 132 41 312
 380 150 305 554; but 68 303, that he 121 217 144 287 254 106 475 107 157
 199 362 231 150 161 44 45 110 469 and 547. You may learn from my lord 311
 416 311, whether he sent for him on any such account, and probably by him 303 326
 418: he is not 170 289 135 289 157 137 107 279 325 150 66 286. I have this
 431 140 40 104 145 146 158 110 other 361 144, 267 136 278 151 477 475 384
 468 542 30 447 459 207 503 68 202 305 37.

I am, HONOURABLE SIR,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

Hague, April 5. 1658.

G. DOWNING.

Intelligence sent from Holland by Mr. Downing.

Extract of the register of the resolutions of the high and mighty lords the states general of the United Provinces of the Low Countries.

Friday, the 5th of Aprill, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lxiii.
P. 295.

HATH been read in this assembly a certain memorial of Mr. Downing, importing, that he was certainly informed, that two ships, commonly called Binneland Vaerdars, (whereof Jean Corneilis and Jean Schute are masters) are laden with cannon, and at present upon the way from Amsterdam to Ghent in Flanders: furthermore, that the said resident was also informed, that oftentimes like boats were laden with all sorts of ammunition, and were sent thither from Amsterdam by the consent of the admiralty. Whereupon having had deliberation, it is thought fit and resolved, that a copy of the above-mentioned memorial shall be sent to the said college of the admiralty at Amsterdam, and also to the college of the admiralty residing at Middleburgh in Zealand, to be informed thereof. The states of Holland being also required to inform themselves, and cause inquiry to be made, touching the matter abovesaid, and to communicate their opinions

opinions thereupon to this assembly, with all possible speede, to the end that they may use thereof, according as the matter may require. A.D. 1658.

JACOB VECTH:

It agrees with the register abovementioned.

J. SPRONSON.

9. April, 1658. *Resolution of the states of Holland and West-friesland.*

HAVING again delivered upon the report of the deputies, who have examined and weighed the reiterated demands made by the agents of France and England to their lordships, to grant a suspension of arms for the time specified in the resolutions of the 16th past; after mature deliberation, it is resolved, that it shall be endeavoured by their lordships, in the assembly of the states general, that the said demands may be courteously considered by their lordships, according to the resolution of the assembly of the 22. Jan. last, and of the 5. Feb. and that they write to the colledge of the admiralties, that it is the good intention and will of the state, that all the resolutions and placards already ordain'd and publish'd concerning the war with Portugal, and especially the placard of the 31. December past, and of the 14. Feb. prohibiting the transportation of forbidden commodities in the said kingdom, and of bringing any Portugal commodities hither, shall be observed and kept according to their contents; adding hereunto, that the said college of the admiralty will cause it to be observed exactly; and, that they will once more, by their affixed publications, in the name of the states general, advertise hereof all the inhabitants of the United Provinces.

March 30. 1658. *Resolution of the states general, &c.*

THE memorial presented the 28th instant by Mr. Downing, resident of the lord protector, hath been again produced in the assembly, together with a letter from vice-admiral Goodson; and divers examinations concerning three certain ships of Michael Van Dieft, burghers and inhabitant of Rotterdam, taken by the said vice-admiral. Whereupon, after deliberation and examination, it is found, that nothing is therein contained, or can be gathered thence, but that the said ships were designed for Ostend. And since it is a thing allowed, and not at all contrary to the treaty of peace made 1654, between the said lord protector and this state, it is found expedient to require and depute Mr. Huygens, Van Heorn et Van Wyckell, in the name of their lordships, to make their complaints to the said resident, and most earnestly demand the restitution of the said ships, free from all damages or charges; for which purpose, shall be dispatch'd a serious letter to the lord protector.

MERODE, president.

This agrees with the original.

J. SPRONSON.

My memorial to the states general, touching an English ship, brought in to Brouwers haven, in Zealand, by an Ostender.

THE underwritten resident of England, &c. being informed that there is a certain English merchant ship, called the Content of Harwich, laden with Newcastle coals brought into Brouwers Haven, in Zealand, by a man of war, lately quipp'd at Flushing, holds himself obliged to represent the same to their lordships the states general, not doubting but that they will take it into their most serious consideration, and give such orders therein, and take such care for the thorough and speedy execution of them, as shall be agreeable to justice and the treaty between my master and the United Provinces. Given at the Hague this 9th of April, 1658.

4. April, 1658. *Resolution of the states general, touching captain Thyssen.*

THE deputies of Holland, &c. have exhibited, and caused to be read in the assembly, an authentic extract of a certain letter of the burgo-master's of Amsterdam, address'd to their deputies here at the Hague, dated the 31. past, containing that they had judg'd it necessary, to make known to their deputies what had pass'd in the business of captain Thyssen;

A.D. 1658. Thyfen; which is, that so soon they understood, that a certain Flemish captain levied men in the said town, they presently informed themselves more particularly; and being confirmed in what they had been informed, of their own motion, without the desire of any other, they caused him to be apprehended; and understanding that his name was captain Thyfen, and that he was come hither with a commission of the marquis of Lede, governor of Dunkirk, to raise men, and accordingly he had raised many mariners; that at the same time the said captain was sentenced, fined and banished; also all the seamen, that were hired, were set at liberty, notwithstanding that they had received money in hand for the same purpose, and the said state listed presently for the service of this state. Whereupon, after deliberation, it is found fit, that the agent de Heyde shall declare the whole business to Mr. Downing, resident of the lord protector of England, &c. in answer to the memorials, which he hath presented to their lordships concerning this business; adding thereunto, that their lordships doubt not, but that the said resident will thereby receive perfect satisfaction, as knowing, that in these countries, in these and such-like affairs, nothing shall be administered but justice and right, according to what in conscience ought to be, as hath been done in the case abovesaid touching captain Thyfen, and the said agent shall make report of his conference.

But Thyfen is gone off, which yesterday I complained at the conference, and of the ammunition and ordinance gone from Amsterdam for Flanders; also acquainted you with the farther circumstances concerning Vandiest's ships, which I received in your last, but as to no purpose, it is not, nor will yet be heer; and said, that these things are against the treaty, 'tis only called private mens traffique, which must not be hindered.

De Thou, *the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux the French ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Hague 5th April, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lviii.
p. 205.

I Conceive that the sending over the secretary of the lord Nieuport doth not signify much; for I do not hear he hath any power given him to treat, and is only sent to supply the place of him that is recalled, who hath wrote something in prejudice of your government. My lord Nieuport hath been desired to return for England; but he desires to be excused, upon the ill disposition of his father-in-law.

Monsieur Downing and I live still in good intelligence; and he is here in good esteem, and serveth the lord protector with great care and vigilance.

The Portugal agent at Amsterdam hath give me advice, that he hath received letters from Lisbon, which give him assurances, that the Portugal ambassador, intended to this state, was ready to come away; and if the winds had not been contrary, had been here ere now.

The lord ambassador for our king, Monsieur Terlon, writes me word, that he intended to follow the king of Sweden to Gottenburgh.

The election of the emperor is put off till after Easter; and all the states of the empire do intend to give satisfaction to the grievances proposed by France and Sweden, whose last victories do very much favour his interests.

A letter of intelligence to the protector.

Please your HIGHNES,

Vol. lviii.
p. 215.

SIX days after I received your commission, I took my journey towards Merdike; but hard by Canterbere I received a mischance by the fall of my horse, that fell upon mee, and soere brused mee, which turned into a fever. Soe I writt to generall Morgan, and collonell Clarke too, severall letters, while I was at Canterbere, that I had your comission for a company; but before I could be recovered, I was fallen into det, in the house wheare I lay, but could not perswade the man to trust mee till I came to Merdike. Soe I was constrayned to come back with him to my frind at London, to borow some more money to pay him; but at my coming there, I found both mony and letters sent home to mee. The letters held, that I had too months granted mee, by the meanes of some of the states here. Some of my friends had solicited for mee to come and cleare my selfe of the Spanish embasador's and the other's acusation. Soe having received answer from Merdike, that there was noe plase voyd, and having noe meanes alowed from your highnes to mayntayne mee in the meane time, I thought best to goe for the present to the Hauge, to those states, that had bin soe much my frinds in my absence, to seeke to save that smale goods I have heare; and soe by theyre help I have cleared both my plase and goods, which weare in arrest; and soe the states com-
manded

manded mee to goe to my garison, where I am as yet; but, as sowne as I can but set my A.D. 1658. things in order heere, I shall returne to Meredike, where I make noe dout, if your generall and the French generall wil but take that course, that I have informed collonell Clarke's lestenant-collonell Bedeles of, your highnes may goe far forwards this somer. I did desier him to informe you of divers other things; and several things I had to inform your highnes, when I was there; but could not be admitted to your presence, neyther could speake with master secretary. Your page master Walters tould me, you could not be spoke with. But the God that knows all harts, knowes that mine is as real to serve you, as any man living can be, and ever shal be; for mounser Beadeles knows I am soe much hated heere of a company of base cavelers, that I am in danger to bee murdered by them, if they could but find opertunitie for it. I have writ twoor three times consarning Hull, and have desired mounser Bedeles to informe your highnes what I have informed him, and in what I have hard lately, and the ammunitie that is sent thether within this few weekes by the other partie. I hard from the master that carried it, when I came now into Sealand, the amunitie was in dubbel barreles as marchants goods. I doe asewer your highnes by many things I know, that quarter is not write, and the parti heere hath 20 good shipes to be in redines uppon the same conditions as I writ in November last. There be some persons of qualetie gon for Scotland: I hear the lord Naper is one. There be some men here a rayfing, pretended for the Dane; but there is divers of our English offecers heere to goe with them, which I know would not goe for Denmarke. But as sowne as I shall know the mening of it, I shall acquaint your agent at the Hauge of it, and doe intend to waite uppon him at the Hauge, as sowne as I can get my leave out of my garison. I have sent this letter to him, because I dare not the other way. I have writ to him, and shall not fayle to acquaint with what I know; for, although I am at the Bussie, I doe not want some frinds in Briges, and others, not far from thence. But I am fertayne theyre define is to hinder your proceedings in Flanders, if they can. Soe, with my hartie prayers, that God wil protect you from all your base enemies, (for heere be many of them) I shall never fayle to remayne

Hertogen Bussie, this 26. of
March,ould stile, 1658.

Your most humble servant to commaund,
in any thing may serve you,

THOMAS DEATH.

My lord, my one captayne Hoo is as invective a traytor to your highnes person, as any man living; and does what hee can to doe me a mischefe to the states. Still hee hath about 8 or 9 thousand pounds at youse in England. I shall informe where it is at my coming; and I aseure your highnes, I would have bin revenged of him ere this; but I hope a better opertuniti wil shortly fall.

To be presented to his royall highnes.

Indors'd by resident Downing;

The man that sends this letter keeps a greate deale of stirr to have it sent to his highnes. I know not what 'tis about.

G. D.

Secretary Thurloe to Mr. Downing, resident in Holland.

SIR,

I Perceive that Holland is inclined very much to the peace with Portugall, and waits Vol. lxiii. p. 296. only for the coming of an ambassador from that king, to dispose them to a cessation, and yet at the same time proceed with their preparation of 48 shipes of warre. This must needs have some significancy in it, either to us, or Sweden, or both; viz. to hinder us in Flanders, and the Swede in the Baltique sea: and therefore it is to be considered, whether it be not better, as affaires now stand, if the business between them and Portugal stand in a doubtfull condition, then that a cessation of arms were obtained, and every way more for our interest; and you having with affection enough interposed in that business, it is best now in this change of affairs for you a little to forbear, and suffer that affaire to take its own chance, without pressing thinges to a conclusion. It is good, that the peace be neither rendred desperate, nor yet put on to fast: you need not manifest a coolness in it; but certainly, as matters now stand, it is not to be hastened.

I had a letter this day from vice-admirall Goodson, that he is further satisfied by the intelligence he hath from Ostend, that the 2 shipes, which were forced on ground, were for the

A.D. 1658. the service of the king of Spayne, and they are laid up with his owne ships ; and that the captain, that managed the defence of them, was one of the captains of that towne, whose paines therein was rewarded with a gold chaine from the governor of Ostend.

I thinke what you write concerning the elector of Brandenburg is very considerable, in respect of the endeavours of the Dutch to engage him against the Swede ; as also from what Mr. Meadowe writes of the king of Sweden, that he is very much incensed against him, and speakes of revenge : the true interest of the Protestants is to reconcile him, and bring him back again out of Popish hands. I suppose the king of Sweden may be inclined to be reconciled to him, it beinge his true interest to be foe ; and instructions will be sent to Jephson for that end ; and a minister shall be alsoe sent to the elector of Brandenburg to dispose him ; and as affaires stand, it doth not seeme a difficult thinge to accomplish. The example of Denmark will be fresh before you, who hath lost half his kingdom, and all his honour, in taking part with the popish side ; and it must be your part to discourage the Dutch from their intention of irritating Brandenburg against the Swede, which you are fully instructed to doe, but rather that they would use their endeavours to cement them. It is alsoe thought necessary here, to send one to Bromsbergh, and hath been resolved in ever since there was a certainty of that help, for the ends you mention, as also to intend our owne interest.

You make a right judgment about the secret article between the protector and Holland ; and therefore I pray doe not touch at all upon that point ; and signe noe act about trade in the East-sea by noe meanes. They do nothing but countenance and encourage the interest of the house of Austria in all places ; and till they change their counsels in that, matters of trade cannot come into consideration.

I desire you not to spare money for intelligence ; you shall be supplied your charge bills ; and I pray endeavour to lay a correspondence, and a good one, in Flanders, in the Spanish court there ; as also with Charles Stewart's party. I shall be at the charge thereof.

I hope the rumours of our distractions here are confuted by this tyme : I sent you the petition of the city by the last ; since that, the officers of the army have agreed upon an addresse to his highnes, a copy whereof comes herewith, which will at least shewe, that the army is not divided amongst themselves, as to what relates to his highnes, as was falsely reported.

If you can underhand hinder Nieuport's returne hither : he hath said foe ill of his highnes person, that it will be to noe purpose to send him hither. Hath he his present of plate or not ? I rest,

Whitehall, 26th March, 1658.

Your very affectionate and faithfull
friend and servant.

Mr. Aldworth, consul at Marseilles, to secretary Thurloe.

Vol. lviii.
p. 220.

SINCE my last, little hath come to my knowledge worth your notice, only the arrivall of the queene of Sweedland att Thollon about 8 dayes past, where she is yett ; but sudainly imbarks for Rome. She hath but a very slight trayne with her. Att Thollon and thereabouts are at least 8000 soldiers ready to be imbarqued ; they may part in a month at farthest, and generally suposed are to goe to the duke of Modena cardinall Mazarin's nephew. A barke of this place arrived heare yesterday brings advise, that they mett six English frigatts 'twixt Legorne and Thollon, which I suppose to be general Stoaks comming to Thollon. From Smirna I have advice of the 27. February, that thear was theare arrived six Quakers, 3 men and 3 women, who pretended to goe to convert the grand signior ; but the consill at Smirna hindered them ; so they are gone to Venice, pretending to convert the Jewes. Att Thollon 8 dayes past was blowne up one of the king of France's best ships of warr, having 400 men aboard, and 46 brasse gunns. So for present I humbly take leave, and remayne,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your honnor's most faithful servant,

Marseille, 9. Aprill, 1658. [N.S.]

JO. ALDWORTH.

Colonel

Colonel Barkstead, lieutenant of the Tower, to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

THE inclosed is the true coppie of a letter I intercepted the last night, going from a prisoner here. The out-part of the letter was directed to one Adam Lockett, an apothecary's apprentice in the Old-bayley; and it was to be convey'd by one neare the Tower, in whose letter this inclosed was, with directions to Lockett immediately to deliver it as directed. The apothecary's man I have (his master's name is Mr. James Martyne). In the man's pockett there was a short letter directed from Mayow to him; as alsoe one from the prisoner in the Tower, which is Charles Gifford. I have taken informations and examinations, which, soe soon as perfected, shall give you further account. Gifford confesseth the letter to be his owne. Lockett assures me, he will give me the best intelligence he can to meet with Mayow this night, before he goeth to sea. I am confident this apothecary's man is one of the most active apprentices in towne. His Mrs. confesseth, he is almost continually a wryting, and enquiring much after newes; and that she hath warned and told him, he never would give over till he had brought himself to the gallows. The originall letter, as alsoe some others, I have kept by me, till I can perfect the whole; and then you receive further account. I give you at present noe further trouble, intending to wayte upon you in the afternoone, which is all from

Your Honour's most affectionate frind,

Tower, 29th March, 1658.

and hartly servant,

JO. BARKSTEAD.

An intercepted letter, inclosed in the preceding.

DEAR FRIEND,

I Received your last; and I find by your words, that the party you were with either is scrupulous in declaring what he knows, or that he knows but little of the business. The last I rather believe, by his saying things cannot be so forward, in relation to which we all know the business must be done, whilst the nights are indifferent long and dark, unless he were able to fight the English fleet, which I suppose he is not; so that I conclude it must be speedily, or not this year. And this we know, it concerns the Spaniards, as much as all their whole country is worth, to bring the wars hither this summer; and they have had time enough to consider all this. Wherefore pray take notice of these reasons, and go once more to him, and underminde what correspondence he hath, and when he heard from colonel Price, which I desired in my last, but you forgot. I know you'll have time to do this before your going. Put these questions, and let me know his answer to every particular as soon as you can. Now, for your going, I am not at all against, if you can over quickly; for I know it concerns us much to give an account of our business, and the wind now stands for you, and against them; so that I would have you go with all the speed you can, and pray you be very careful; for our credits doth wholly depend upon your carrying of the business. In the first place, pray you be very careful in not satisfying every person, that shall ask you questions; and if they should ask you concerning commissions being taken, never acknowledge we had any such things. Their carriage will make the business appear much better to the person you are to give an account to, assuring him how careful we were; and that there was not any person in England knew we had any such things; and the person who delivered them did not know what they were, till we were taken, and then he was only told they were papers of concernment; and that he would be careful of them; yet, after two days consideration, he gave them up. And, dear Will. pray thee be my friend now in my absence; and pray assure his majesty in these very words, which you may say you received from my own mouth, that is, from my pen, at your coming away, that all the consideration of danger of life or imprisonment were nothing to that of being disappointed of serving him personally; though you may assure him, if I could have notice, that I should be able to engage a considerable party both in the city and country, which telling also for the confirmation of this, that I am very well beloved of several young gentlemen, who would be very forward to serve his majesty; and that you knew so much of me, that I will not think any thing a hazard, wherein I may be serviceable to his majesty, neither in life nor fortune. This, and what more you may think fit to assure his majesty, of my real desire to serve him; and in doing me this favour, you'll rather advantage yourself than otherwise; for it will much confirm the friendship

A.D. 1658. betwixt us two, which will shew, that there was no disagreeing in the management, which is a main business; and if we do reach in our own behalf, it is the same that hath been practised by all our forefathers, to bring themselves into favour with their masters, or to keep that they had; so that never be scrupulous in speaking at large in our own behalfs. This is all for that, which pray keep with you with the former I sent you; for these are things of consequence to be remembered.

But now suppose we have been abused by false stories to his majesty; if so, pray you stand very highly upon our defence with these reasons, that we went upon our own purses, and by the miscarriage only our own lives concerned; for there was no discovery made of any thing but what concerned ourselves. You may argue it highly, and with a great deal of reason, that upon what account we should betray ourselves, or be negligent in a thing that so much concerned our lives? And for Harry Price, if he argues with you to this purpose, be very round with him, and tell him, that we have reason particularly to take it ill from him, who should have defended us in such a case, and not to be our enemy. But in fine, you may say plainly, that if we had received such sums as many others have, there might have been some ground for such a story; but, going upon our own purses, as we did, there cannot be any ground for it; and if Price and Sparks were known to be our correspondents, I protest it was not through me, nor I suppose you, which you may assure them. You may say this indeed, that the last letter we received was answered from his house, who betrayed us; and coming into the chamber, he might see the directions to Sparks; but for Price, he knew nothing of: but not a word of this, unless there is such occasion as I speak of; and be sure never argue it with any person but his majesty and Price; and with the last, because he knows all the business, I mean Price; and that which makes me a little jealous of this is, because I cannot hear from Price; and I am very well assured, that my letter came safe to his hands. However, be sure not to be daunted. This is all concerning those businesses. For Hosyer, dear Will. I should not deny you a greater courtesy, if it were not to him, who, I assure you, hath used me very ill: but take you no notice of this to him; but you may tell him, you cannot stay the making of a suit: but this I shall do for you, when you come over. Let me now hear speedily from you, and how I may return you a greater sum. I shall not fail to do that; for I expect moneys very shortly. And for Drue Giffard, I can assure you, cannot do you any good in this; for he never traded into these parts: but, I think, Cartwright of the Old Exchange may be a likely man; for, I think, he trades thither; and Hosyer is very well acquainted with him. All you have to do is, to find out an honest skipper, that will take you aboard here at London, and secure you from the searchers. Without doubt that is the best way. I would have you make all the haste in it, that you possibly can; and that person I speak of, is very like to assist in it. Let me hear from you before you go, in answer to my first, and how you go. So I conclude my long epistle from

The Tower this afternoon.

Your ever-faithful friend,

The superscription was,
These for Mr. Mayow, with speed.

CH. G.

Mr. Bradshaw to the protector.

May it please your SERENE HIGHNESS,

BEING lately returned hither, and haveinge duely accompted unto Mr. secretarie Thurloe the strange manner of the great duke of Muscovie his corresponding with your highness, he but trifelinge (as I humbly conceive) with the freindly mediation your highness propounded by me your servant, I now become an humble petitioner unto your highness, for your gracious permission to returne for England with the first opportunity, there to spend a few monethes for the settling of my owne concerns, haveinge suffered much in my estate allready, by reason of my long absence.

Not doubtinge of your highnesse grace herein, prayinge the Almightye to preserve your highnesse person, and to prosper your great affaires, I crave leave to subscribe, as I shall ever approve myfelfe,

Your HIGHNESSE'S

Most humble and faithfull servant,

Hamburgh, 30. March, 1658.

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

Mr.

Mr. Bradshaw to Secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

A.D. 1658:

BEINGE at last returned hither from an uncomfortable and tedious waitinge on the pleasure of the great duke to little purpose, I haste by the first post to give your honour notice thereof. My last of the 9th present from Dantzick occasioned my then resolution to have come thence by sea; but findinge the place unsafe for my longer abode there, I was forced to depart by land, with good convoy all the way, which hath beene verie chargeable to me; but there was a necessity in it, as I shall hereafter accompt unto you. At Stetin in Pomerania, I received a letter from Nassokin, the governour of Cokenhousen, the great duke's frontier garrison, sent after me to Memmel by an expresse, as soone as he knew that I was departed thence, and that he had certayne notice of the king of Sweden's successe in Denmarke. The act beinge written in the Russe language, I could not possibly get them interpreted before I came hither; and heere I have with much adoe found out the substance to be, viz. that the said Nassokin had now received orders from his master, the emperor of Russia, to receive and send me up to Musco, with the usuall respect and accomodation given to ambassadors; and that therefore he expected my comeinge, haveinge for that purpose sent an expresse unto me with his owne passe, to accompany me from Memmel. I wonder why the governour writ to me in Russe, beinge wee have hitherto corresponded in Latin; but I more admire att his confidence, that he should thinke his owne bare word, though clothed with the authority of the emperor, as he saith, without either letter or passe from the great duke, or his chancelor of the legations, should be sufficient security for my proceedinge for Musco, after soe longe and unreasonable waitinge upon their pleasure; or that it is consistent with the honour of his highness my master, to send me now thither upon such invitation, before any answer be given by the great duke, or his chancelor, to my second address in September last. Noe doubt, but as things now stand, they repent, or may doe, their strange trifling with his highness mediation, and would be glad to have it in thire power agayne, if but to steed them in their transactions with the Pole, and the house of Austria; but I presume, that his highness, now the kinge of Swed. hath lesse need of peace with the Muscovite, will first have satisfaction for the affront given; at least, that they shall sutablely answer to my said last addresse, before they be sent unto agayne. But if, notwithstanding their not answeringe, it shall be thought fitt by his highness and the councill, that I proceed for Musco upon this invitation of the governour Nassokin, in reference to the present affaires of the kinge of Sw. who, I believe, by what I understood from his brother prince Adolphus, in my passing at Marienburgh in Prussia, that the K. notwithstanding his successe in Denmark, desired peace with the great duke, and that the first oportunitie for effecting it should be embraced; your honour will then be pleased to take into your consideration the present condition I am in for such a longe and dangerous journey, and to move his highness and the council, that the needfull may be supplied unto me, who shall ever be ready to obey command, if I be but enabled for it, how little soever the employment promise of comfort or security to my selfe. But if there be an end of this negotiation, occasioned by the sleightinge of his highness friendly mediation, I then hope it will please his highness to permitt my returne for England for a few monethes, to looke after and settle my owne concernements, which, I professe, have suffered much by reason of my longe absence. To that end I have inclosed a petition in a letter to his highness, which I pray your honour to present, and to obtayne an answer, directed to the captayne of the convoy, which is shortly expected here with the companys cloth-shippes, to transport me over, with what belongs to me; and that it may be sent me by the first post, least it come too late; at least, that you will please to hast me his highness permission for my returne with the first post. Beinge but lately arrived heere, I have not tyme to informe my selfe of the state of affaires in theese parts, which yet, I presume, you have an account of from major general Jephson here residinge. I shall not further detayne you, but to subscribe my selfe

Your Honour's

Hamburgh, 30th March, 1658.

Verie humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

If the bill of 500 l. from Memmel be not yet paid, I pray your honour's favour for the speedy obtayninge of the money; else I shall suffer heere. I inclose copies of a letter received from P. Adolphus, with my answer to it, and my answer to Nassokin; which answers I thought good to dispatch this day unto them, as well to hold up Nassokin with an expectation of my returne, as to serve the interest of the K. of Sw. who, as pr. Adolphus assured me, desires peace with the great duke and the Pole, but with full resolution

A.D. 1658. to exclude the house of Austria; and which, it's thought, both the Pole and Muscovite will doe to have peace with the K. of Sweden.

Mr. Bradshaw to Offanassie Ardin Nashokin.

Vol. lviii.
p. 234.

THE several letters of your excellency, dated the 13th and 17th of February last, I received at Stettin in Pomerania the 20th of the last month, being sorry, that they came not sooner to my hands; which letters being written in the Russ language, and not in Latin, as we have formerly corresponded, I could not have them interpreted, before I came to this city. I cannot but admire, that his imperial majesty of Russia should now give order for my reception and passing to his court at Musco, and not therewith give answer to my address in September last; nor yet that his majesty's chancellor of the legation should vouchsafe to signify the pleasure of his said imperial majesty unto me, who so long expected it in Courland, and at Memmel in Prussia. I being now revoked, and arrived at Hamburgh, I shall from hence remit your excellency's said letters unto his serene highness, my gracious master, whose further commands I shall observe as to my proceeding for Musco, and thereof give your excellency notice as soon as I receive them. In the interim, if his imperial majesty of Russia do now judge it his interest to make peace with his majesty of Sweden, (of whose successes in Denmark, and his league made thereupon with that king, as also that a treaty is shortly to be held in Prussia betwixt the kings of Sweden and Poland; your excellency cannot but have understood) it were convenient, as I conceive, that in order thereunto, and that no more time be lost to the detriment of his imperial majesty of Russia in this juncture of affairs, that a treaty were forthwith appointed in Courland, or some neutral place, betwixt their majesties of Russia and Sweden, for the happy composing of the differences betwixt their said majesties. At which treaty, if his serene highness, my gracious master, shall command me to be present, I shall willingly contribute my best endeavours to render it effectual. Commending your excellency to the protection of Almighty God, I subscribe myself, &c.

P. S. Whereas your excellency mentioned several letters lately sent to me by the conveyance of his excellency the governor of Riga; I do assure you, that no such letters ever came to my hands; and I wonder, why you would send your letters that way, having a more near and ready conveyance by his highness the duke of Courland.

Hamburgh, 30th March, 1658.

*For his excellency Offanassie Ardin Nashokin
at Cokenhousen.*

Mr. Bradshaw to prince Adolphus.

Vol. lviii.
p. 230.

THE letters of your serene highness dated at Marienburgh the 24th Martii, 1658, I received just upon my departure from Stetin the 20th ditto, accompanied with a letter from woidvodo Nashokin in the Russ language, sent by an express to Memmel. It should seem, that the said Nashokin having then understood of my departure from thence, and having some hints forth of Courland of the great success and advance of his majesty of Sweden in Denmark, which, he knew, would influence notably upon the affairs of his master the great duke; as also, that he himself might be called to an account for his unsuitable corresponding with me, whilst I was held up in Courland; thought good to send his servant after me as far as Memmel, to colour his former unwarrantable proceedings; in which letter he invites me to return, and proceed for Mosco, as if it were sufficient security for me to have his bare word for it, without either letter or pass from the great duke, or his chancellor of the legations; or that it were honourable for his serene highness, my gracious master, after my so long and unreasonable waiting on the pleasure of the great duke, to send me to his court, before he answer suitably unto the mediation so amicably propounded. I cannot sufficiently admire at the confidence of the governor. However, I am glad that an express followed me with an invitation to return. The knowledge of it may advantage the affairs of his majesty of Sweden, especially in the treaty with the king of Poland. In the interim I shall fairly hold up Nashokin with expectation of my speedy return, and observe the further commands of his serene highness, my gracious master. Presuming that my letter from Dantzick upon my arrival there, of the 9th Martii, came to your highness's hands, I cease to be further troublesome, professing myself, &c.

Hamburgh, 30 Martii, 1658.

For Pr. Adolphus at Marienburgh.

Major general Jephson to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

A.D. 1658.

Vol. lviii.
p. 237.

YOU will perceyve by this letter, of how little use my beeing here at present is; for truly had I not now this day receyv'd your letter of the 29th instant, I had not knowne in the world what to have sayd to you worth your trouble; for the newes from the Hamburgh exchange, Mr. Needham hath it as perfectly every weeke, as I can give it you; and since the invitation I receyv'd to goe into Denmarke, I have never receyv'd any one word of awnswer to any of mine, eyther from the king or his secretar ye: onely I have this day receyv'd a letter from the prince of Soulsbacke, that the king is gone to Gottenburgh, where his queene, and some of his senatours, are to meete him, and that from thence hee intends to returne with his queene into Holstein towards the latter end of Aprill. You are pleas'd in your letter to take notice of the receypt of two of mine from Gottorp; in both which I did signifye my intentions of retiring to the sea-syde, to receyve your farther commaunds, because it was impossable for mee to overtake the king, who was then passing into Swede. You doe therein direct mee two thinges, first, to congratulate to his majesty his happy success in the late treatye; next, to informe you, what I conceyve concerning the proceeding of ^{the treat y of peace} 444 461 3 365 398 betwixt ^{and Poland, and to t r} 549 108 579 108 441 12 23 y. K. Swed. d e f i r e s, ^{the protect or} 444 397 366 96 should ^{of fer his m} 365 188 245 5 3. 504 548 9 14 26 25 23 14 45, that ^{r e f u l e i t} 14 28 44 4 12 67 17 19; 108 that 270 584 should 59 29 2 6 26 70 44 12 504 k. Swed. r e f u l e to treat; 548 496 23 70 37 50 26 29 44 461; in both which I shall indeavour to obey your commaunds, as farre as I can here, by adressing mysele to the k. of Swede's resident. To him I shall congratulate in his highnesse name his master's successe in the late peace, and from him endeavour to be informed of the other, and give you the best account I can of it by the next. In the meane time I shall tell you what I heare concerning it: it's reported, ^{greate r p a r t of the Polish n o b i l i t y} that the 233 23 27 36 90 12 365 444 579 19 17 11 100 8 44 54 3 doe incline ^{to peace k. Swed. h. Austria; a treat y is at the} 441 398 with 548, excluding 578; and to that end 4 461 24 275 appointed 110 444 ^{t t fer of M a y, k. Swed. will march that w a y his} 295 12 54 188 185 365 5 4 3, when 'tis 548 503 325 443 13 36 24 with 245 ^{army, as his best m e d i a t o r.} 118, which, I suppose, hee looks upon 109 245 140 5 14 9 44 36 12 17 23. I am very glad to heare affayres are againe in soe good a posture in England. I hope these frequent disturbances will at length invite all parties to a settlement, that our owne dissensions may not deliver us up as a prey to the common enemye. I have sayd soe much concerning my desyre of returning home, as I am asshamed to write aney more; only begg your pardon, that you will give mee leave to minde you, that I have now almost beene 20 monthes absent from my familye, which I should not soe much consider for a while longer, had I not probabilitye of advancing his highnesse's service; for truly the not apointing any body to treat with mee, nor giving any answer to my letters concerning the concept of the treatye soe long since delivered, seemes to mee plainly to imply, that the king is resolved, the buisnesse shall eyther bee done by his ministers in England, or not at all. From Mr. Meadowe you have a packett by this post, and doubt not but Mr. Bradshawe will give you a full account of the occasions of his returne hither. Of divers letters, which Mr. Downing writes, I have receyv'd but two; and of two I have sent him, hee had received none the 26th of this month. I suspect some foull play. I have now sent my letters under a merchant's covert, which, I hope, will come safe. Sir, I humbly kisse your hands, and heartily rejoyce at your perfect recovery, and desyre I may bee esteemed, as really I am,

SIR,

Your very faythfull and affectionate

Hamburgh, 30. March, 1658.

humble servant,

WM. JEPHSON.

Secretary Thurloc to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

A.D. 1658. MY LORD,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

I WRITT at large to your excellency by the last, which I shall be scarce able to doe by this, in respect I have but little strength, beinge often ill since my last sicknesse. The state of our present buisines, after it hath beene tossed up and downe amongst comitees of severall sorts, is at last come to the councell, where severall debates have beene upon it. The matter in question was, what advice should be given his highnesse at this tyme, consideringe the present difficulties and daungers the nation was in from the popish and cavalersh party, who were ready to goe into armes; and consideringe alsoe the disposition and temper of that enemye, who reteyneinge still his old principles and affections, would alwayes be giveinge us new troubles and disquietments; and wheither wee were alwayes to be at this passe with them. The councell is yet come to noe resolution upon the whole, save that the major part (though sensible enough of the daunger, and that some effectual course ought to be taken) are wholly averse to use any illegal course of themselves, as to lay any tax upon their estates, or the like; but have advised his highnes to secure such of them for the present as are dangerous, to prevent present riseinge; and as for what is future, to hinder the growth and encrease of that interest. They inclyne to a parliament, if they can agree what to aske the parliament, and what to submitt unto, that shall be done by them and his highnes. But what my hopes and expectations are either from the one or the other, I will not say, because I see what some persons enclyne to, and what they thinke of a parliament, and of such a way of settlement, as a parliament (if well-minded) may bringe forth. My trust is, that the Lord will doe us good, and save us against our wills and endeavours, and in a way that we dreame not of; and of his workings in this kinde wee have had often experience, and therefore have cause to depend upon him. Major Butler is put in the head of that regiment of his highnes, soe that the two gentlemen you mention cannot be employed there; but I shall be mindfull of Mr. Byard upon any other occasion. Mr. Standish is come, and I have had some discourse with hym, and received some papers from hym, which do clearely demonstrate the condition of your money. The counsell hath referred him unto the committee for Ireland, and noe diligence shall be wantinge to give him the best dispatch our present difficulties will afford.

There is nothinge considerable since my last from forreine parts, and therefore will not trouble your excellency further, save to assure your excellency, that I am

YOUR EXCELLENCY'S

Whitehall, 30. March, 1658.

Most obliged and faithfull servant,

JO. THURLOE.

Charles Stewart's design cooles: our fleet before Ostend wholly disappointed him, and hath reduced the place to soe great streights, that both their seamen and landmen run away from them, and the people have scarce bread.

Resolution of the states general.

Mercurii, 10th Aprill, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lviii.
p. 228.

THERE being debated by resumption upon the request by the respective ministers of France and England made to their H. and M. L. to agree by provision to the crown of Portugal a cessation of arms for a certain short time, mentioned more at large in former resolution; after deliberation had, it is resolved, that the said request, as yet conformable to the foregoing resolution of their H. and M. L. of the 1st of February last, shall be civilly excused to the said lord ambassador de Thou and the lord resident Downing, as the same is hereby excused; and that likewise shall be written to the respective college of the admiralty, that it is the good intention and desire of the state, that all foregoing resolutions and placarts, agreed upon by reason of the war with Portugal, shall be put in execution; and especially the placarts of the 31st December last year, and the 14th of February last, disposing against the carrying of contraband goods to the said kingdom of Portugal, as also against the importing of any wares of the growth of Portugal into these countries, shall be strictly observed, according to the tenor thereof.

H. Crom-

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

31. March, 1658. A.D. 1658.

I CANNOT say much to your last, or of any newes from hence, but that our address, whereof I sent you a copy the last week, is like to be subscribed very largely and unanimously. I hope God may make it, and those other manifestations, which honest men have made of their affections, to be instruments of our peace. Parliaments are so casual, that one would not prophane the use of them by over-frequency; and yet, on the other side, to raise mony without them is a condition, from which I pray God to keep us. I hope the worst of the cavalier design is over, since the southerly wind, which blew the 15th instant, brought us no harme. Really it is a wonder, you can pick so many locks leading into the hearts of wicked men, as you do; and it is a mercy we ought to own, that God has made your labours therein so successfull. I cheerly concurr with your judgment concerning those two men; for their wayes seem so naturally different, as they can never be one but by accident. If any should apply to his highness and the counsell about a grant of Dundalke, be very wary what you do, Galway being already gone for a song. Let us be more carefull hereafter. This Dundalk is the very key of Ulster, naturally very fortifiable, and lyes very convenient for severall sorts of trade. I wish those had it almost for nothing, that would make the very best use of it for the publick; but indeed otherwise it is not to be parted with on any terms. Although I wish Mr. Malyn well, yet I doubt he is *super ultra crepidam* in the grants he sends us from his highness; for being scarce sufficiently drawn, and sealed but with his highness private seal, I fear those, who have them, may be disappointed in them: wherefore I desire for the future, that better care may be taken for the drawing, sealing and directing them, according, as near as may be, to the practise and form of former times. I remain

Yours, &c.

Lord Fauconberg to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

MY LORD,

MY stay a whole weeke together in the country has render'd me not only a truant in my services to your lordship, but almost necessitated my continuing so, by making me an absolute stranger to all kind of affaires heere; so that haveing very little to say, I was indeed not sorry the last post had slipt mee. But this gentleman of my lord Fleetwood's acquainting me now with his intended repaire to your lordship, I durst not let him part without bringing along some testimony of what I ambition should be evidenced to the whole world, which is, of being, with the greatest affection and zeale imaginable,

MY LORD,

Your lordship's most faithfull humble servant,

Whitehall, March the 31. [1658.]

FAUCONBERG.

Mr. El. Palmer to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

THE 3 morters were for alderman Tems of London, cast by his order, and are at the Vol. lviii. George inn in the borough of Southwarke, are said to be for the East India. I could not P. 257. meet him at home yesterday. If this be the real case, no doubt he will sue for license to transport them; which if he obtain, may demand them again; but, without such license, shal be bold to keep them in safety, according to your honour's comands.

Your Honour's

Office of orders, 31. March, 1658.

Most humble servant,

ELIA. PALMER.

Kent ff. *The information of Richard Davey, of the parish of Shorehām in the said county, taken upon oath, by captain John Browne, one of the justices of the peace for the said county, at Orpington, 23^d Feb. 1657.*

A.D. 1658.

Vol. lviii.
p. 262.

WHO faith, That about a week after that captain Browne's soldiers searched the houses in the said parish of Shoreham for arms, (which was about the beginning of the month of January last) he, this informant, having been up in the woods (that Thomas Bigg alias Beech hireth the coneyes thereof) in the said parish, and by the said Bigg's desire and appointment, he came by the house of Henry Spillsted, alehouse-keeper in the said parish, and went in and drank a pot of beer, where there were come together, and did come, whilst he was there, Mr. Thomas Pettly, John Round senior, William Hartnupp, Robert Hills, and Simon Crittenden, all of the said parish, who were very busy in their discourse concerning the aforesaid Thomas Bigg alias Beech, how they had ordered him; and that captain Browne had left him, being ashamed of what he had done for him. Whereupon the said Spillsted went up to them, and presently they were very whist; and so this informant came away. But about two hours after, which was about 9 or 10 of the clock at night, he, this informant, went down thither again (and took with him one Thomas Mills) to see if they were gone; but they were all there, and talked so loud, that they might have been heard plainly half-way the street over; and amongst other discourse they had, they said Mr. Pettly said, that his cousin Seylyard could raise more men for all this, than Browne could do. Another of them presently speaking, (which he doth verily believe was Robert Hill) said, that although their arms were taken away, they would fetch them away again; and that they for a need could yet find arms to arm one hundred men presently. After, they concluded to meet the next day at the house of the said Robert Hill, to confer further of their business; and for the space of a week together, and more, they did, with other company, meet at one house or other in the said parish, and this informant doth verily believe, for no good.

A true copy.
JOHN BROWNE.

The mark of [R.] RICHARD DAVEY.

Kent ff. *The information of the said Richard Davey taken upon oath the primo March 1657.*

WHO faith, That that night, that Mr. Pettly and his company were together at Spillsted's, mentioned in his former information, he saw the said Mr. Pettly have a sheet of paper, wherein was somewhat written, to which he did see all the said company set to their marks; and the said Mr. Pettley set to their names; and it was agreed by them, that the said Mr. Pettly and John Round should carry it out for other hands. And this informant hath since been informed by others, that they had some design in hand, that was not good; and faith, that he doth also believe no less, because at that time he heard the said John Round say, that they had powder enough among themselves, and that he the said Round had bullets sufficient to let every man 300 each, and some spare; but he had a greater quantity, and laid them aside, not thinking that they ever should have had any occasion again for them; but he would now look them up. Further this informant faith, that he hath been informed by others, that they the said company were seldom asunder, and have their meeting very often at the said Spillsted's, and other places; and that they do not now meet so much upon Thomas Biggs alias Beech's business, as upon some other design, that is not good.

A true copy.
JOHN BROWNE.

The mark of [R.] RICHARD DAVEY.

Kent ff. *The information of Thomas Mills, of the said parish of Shoreham in the said county, cooper, taken upon oath by the before said captain Browne, at Orpington, 13th March, 1657.*

WHO faith, That in the month of January last (presently after that captain Browne had disarmed the inhabitants of the above-said parish of Shoreham) one Richard Davey, of the said parish of Shoreham, cooper, came one evening about 9 or 10 of the clock to this informant, and told him, that there was some company at Spillsted's the alehouse-keeper, and he did suppose, their meeting was for no good; and desired this informant to go down with him thither, to harken what they were about, who did go down to the said alehouse with him, but went not in, only they stood near the window, where he saw

saw Mr. Thomas Pettly, William Hartnupp, John Round, Robert Hill, and Symon A.D. 1658. Crittenden, all of the said parish of Shoreham, who were very high in their discourse, and amongst other passages they said, that although their arms were taken away by Browne, yet they would fetch them suddenly again, and for a need yet they had arms left for to arm about 100 men. Then the said John Round said, that he had bullets for every one of them present, for three hundred each, and more, if need were; and that he had lead enough to make more, if he had not sufficient, and that he would look them up. Mr. Pettly presently said, that he was sure his cousin Seylyard could raise three times as many men as Browne and Palmer could; whereupon a large sheet of paper was drawn out by Mr. Pettly, who wrote something in it, and then the rest set to their mark; and they concluded, that Mr. Pettly and John Round should carry it out the next morning, and that they would all meet the next day at the above-said Robert Hill's. Further this informant saith, that he staid there a little longer than the said Richard Davey, and heard them conclude about horses; and that Mr. Pettley said, he would furnish out four, and the said Round, Hartnupp, and Hill, would furnish out two apiece. The said Hartnupp also told them, that because he was old, he would not go himself, yet he would help to carry on the design, although it cost him half his estate.

A true copy.

JOHN BROWNE.

The mark of [X.] THOMAS MILLS.

Kent. ff. *The information of Edward Duke, minister of the parishes of Ottford and Shoreham, in the said county, taken upon oath by the aforesaid captain Browne at Orpington, the 26th April, 1658.*

WHO saith, that on Easter-eve last, the 10th present, being at Mr. Thomas Pettley's house, a woman called Elizabeth Herrott, the wife of Edmond Herrot, of the said parish of Shoreham (who had been a servant in the house formerly) came into the room where this informant was (being as he supposed then come from Sevenoak market) and said aloud, oh master! you are to be captain; and espying this informant, she was very whist, and said no more. Further this informant saith, that he hath heard the said Mr. Petty say, that the other party, that opposed the king of Scots, must expect no quarter; and therefore, wish'd captain Browne would be more favourable to his neighbours.

A true copy.

JOHN BROWNE.

EDWARD DUKE.

Suff. ff. *Certain informations taken before colonel Humphry Brewster, esquire, one of the justices of the peace for the said county, and one of the militia officers, relating to a certain plot or insurrection, now in hand, or suddenly to be acted against his highnes the lord protector, and the peace of these nations.*

March 30^h, 1658.

NICHOLAS Murton of Beccles, in the county aforesaid, saith, that on sabbath-day last past, being to go to certain sick persons in Shading-field in the said county, he went to the Cross-bow in the said town (one Soane being the keeper of the said house) where there was one Brock, that was sick, that had a desire to speak with the informant; and he going to him, and after they had discoursed about his sickness, they fell occasionally to discourse about the times; and the said Brock told this informant, that he suspected, that there would be a rising in these parts suddenly; and that divers gentlemen hereabouts were to repair to the rendezvous suddenly; and he supposed it would be within a few days. And the said Brock said, that he had a brother, that should go into that design and service; and said his brother's wife had wrote a letter to him about it, which letter the said Brock shewed this informant, which was to this effect, to desire her said brother Brock to stop her said husband's cloaths and boots; and, if he would go, let him go naked without clothes. The said brother told the informant, that his brother was a servant to Mr. Cooke of Thorneton, and was to go with one of Mr. Cooke's sons; and assured this informant, that there would be a rising of above thirty thousand beyond London. The said Brock said, he would see this informant again suddenly; and that that night he was to go towards Beccles. Further he saith.

Subscribed by NICHOLAS MURTON.

HU. BREWSTER.

VOL. VII.

M

March

March 30th, aforesaid.

A.D. 1658. **J**OSEPH Brock of Beccles in the county aforesaid, carpenter, being examined before me upon oath, informeth and saith, that on saturday last, being at his brother's John Brock of Wenhaston in this county lathryver, his said brother told him, that he expected there would be a rising or insurrection beyond London; and saith, he was invited to go by Mr. Robert Cooke, son to Mr. Cooke of Thornton; and, that his master, the said Mr. Robert Cooke, told him, he would find him a horse; and said, that more gentlemen would go, but told him not their names. This informant being sick of the ague, he could not listen to this story so much as he would else have done; and this informant's brother told this informant, that they they were to go on sunday at night; and the letter that this informant had was from his sister, to secure the said John Brock's things till the monday, to prevent his going; and, that another of Mr. Cooke's brother's sons, one that is called mad Cooke, went to go with them; and further (being sick of an ague) he saith nothing.

Subscribed by JOSEPH BROOK.

J. BISCOE.

JOHN Brock of Wenhaston in the county aforesaid lathryver, being apprehended and brought before, but would not confess any thing; he was therefore sent to Yarmouth to be secured, where he hath since made his confession.

HU. BREWSTER.

Downing *the English resident in Holland, to Lockhart, ambassador in France.*

In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner-Temple esq;

I Thank your lordship heartily for the kindness in the particular concerning Mr. de Thou, which will also turn to good account, in relation to his highness service. I pray, if it may not be too much, tender my most humble service to his eminency, with thanks for his remembrance of me; and that I shall always remain sensible of the civilities received, when I was at La fere. I have also, and shall again, at my next visit, present the respects to Mr. de Thou. The states of Holland are at last resolved, that they will have no cessation with Portugal, till an ambassador shall come. The preparations for the fleet go on apace. De Ruyter is now at Texell with 27 sail. We have no news out of Denmark; but for ought we hear, the election at Franckfort is like to be put off for some time; and I hope the minister, which is to go from his highness to Berlin, may do some good. I shall, by the first safe occasion, send a cypher to you by the way of England, which, when it is arrived with you, please to let me have notice thereof; and then I hope I may with a little more safety, communicate with you. My very hearty thanks to my lady. It is here said, that she is speedily for England, from whence I hope shortly to see my wife, and am

Yours, &c.

Hague, April 11th, 1658. [N. S.]

Mr. Swyft, Lockhart's secretary, to Lockhart.

In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe of the Inner-Temple esq;

I Have delivered all the letters (which I received in one packet two days since) according to their several directions, except that to general Disbrowe, to whose present lodging his servants in the Spring-garden could not direct me. His lordship was married on monday last and hath ever since continued at his lady's house.

There is a report about Whitehall, as if his highness had an intention suddenly to call a new parliament; but I am not assured of the certainty thereof.

I was this day and yesterday at Mr. secretary's lodging, moving for my dispatches. His lordship hath promised to give a speedy answer to the papers I brought hither. As soon as I have my orders, I shall diligently and carefully return to my duty.

This day I met with Sir James Whitelock, who came but yesterday to town, and goes to morrow in the country. He hath promised me to make his own excuse unto your excellency by this post for all faults. I have not any thing more to importune your excellency with, but to beseech you to continue me in the esteem of

Your, &c.

London, April $\frac{1}{11}$, 1658.

Great Yarmouth.

A. D. 1658

The examination of John Brocke, of Wenistone, in the county of Suffolk, Leith-rigurs taken before collonel Humphrey Brewster and major William Burton, justices of the peace, of the county of Suffolk, April 1st, 1658.

WHO saith, that about fourteen days since he went to Mr. Robert Cooke, son of Henry Cooke of Thorenton Hall, in the said county, Esq; being sent for by the said Robert Cooke, who asked this informant whether he would go with him; he should have a good horse and furniture. He asked upon what design? and the said Cooke reply'd, he should know when he called him. But this informant came presently away with his brother to Beccles; but about eight days after, the said Robert Cooke came twice to this informant's house to speak with him, but he was not at home; and about three days after he came again, and then he was not at home; but the next day being friday the said Cooke came again, and found this informant at home; and being together, he asked him to go along with him; whereupon this informant told him, that he had no money; but he said he should not want to pay for what he called for. This informant then asked him, where they should have horses; he answered that there was a great many horse and foot coming over, and to land on those coasts with a French commander, but they would not come yet, because there was no grasse; and that there was a great many gentlemen of the said county, which were to join with them when they came over; and he further saith, that there is one Robert Cooke of Braynfield, gentleman, in the said county, cousin to the said Robert Cooke of Thorenton, is very much accustomed to keep company together; and he saith it is likely, that he may be one of the same party, which he mentioned above; and further saith not.

The mark of [] JOHN BROCKE.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Samedi le 6 d'Avril, 1658. [N. S.]

LE conseil d'estat a avisé que l'abbe de Cloosterraet est obligé de porter lui mem les depens de sa captivité et arrest.

Vol. lviij.
p. 278.

A l'ambassadeur de Spaigne, est accordé passeports pour des chevaux. Le resident de Pologne a requis l'envoy des ambassadeurs pour la médiation de la paix en Pologne.

Le resident du duc de Holstén-Gottorp pleint, qu'a Harling on a arresté certaine quantité de musquets, qu'il avoit envoye d'Amsterdam vers Gottorp, sur quoy sera escrit.

L'Admirauté d'Amsterdam pleint, que le concurs de matelots pour armer la flotte ne soit pas fort grande.

Le sieur Lampsius ayant ci-devant en la guerre entre le feu roy et le parlement fourni au parlement des armes pour bien 180,000 Livr. requiert le payement et lettres intercessionales de cest estat au protecteur.

Des merchands d'Amsterdam ont requis et obtenu derechef lettres de recommandation au roi de Spaigne et au duc de Medina-Celli.

Lundi le 8 Dito.

Il y a eu lettre de l'admiralte en Frise, notifiant, qu'ils n'equppent rien en la flotte, parce que les estats de icelle province n'ont encore rien consenti du subside.

Il y a eu continuation du rapport du sieur Ommeren et autres ayant este a Bergen op Zoom, qui contiendrait beaucoup de licence de ceux de la religion Romaine et du clergé, et en quel nombre il sont dans la bourgeoisie et en la milice.

Les deputes de Munster ont par le sieur president requis expedition; Ceux de Hollande ont promis de tenir conference sur cela.

Le Hollande a une excellente besoigne sur la redresse de la milice, pour oster des abus, specialement dans le patentes, amplifier la milice, garnir les frontieres, pourvoir aux defauts des frontieres.

L'on est mal satisfait, que de Dennemarck l'on ne reçoit pas la copie du traité de paix en Dennemarck, car quoi que ce roi a mal fait de traiter sans cest estat, si ne devoit il pas refuser la communication du traité.

Mardij

Mardi le 9 *dito*.

A.D. 1658. Il y a eu plainte, que des soldats desguisés (qu'on croit estre Condeiens) ont depouillé un chariot allant a Liege, Liant et gorottant les passagers.

Le resident Downing a fait plainte, qu'un navire de Zeelande a pillé un Anglois ; demande justice.

Le Hollande aura desja exhibé un estat pour monstrez, qu'elle a satisfait a la quote dans l'equipage en la guerre Angloies.

La Hollande a proposé, qu'on devroit faire un interdiction generale es toutes les provinces, pour ne plus vendre des charges militaires ; mais cela n'est prins, que pour notification : et le depute de Groningue reprocheoit a ceux de Hollande qu' a le sieur de Merode voulant vendre la compagnie de cheveux (il y a 3 ou 4 ans) la Hollande favorisoit, et se monstroit faschée, que la Groningue la lui osta sans satisfaction. La principale redresse de la milice n'est pas encore proposée, ni rapportée.

La Hollande a fait quelque rapport touchant la besoigne de Hermeeting avec le sieur Resewinge.

La sieur Ommeren, &c. ont achevé leur rapport ; entre autres une grande crimination du magistrat de Bergen opzoom, contre le drosard Brochum, que ci devant il y a vendu les charges :

Mecredi le 10 *dito*.

Il y a eu des memoires de l'ambassadeur de Spaigne, sur lesquels le sur Huygens est requis de faire ou tenir conference.

Ceux de Hollande ont produit leur advis provincial, dans lequel le Hollande declare, qu'elle excuse la suspension d'armes pour 6 mois proposée par la France et l'Angleterre, & cependant ils permettent a Amsterdam la navigation publiquement et avec passeport vers Lisbonne et Portugall. Le secret est, que leurs capers ne feront nulle molestation aux navires, soit Hollandoises, soit estrangeres, qui d'ici et avec passeport naviguent en Portugal, mais rencontrants en mer des neutraux, n'ayants points de passeports Hollandois, ils les molesteront, voire les emporteront pour en incommoder la navigation et commerce des neutraux.

Il y a eu une lettre de creance de l'evesque de Munster sur le sieur Hessing ; mais il n'a pas encore audience.

L'on a conclu quelque accord touchant l'y kinge ou remensuration (hermeeting) des navires en Norvege.

Jeudi le 11 *dito*.

Le resident d'Angleterre a esté en conference avec le sieur Huygens, van Hoorn, et Wyckel touchant ce qu'on a fait ou capitain Tyssen a Amsterdam, qu'on a banni. Item a ce van Diest a Rotterdam ; mais il n'a prins nul contentement en cela.

L'ambassadeur de Spaigne a requis expedition et réponse touchant les consuls : Item plainte contre les collectes de Til. Cela est mis es mains de commissaires.

Les deputes l'admiraulté ont remis jusque au 1 de juin l'affaire de la liquidation de l'equipage fait durant la guerre d'Angleterre, demandant le consentement du subside du millian et quelque fournissement.

Le Zeelande, Frise, & Northollande n'ont encore renequipée. Rotterdam n'a que caleuté.

Le sieur Lampsius aura une recommandation au protecteur, pour sa pretension. Tel vande Heemel de Middebourg aura semblable recommandation.

La Hollande propose de faire prohibition de levée de mariniers pour estrangers. Il y aura besoigne pour l'employ de la flotte.

Vendredi le 12 *dito*.

L'assemblée des estats de Hollande s'est separée sur reces jusque au 30. Avril. Cependant n'est encore resolu rien de final touchant l'employ de la flotte, dont le dessien exterieur est encore de mettre l'estat en bonne posture, pour avoir l'oeil la ou il sera le plus besoin. Amsterdam est la plus active : le reste ne se haste pas.

Il y a eu une lettre de l'evesque de Munster contredisant fort les sollicitations de la ville ; et qu'on veuille les renvoyer. L'on a ordonné de faire translater la lettre de l'Allemand.

La Hollande aura consenty en admission de la ville de Munster ; mais selon la resolution ou 2 Mars ; a condition que les villes de Lubeck, Breemen, et Hamburgh y consentent ; ce qu'elles feront lentement.

Il y a eu grand debat ; si on recevra le receveur Tins en l'appell, estant condamné par le conseil d'estat en bien 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ tonnes d'or, h. e. sily a appell du conseil d'estat : cela sera mis es mains de haut conseil pour avoir.

A letter

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

A.D. 1658.

MONSIEUR,

Resident Cromwell

SANS doute escrira le 125 de 130 meme du peu de satisfaction, qu'il recoit ici, et com- Vol. lviii.
 ment on s'en mocque; car n'est ce pas une raillerie de dire, que transporter des contre- p. 275.
 bandes par terre ou par des petites barques par les canaux du Sas et Escluse, ne soit pas contre
 le traité de paix; ains que la paix defend le transport par mer es havres, que 130 tient bloquees.
 Voila une subtilité, qui vaut bien toutes celles de Scaliger; et en effect, les 105 n'ont jamais eu
 la pensée de quitter ce commerce, meme des contrebandes; qui est un des plus riches, et d'autant
 plus, qu'en cette conjuncture 105 plustost le donneroient en don a 139, que de le laisser en pe-
 ril; car ils sont plus pour 139, 143, 175, que jamais, et font grande jactance; soi tenant bien
 ascertenés, que 130 ne fera rien pour 141: quand bien 105 l'attaquent par 134; mais 130
 se peut bien assurer, que 105, gagnant advantage sur 141, monstrent par apres leur info-
 lence, tant plus contre 130, car ils soit animes contre 130 plus que jamais; ce qui est une grande
 ingratitude, car l'on sçait bien, que le 180 vient de 105, et si 130 relacheroit le 180, cela
 embarrasseroit les 105 merveilleusement. Il est bien croyable, que 105 par les 134 ne feront
 pas 154 a 130 directement; mais la ou ils pourront opprimer les amis de 130, ils ne tar-
 derent pas un heure. Je puis bien assurer, que 141 donnera a 166 non seulement 171,
 mais toute chose raisonnable, si 166 le veut; mais 105 font tout ce qu'ils peuvent, a fin que
 166 ne prenne pas 171; or si 130 voudra en cela plus secunder les 105, que le 141, je doute;
 car 105 par apres se mocqueroient de 130, qui est fort abusé, s'il ne croit fermement,
 que 105 feront secretment pour 138 et 139 tout ce qui est imaginable. Je reste,

MONSIEUR,

Votre tres humble serviteur.

Le 12 April, 1658. [N. S.]

Hague, 12 Aprill, 1658. [N. S.]

De Thou *the French ambassador in Holland*, to Bordeaux *the French ambassador in England*.

MY LORD,

MESSIEURS de Grandmont and Lionne are still at Franckfort, where they have no
 few businesses to decide about the contest, title, place, precedency, now that the
 ambassadors of Spain are come there, supported by the presence of the king of Hungary,
 archduke Leopold, and all their adherents. There is great hopes of the peace of Poland,
 which securing the city of Dantzick will also quiet the minds of this nation here, and will
 free them from a great deal of jealousy, which they have in themselves, and what is suggested
 into them on the side of Spain for this cause against the king of Sweden.

The prince's royal and her son arrived here a few days since; they have been absent this
 five months. There is no good to be expected from Hesdin: it is the greatest and most inso-
 lent treachery that ever was undertaken.

This state is making what haste they can in setting out their fleet, which will be divided
 into three squadrons, one for the Narrow, another for the Mediterranean, and the third for
 the coast of Portugal. They forbear to resolve any thing about a suspension of arms with
 Portugal.

A.D. 1658.

Boreel *the Dutch ambassador in France, to the States General.*

H. and M. LORDS,

Vol. lviii.
p. 283.

I HAVE received the king's letter to the marshal of Grancey, governor of Thionville, to the end the lord of Wyckraet and the Neder Hemert may be freed henceforward in his royalties from all excursions of the French garrisons, and that his subjects formerly taken prisoners and detained at Thionville be presently released.

I have also received the king's order to the Duke of Ebeuf, governor of Montreue, to facilitate the restitution of the goods and lading of two Netherland ships, not long since stranded upon the coast of Picardy; partly plundered by the inhabitants, and partly seized upon by the said duke, and applied to his own use; which I have strongly opposed, as having no right to them. I have also received his majesty's letter to his lord ambassador, the lord de Cominges at Lisbon, wherein his lordship doth absolutely order the restitution of the Netherland ship, called the Elephant, formerly taken on the coast of Spain, by the treachery of one Justo de Bills, and brought to Lisbon. A well known person of quality here told me, that all preparations were making to begin the campaign early this year; and that the armies of France and England joined together on this side of the sea will consist at least of 40000 men, whereof 10000 are to be English, which are to be transported out of England and Scotland. For the exemption of the foreigners taxes for the Netherlanders, who are here in this kingdom, your high and mighty Lordships subjects, I have been hitherto only able to obtain a provisional decree of the 14th of March last for the space of six months. They do still scruple to grant me a general decree for the time to come, after the expiration of the said time, whereof I thought good to give your high and mighty lordship's advice. It is reported here, as if the king and cardinal did intend to go over suddenly for Normandy, in regard of the affairs in that province are in no very good condition. The renewing of the treaty for the campaign concerning this kingdom and England is said to be perfected, and there are daily and continual communications held between them.

Your high and mighty lordships having ordered me in your last to inform myself about what was reported concerning the erecting of a whale-fish-company in France, whose octroy should contain prohibition to all others whatever not to import any train-oil, or any thing that proceedeth from the whale into this company, which is directly contrary to all the treaties made between France and your high and mighty lordships, since the year 1596 till this time; I have done all that I could to inform myself particularly about it, and I do find in effect, that there is such a design on foot at court; that the same is drawn up into an edict; and that several great persons have a share in it; that the said edict is sent to the parliament at Rouen to be verified and registered there amongst many others; but that that parliament doth as yet refuse to do it. I have addressed myself to the count De Brienne about it, and signified to him in conformity to your high and mighty lordships order, that if the said edict of whale-fishing be not suspended, and the intended prohibition annulled, that I had order to demand audience of the king and his eminency.

Paris, 12 April, 1658. [N. S.]

W. BOREELL.

Capt. H. Smith to the protector.

May it please you HIGHNES,

Vol. lviii.
p. 287.

I N pursueance of your highnes former instructions concerning sir Henry Slingsby's treasonable designe against your highnes person and government, by endeavouring to seduce and corrupt your highnes** and to betray this garrison into the hands of Charles Stewart; there hath been nothing wanting tending to the effectuall** thereof. Sir Henry since his being confined to the castle hath tried by many arguments to ingage capt. Overton in his wicked and malicious plott, by promising him preferment and a summe of money to revolt with the castle from your highnes to Charles Stewart, and did the same night promise capt. Overton hee would take course by some friends he had in the country to have provisions sent in for the victualing the castle, and that hee would helpe the capt. to some men for defence of the place, and told him, that Charles Stewart had a bank of money in England of five thousand pounds to gratifye such, as should doe him service; but would not confes where it was; and did promise the capt. that he would give him twenty pounds to raise forty men. This evening sir Henry delivered the inclosed commission to major Water-house in the presence of capt. Overton, whom the major caused immediately to read it. I doe humbly conceive there is now sufficient evidence against him concerning the whole busynes; and therefore I

humbly

humbly desire to receive your highnes commands concerning him, which shall by God's A.D. 1658. assistance be faithfully observed by

Your HIGHNES

Most humble and faithfull servant,

Hull, April 2, 1658.

HEN. SMITH.

Capt. H. Smith to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

THIS evening major Waterhouse hath received a commission from sir Henry Slingsby Vol. lviii. under the hand and seale of Charles Stewart, which I have sent inclosed in this letter to p. 289. his highnes intreating you to deliver it to him. Sir Henry hath endeavoured to engage capt. Overton in his treasonable designe, promising him, that if he would revolt with the castle from his highnes to his king, that hee should neither want preferment nor money, and more particularly told him, that he would give him for his present supply twenty pounds to raise forty men, and that he would take course to have provision brought in for the victualling of the castle from some freinds he had in the country. He did also informe major Waterhouse and capt. Overton this evening, that hee had severall freinds in the country, who had promised to raise men for his king, whom I will endeavour to apprehend as their names and places of abode are discovered to me. I suppose now there will bee full and convictive evidence against Slingsby, and therefore if his highnes shall think fitt, I will speedily send him up to London by a party of my troope with the major and capt. Overton; but at the present Overton is not able to goe out of his house being very lame and ill. Sir, according to your instructions major Waterhouse hath endeavoured to get what he could out of sir Henry, concerning the party mentioned in your letter: hee told the major, he did believe sir Marmaduke Langdale was not in England, and did seeme not to know of that busynes; I very believe, but that hee and the rest of that party, especially such as are actors in the designe, have bound themselves by an oath of secrefey not to discover each other uppon any account whatsoever (which hee would have put uppon major Waterhouse.) Hee told the major, that the false names alwayes began with the first letter of their owne name, and that hee had a list of three hundred counterfeit names, which the major will endeavour to gett alight of. Sir, I have agents abroad att Newcastle, and elsewhere in pursuance of that busynes; but have not received any account from them, but expect it every houre, and as soone as I can understand any thing, it shall bee speedily sent to you by

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your most faithfull servant,

Hull, Aprill 2, 1658.

HEN. SMITH.

Westminster, April 12, 1658, N. S.]

To Nieuport the Dutch ambassador.

I Sollicited this week severall lords of the council, and the lord secretary of state, about Vol. lviii. the releasing of the two Portugal prizes; but in regard the said lords have been very p. 285. busy about their domestick affairs, the lord secretary of state told me this morning, that he would do what he could to get ready an answer to their high and mighty lordships upon that subject. Their high and mighty lordships letter to the lord protector, of the 30th of March last, concerning the three ships sent by Michael Diest, Merchant at Rotterdam, to Dunkirk, and taken by some English frigots upon the coast of Flanders, I received yesterday; and delivered the same to day to the lord secretary of state, who told me, that it did very much trouble him, that the said three ships were claimed by subjects of their high and mighty lordships, in regard they were certainly informed out of Holland and Flanders itself, that the same in effect belonged to Spaniards; that the other two ships, which run on shore, and were afterwards gott off by some Flandrians, were carried into Ostend; and that the captain of the said Flemmings was presented by Don John, with a golden chain for his pains. His lordship said, that he would deliver their high and mighty lordships letter to his Highness.

Mr.

A.D. 1658.

Mr. Fr. Cheynell to secretary Thurloc.

SIR,

Vol. lviii.
p. 291.

I Desired Mr. Stapley to procure a list of the gentlemen engaged for Charles Stuart, not only in Suffex, but in other countyes also; and likewise to enquire, when and where the gentlemen did meet to consult; and whether they had not some private meetings in the night in small companyes, in order to a generall rendezvous; and he promised to give mee a faithfull accompt upon the 5th of April at the farthest. I desire punctuall orders concerning any commission or patent tendred to him, whether it be his highnesse pleasure, that he shall receive it in case he transmit it to the commander in chief in Suffex, to be immediately presented to his highnes. Sir, I presume to give you this trouble, that I may receive the more punctuall directions, and make the quicker dispatch for the service and satisfaction of his highnesse. Be pleased to signifye his highnesse pleasure therein to

Your affectionate servant,

April 2, 1658.

T. CHEYNELL.

The examination of Robert Cooke, son of Henry Cooke, of Thorenton, Esq; in Suff. taken before us coll. John Biscoe, lieut. coll. William Style, major William Burton, capt. Isaac Preston, April 2, 1658.

Vol. lviii.
p. 266.

WHO faith, that he knoweth not of any insurrection to be in England to be intended, neither did ever he hear of any foreign army under the command of a Frenchman to be landed on these coasts; and he denieth all his whole charge; and further faith not

ROBERT COOKE.

J. BISCOE.

WILLIAM STYLES.

WILLIAM BURTON.

ISAAC PRESTON.

A letter of information.

SIR,

Vol. xxi.
p. 330.

THE cavaliers seeme to be transported with joye, for they saye their last messenger is now come, assuring them, that their master was ready to putt on board 7000 foot and 600 of Marfins horse; and that he hath provided for him five months provision to bring with him, because he will incampe as soone as he is landed, and will not remove any whether, but wheresoever he rests againe, he will strongly entrench; so that he will not be forced to fight, unlesse they assault him in his campe; and if he should be besieged in his campe, it must be with all the forces that can be made; and then his friends will have liberty to try their strength, when there will be noe army to oppose them: yet they saye they have orders to rise as soone as they can (before he lands) in the west, that forces may be drawne off from hence, that he may land with lesse resistance, and that the citizens may the more securely rise; and of that they boast much beyond my believe. They say they have made every of their agents for every ward to cast up, how many may be depended upon to appeare at the first rendezvous; and in the whole they amount to 10000: and yet they say they have not settled their buisnesse in the Tower-Hamlets, but they are at this instant working about it, tasting mens affections, and giving out onely good words, trying how many may be expected from thence, as soone as they can raise a hubbub. They boast that some of the most considerable men of estates in the city are engaged; (but I cannot beleieve it) yet they saye they have bene able within this month to send over 10000l. to their master, that the Spaniard might see he had freinds here ready to assist him. I dare not inquire into the names of these great citizens, lest I should make them jealous; and I find that they are under much secrecy about the naming any body, especially to one, that does not enter

enter into their confederacy ; and I cannot imagine a pretence that's fayre of any good reason, of my being inquisitive after names. A.D. 1658.

They say that Staple in Suffex hath, within these three weekes, layd out 4 or 500 l. upon his owne account, for ammunition and warlike provisions, against the time.

And they saye, that there is a man in the west, who hath always been for the parliament, that will rayse them 5000 men ; and they saye he hath 3000 armes in his house, which were left there at the ending of the first warres.

They say theyr messenger assures them, that they shall have an expresse, when their master is at sea ; and then they are to begin their work every-where in the west. I am

Yours.

Secretary Thurloe to Mr. Downing, resident in Holland.

I pray uncipher this with your owne hand.

I Received yours of the first instant by an expresse from Yarmouth upon tuesday last ; Vol. lviii. yours by the post, of the fifth, yesterday ; and that by lieutenant-colonel Bedles of the P. 177. 4th, just now ; as also another dispatch with some paper, and a letter to your lady ; but I do not yet heare any thing of the admirall's cornett ; when I doe, your desires shall be comply'd with : and I doe not observe, that there is much in any of those letters, which require new directions, my former haveing lett you know his highnesses fence upon most of the particulars you mention, unlesse there be any thing in cyphers in the letters brought by Bedles, which I shall not have tyme to open before the post goes ; if there be, I must deferre the answere thereto till the next oppertunitye. The more I think of the business of Portugall, the better I am satisfied with what I writ you by the last upon that subject ; for seeing the Dutch designe soe much to the eastward, wee have no reason to be over-jealous to accomodate their affairs for them at Portugall, which certainly a peace there will very much doe, or a cessation of arms, and you are to steere yourself accordingly in your negotiation about that buisnesse, as I writ more fully by my last.

It's resolved to send Mr. Meadows to the treaty between the kings of Sweden and Poland, and accordingly he is directed to hasten to Hamborough, where instructions shall meet him. M.G. Jephson, at his most earnest request, is to returne home ; but we cannot here resolve so soone, to send one to the elector of Brandenburg ; nor doe the Sweadish ministers here speak of it at all. I pray, mention not that Mr. Meadows is the man to be sent to the treaty aforesaid. It is very considerable, that the lights in the Sound are in the power of the Swedes. I pray beinformed what the Dutch intend to doe about it.

My meaneinge was not, that you should presse too much upon Port-William, but only to cherish the correspondence, and that too with as little obstination as is possible ; but a letter to him I cannot yet send you for divers very considerable reasons ; however, doe not put them out of the hopes of one, but rather that they may expect it. I will be sure to keep this correspondence with you as a great secret. I much wonder, that the soldiers are still sent for Denmarke. I cannot imagine what the Dane should doe with them. I shall not need to desire you to be very vigilant about the designe of their fleete, and of the just time when they will be ready. I pray returne all kindnesse to the resident of Denmarke, and assure him, that his highnes desires not only a good correspondence with him, but a further intimacy ; and that he may expect from him whatever he expected from the nearest ally. I writ to you twice or thrice about caryinge a considerable correspondence in Flanders, both with the Spaniards and Charles Stuart, thinking you might have an oppertunitye for it where you are. I shall not stand for any sume of mony, if it be sure and good. I earnestly intreat you to bestow some of your thought and pains about it. It seemes the great noise of the confusions and troubles are not yet over. I trust there is lesse ground for them every day then other. I sent you by the last a cotype of the petition from the officers here to his highness, and all the army in Scotland here addresse by single regiments, in as affectionate terms as can be well thought of. Herewith comes a cotype of an address from the army in Ireland. By all this sure it is evident, that the armyes are not disatisfied with his highnesses conduct, or in any danger to desert him ; and all this was most voluntary, arising *ex mero motu* ; and this will confute the doctrine, which Nieuport distills so industriously, and somewhat lessen the credit of his correspondence. I knowe whom he conversed with there, and they are discontented people, and such as were for Charles Stuart, or Levellers, and he understood nothing from any good hands ; and this you may assure them, with whom you have any confident communication ; and that whatever they build upon his information, they will be deceived in. If you could get a considerable person of the cavalier party to engage in a corepondence, that now is or may come into Holland, the better to colour it, wee might demand him of the states, in pursuance of the treatyes.

A.D. 1658. Besides these particulars from the army, a great part of England, and all Ireland, desire to make the same addresses; so that if the cavalier will returne, I suppose they will finde enough about his ears, and most of all, if Charles comes from Ostend, which I believe they have now little heart to doe, our shippes have kept them in so longe, that their seamen run away, and many of their foot; besides, their campe drawes soe near, and the 3000 men expected from Biscay not being come, that the Spaniard will scarce be in a condition to spare his infantry.

Our men at Mardike are in a very good condition, and long to be in action. The treaty is renewed betweene us and the French for the next campaign. I pray enquire with all diligence, whether the Dutch will meddle in the business of Flanders, yea or not. I am informed that there has been a treaty betweene the Dutch and Charles Stuart about transporting his men into England with their fleete; and that Charles Stuart hath offered them Jutland in some of the Scotch islands for that service. Whether the treaty was with any of the states generall, or Amsterdam, I know not; but it was, as I believe, with some of them. I pray enquire into it by such secret means as you can.

I perceive you give Hesdin for lost to the Spaniard; I think it in very great danger; but our last letters say, that there was some hopes of it still. The wife and children of the governor are made close prisoners in Paris, which is noe very good signe; but yet 'tis said, that soe much is obteyned from the governor, that Hocquincourt shall not be received into it upon his returne from Brussels. This designe was layd much further then this: some other townes and whole provinces should have revolted, and a generall insurrection was designed, as in England by the influence of Swed and the Spaniard; but it is defeated, and the deserted party reconciled. This I assure you is very true; so that if Flanders was to be saved this yeare by these designs, I suppose it may be in some danger. Mr. Crooke delivered me a letter from the states general to H. H. demanding the ships of Vand'est to be restored without delay, whereat I was somewhat surpris'd, considering what you have represented to them in that business. I shall remember to prepare something in answer thereto, by the next, to be sent to you.

The answer they gave you about Tyfen is a very s lovingly one, and makes it an impossible thing for any state, with whom they were in amity, to expect performance of any treaty from them.

I shall not faile to have a ship ready for your lady, and to doe her all the service I am able for her accomodation in her journey to you; and this is all I have to trouble you with, and rest,

Your most humble and faithful servant.

Whitehall, 2. Aprill, 1658.

If you charge your bills upon Mr. Noell for money, they will be answered.

Lockhart, *embassador in France, to secretary* Thurloe.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Vol. lviii.
p. 292.

THE confusione of that scribble sent by the last will beare witness for me, that at wryting of it I was under very great indisposition and paine; and tho' I have cause to blesse God for my being restored to my health, yett I have reasone to be ashamed, that having undertaken in two or three of my last to cleare your lordshipp in some perticulars, I find myself as little able to performe my promise concerning them, as when first I ingadged myself. I hope your lordshipp will have the charity for me to believe, that I have used the best of my endeavors in it. If vexatione for my ill success and disappoyntments could excuse me, I should have much to say for myself; but it being to little purpose to trouble you with storys of that nature, I shall only tell your lordshipp, that I am promised an audience this evening, and satisfaction to all my demands. By an expresse, which I shall send to-morrow morning to Calais, your lordshipp shall know what shall passe at this evening's audience: if it come not to your lordshipp so soone as this, it will not be long behind it. The court is reddey to part from this so soone as they have done the devotions they are accustomed too in the ensuing holy weeke. Hesdin is lost, and all things else here are in the same posture they were formerly. I am,

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Paris, Aprill $\frac{4}{14}$. 1658.

Your most humble, faithfull and obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

Secretary

Secretary Thurloe to Lockhart, ambassador in France.

A.D. 1658.

I Have had none from your excellency this day, which is the usual time for the French mail to arrive here; nor had I time to give you the trouble of mine by the two last posts, which went from hence. And indeed I did defer all I had to say (which was not much) until Mr. Swift's return, who is yet here, and stays only for the ratification of the treaty. All that we have to do by the treaty is in hand, viz. the recruit of our fleet, and the provision of hay, wherein we hope to answer our agreement very exactly; and so we hope will those on your side, especially now that Hesdin is over, the news whereof M. G. Morgan sends us this day. It is necessary, that we know the precise day for our fleet to be upon the coast. The being early in the field will very much facilitate the next year's work, whereof I know your excellency will make them sensible. I hear the enemy is yet in their quarter, except it be 2 or 3000 men, who (as Morgan writes) are busying themselves in slighting Link, and building a fort upon the Colm between Bery and Dunkirk, which is but a mere trifle to prevent a siege. I perceive they think the prices of corn high: I do assure you it will not be had lower here, corn being much risen of late. I do not hear, that any body is come yet to receive the hay at Mardike. It is necessary, that I know his name, that so the hay may be consigned to him. Some of it is on board, and will be there very shortly. I remain

Whitehall, $\frac{5}{17}$. April, 1658.

Yours.

Secretary Thurloe to Lockhart, ambassador in France.

YOUR excellency is sufficiently informed concerning the business to which this inclosed relates, which is only his highness's sense therein, concerning what money is or shall be paid into your excellency's hands upon that account, which you are desired to pay unto doctor Coladon, or to Jaques Bordier his substitute. I shall not need therefore to detain your excellency further, than while I assure you, that I am

Whitehall, April $\frac{5}{17}$. 1658.

Yours.

I was by very great instances constrained to write this letter; but though I do not understand the business so well as to know perfectly whether I do well in it; and therefore, if it crosses my rule of justice, or his highness's interests, I hope your excellency will use your wonted prudence in it notwithstanding this.

Lockhart to secretary Thurloe.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Paris, Apryll $\frac{5}{17}$. 1658.

AT my audience yesternight, I had opportunity to speake fully to all particulars. This day the whole rest of the levy-money will be payd in, and by the wedensday's post bills shall be sent for it. I returned one half of that rest of levy-money last weeke; but did not turne it over, expecting to heare either from your lordshipp or Mr. Noell, that you had come to some agreement about it. One of Mr. Noell's to me, at least a fortnight agoe, gave me hopes, that he would make some such bargaine with your lordshipp; but having heard nothing farther touching it, I dare delay the turning over of the mony no longer. I could not perswade his eminence to disburse any more mony for hay; so that your lordshipp must send just as much hay, as the mony turned over upon that account will amount to. The cardinal promised me to send an expresse to England to-morrow, who shall see the hay shipp'd, and will bring a list of such other provisions, as they will need, and bills of exchange upon London to pay for them: but that must not be trusted too; for the court being ready to depart, he is so press'd with multiplicity of businesse, as seldom he remembers any thing, save just in the moment he is spoake too; so that if this expresse do not come, I must beseech your lordshipp to take care, that the hay be at Mardick by the 1st of May, new styl; and I must beg the same thing for the recruits. Mr. Tallon, who is at Calais, will be sent to Mardick for the relieving of both. Discontents here are exceeding high, and universall: they are founded upon these two particulars; first, because the overture for peace meets with soe cold a reception. 2dly, Because the cardinal suffers the enemies to post themselves at Hesdin, from whence they have a free passage into France; and instead of employing his majestie's forces for the recovery of so important a place, he intendeth, as they give out, to imploy them against Dunkirke and Graveling, and is to deliver these places, purchased by the blood and treasure of France, into

A.D. 1658. into the hands of the English, their old and most dangerous enemies, which, they say, is not only against the interest of France in particular, but against the whole catholick interest in generall. To allay the heat of theise seditious and factious spirits, the cardinal is forced to give it out, that he intends to reduce Hesdin before all other actione; and that his designe against Dunkirke, or any other place, shall be defer'd until the latter end of this campaigne, or the beginning of the next; and that the drawing together of the English body at Mardick is but to amuse the enemies, to the end he may recover Hesdin upon easier terms; and least the enemy should beseege Mardick, when the king's army is before Hesdin, he provydeth it with a quantity of hay and oatts, sufficient to maintayn 800 horse, which he intends to leave at the foresaid place all this summer, for its better defence. He desyres your lordshipp may cawse some such story fly abroad in England; and that you will take notice of it to 467, and expresse some disatisfactione, because the French seem to be as uncertain in their resolutions this year, as they were the last; and except treatties be punctually kept, it's to noe purpose to make them. I have this day writ to major generall Morgan, that I have some fears the resolutions touching Gravelinns and Dunkirke will not be executed so soone as once I expected; and that the reduction of Hesdin is ane actione, that so much imports France, as probably it will be preferred to all other interests.

The court moves from this this day fennight, and goeth directly to Amiens, and from
Dunkirk
thence to Abbeville, so as the seege of 497 is form'd, and the lynes closed, it will advance further. The forces begin to draw together from all quarters. Their generall rendezvous is appointed to be upon the first of May, N. S. betwixt Amiens and Perron. Mr. la Ferte's armie drawes out of its quarters at the same tyme, and gives jealousy to Theonville and Luxenburgh. Mr. Turenne was with me last night; and when I discours'd with him the strength of the army, I find the estimatt he makes of it will be at least 3000 men short of that number the cardinal gives it. If the Alsatiene forces, that are under the duke of Wirtemberge and Mr. Balthasar's command, were come up, there is no doubt but they will be strong enuff; but I feare they cannot come up to the beginning of the seege. Mr. Turenne told me, he had spoake with the cardinal in the morning, and had proposed severall difficulties in the busines, which, he sayd, he had done for no other end, but that they might be so forseen and provyded against, as the enterprize might not miscarry in his hand. He insists still upon the loan of two his highness's old regiments of foot for three weeks tyme. He told me plainly, that without such a second, he durst not answer for the successe of the businesse (I found, by what past at my audience yesternight, he had sayd as much to the cardinal). But I durst give him no hopes, that his desires would be granted. He spoke to me also about the marquisse of Mompillian's businesse. I find he resents much the delays it meets with, which maks me importune your lordshipp with my humble desyre for its being brought to some issue.

When his eminence spoake to me concerning the borrowing of two old regiments for the tyme aforesaid, he urged the granting of his desyre upon no other account, then that of the great need would be of them. I took the freedome to tell him, that his argument from necessity was framed by himselfe; for if the French army were in the condition it ought to be in, there would then be noe such need of them. He answered, that his levyes in Alsatia had been retarded by some accidents; and whereas he had expected them by 1. of May, it would be towards the end of it before they cowld come up; besydes, they protested, that if the French officers had made their recruitts according to the money allowed them, there would have been noe need of his borrowing any of his highness's forces; and tho' he made it his very humble and earnest sute to his highness, that he would spare two regiments for three weeks tyme, yett he assured me, that a refusal of it should not hynder the going on of the desygne, tho' it would render the successe of it very doubtfull; for Mr. Turenne had informed him, that they must come before the place in three bodys, which, by reason of the channells, would be so seperated from on another, as they cowld not, till the bridges were made up, relieve any of the three bodys, in case the enemy should be strong enuff to attempt any one of them; and that their beating any one of them would not only be the looseing of the place, but of the army, and whole campaigne. He prayed his highness to take into his consideration, what the consequences might prove both to England and France, if any such misfortune should fall owt. I towld his eminence, that I feared the present posture of affairs in England would not give way to such a condescension; and to the end he might not rely upon any such thing, I rendered all hopes of it as desperate as I cowld; but tho' I am abundantly sensible, that they, by their ill measures, have involved both themselves and us into very great difficulties, yett since the danger seems to threaten us as much as them, I know not whether the leaving of that businesse to its hazard, or the endeavoring to secure it by the meane of the desyred aide, be more advysable. The pinch will lye heare, if the lynes of circumvallation were once closed, the camps fortified, and the communication secured by the bridges, I think then there would be noe great need of any old regiments; but, till that be, I feare there

there may be too much. Your lordshipp will not need to write an answer to this, because, A.D. 1658. if it please God, I intend to begin my journey towards Calais on Monday next. I must beg the favour of a frigott to transport my wife to Dover, and must desyre the frigott to be in Calais road on the $\frac{16}{26}$ th instant. If your lordshipp have any commands for me, lett your letters be directed to the post-master of Calais, with order to him to keep them till I call for them. I have much to say concerning affaires at Frankford; but dare not venture upon giving your lordshipp an account of them till I come to Calais. Your lordshipp may assure his highness, that the election of the emperor will be deferred for a considerable tyme, and that it is probable those of the electors, that are of the French syde, will be hard enuff for those of the house of Austria, and the pope, out of whose hands they are lyke to take the mediation for the generall peace, and are lyke to have better successe in their endeavors for it then they cowlde have had. I find in some mens resolutions here towching peace greater alterations then perhaps your lordshipp will believe. They seem neverthelesse, and, I believe, are really constant to their resolutions of fullfilling their treaty with England in the first place, and look upon it as a means to oblydge the other party to take what conditions they will give. By the next I shall send the cardinal's answer to his highness's letter concerning Mr. de Bourdeaux businesse; and I doe not make haste to send it, because I knowe the reading what I have to say, will be as little satisfactory to your lordshipp, as the writeing of it will be to,

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

THERE is a little thinge in Ireland, wherein I may bee accidentallie heerafter much concern'd, which I must desire his highnesse favour in; and in order therunto, I have entreated my brother Clarges to acquaint you with the particulars of the businesse, and to request your kindnesse and assistance in itt; which will adde much to the many obligations you have conferr'd uppon

In the possession of the right hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

Your most affectionate humble servant,

Dalkeith, 5^o April, 1658.

GEORGE MONCK.

Mr. Bradshaw to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

MY last of the 30th March gave your honour notice of my arrival here, and inclosed Vol. lvi. translatts of two Russe letters from Nashokin, invitinge me to returne; as also a P. 297. copie of my answer to him, which I sent to prince Adolphus, under a flying seale, to send it forward, or returne it me, as he should judge it convenient, in reference to the present affaires of his majestie of Sweden. In the interim I here waite the further pleasure of his highness and the councill, that, if it be thought fitt, I returne upon those letters from Nashokin, without further security or assurance from the great duke of his accepting the mediation, who neither by his chancelor, nor any other, vouchsafes answer to my addresse in September last, except he would have his order for my coming to Musco to be understood an approbation of the mediation, that then suteable supplies of money may be appointed me by letters of creditt from Mr. Upton as formerly, or upon some sponable merchant here, where it will be most suteable for me, there being losse by drawing money from Elbing heether; and I shall be ready to observe command. Your honour sees by the letters of Nashokin, under what character the great duke hath ordered to receive me, he understanding my credentialls (as I ever thought he would); and accordingly if I proceed, I must appear before him, which will require, that I be suteably accompanied with a minister, a phisition, and a competent number of servants. Since my last I have received letters also from count Magnus de la Grand, signifying his being upon his way to the treaty with the Pole. He is of the same opinion with prince Adolphus, that his majestie of Swede, notwithstanding his successe in Denmarke, and league with that kinge, desyres a peace with the Muscovite; but if his highnes judge it not honourable to send againe to him, as I presume he will, having been so long slighted, I shall not then doubt,

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but

A.D. 1658. but that it will please his highnesse to permitt my returne for England in a few months, to looke after and settle my owne concernments there, wherein truely I have suffered much, by reason of my long absence. I am glad to understand by your honour's letter received by the last post, that the officers of the army, as well as the citie, have professed their fidelity to his highnesse. I hope God will appeare as formerly against your enemies, and direct your counsell for the settling of the nation. If it should be resolved, that I proceed for Musco, pray let Mr. Waynewright know it, that he may send me by the company's ships such persons and things, as I have writt to him for. Referring your honour to the inclosed paper, which is all the present offerres, I cease your further trouble, and remayne,

YOUR HONOUR'S

Hamb. 6th April, 1658.

Most humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

P. S. Sir, My secretary Straus is goinge for England, with a commission of agencie from the duke of Courland, which because it gives occasion to the Swedish ministers (if not to the kinge himself) to suspect, that the duke, whom they thinke hath beene a backfreind to the mediation his highnesse propounded by me, notwithstanding his noble enterayneinge of me, hath secured his ends by him; and that my secretary, to ingratiate himselfe with the duke, he hath not been so faithfull to me as he ought; I thought good therefore to give your honour the inclosed true relation of the businesse, submitinge it to your judgment, desiringe that Straus may enjoy his employment, if it be not found, that he hath used indirect means to obtayne it.

Inclosed in the preceeding.

Vol. lviii.
p. 299.

NOT long after my comeing into Courland, it was observed, that the duke sent after for my secretary Straus, and had long and private discourse with him thereupon. Questioning my secretary about it, he told me, that indeed the duke had sayd to him, that, if I proceeded not to Musco, he would give him employment for England in the roome of one that was lately there; which I wondering at, that the duke should offer my secretary employment, without first acquainting me with it, I charged Straus, that he should by no means engage himself to the duke whilst I was upon the negotiation; but if I proceeded not for Musco, then, at my returne to Hamburgh, he should be at liberty to entertayne what preferment the duke would give him; which he promised to observe. A little before my departure out of Courland, the Swedish agent there came to me, accompanied with the gentleman, that had beene lately the duke's agent in England, informing me, that he had understood, that my secretary had offered his service to the duke; and that he doubted, that to engratiate himselfe with the duke, he might do evil offices, requesting me not to permitt him to serve the duke, whom he had reason to believe was no friend to the mediation my master propounded by me. Upon which I agayne questioned my secretary about it, who then protested, that the duke first offered to employ him, before ever he tendred his service to the duke, assuring me, that he had not, nor would not, engage himself to the duke, until I either returned from Musco, or was returned to Hamburgh, if the negotiation took not effect. At my comeing to Memmel, Straus desired leave to goe to the duke, to see what conditions he would give him, being (as he sayd) I was not like to proceed for Musco; and then requested my letter of recommendation to the duke on his behalf: to which I gave him this answer, that being the negotiation was not ended, but that, for aught I knew, I might yet proceed, it was not answerable in me to recomend my secretary, acquainted with all passages, to a foreign prince, suspected by the K. of S. especially being the duke had not acquainted me with his desire to employ him, wishing him, and requireinge him, that at no hand he should engage himself before my returne to Hamburgh; for that if the state of England came to understand of it, they would not receive him; and then I gave way only for him to go to the duke, to see what conditions he might have of him, after my returne to Hamburgh, notwithstanding at that time he absolutely engaged himself to the duke by oath, which after I understood, I employed him no further, but tooke on another secretary. This is the truth of what hath passed in that businesse; and truely I doe not believe, that my secretary was false to me in either revelinge to the duke of Courland my transactions with the great duke, or in suppressing the great duke's answer, as was suggested by the Swedish ministers; but only being desirous to secure the employment to himself, he was more forward therein then did become him, which hath indeed (together with some passionate expressions of his, when I refused to give him a letter of recommendation to the duke, saying, that if I hindred this preferment of his, he would seek revenge) tyed up my hand from recommendinge him to his

his highness and your honour, as otherwise I might have done, it beinge my desire, that such as have lived with me, should advance in the world. A.D. 1658.

Mr. Downing, the English resident in Holland, to vice-admiral Goodson.

SIR,

THE king of Sweden is at present giving order for the better fortifying of several places in Schonen, and is shortly expected on the other side of the water. The election at Frankfort is not like to be till after Easter. They are here about a capitulation to bind the emperor that shall be. Mynheer Lambson, one of the states general for Zealand, shewed me on Saturday last the letter, which he had received from his correspondent at Cadiz, wherein he writes him word, that there was lately arrived there a petach from the West Indies, with news, that 500 Spaniards, which had entered the island of Jamaica, are cut off every man by the English. The Muscovites having besieged the fort Jahino with about 4000 men, the governor of Narva, on the 21st of February at 10 at night, marched with horse and foot, and four pieces of cannon, and fell upon the quarter of the Muscovites, killed about 100 of them, released about 200 prisoners, which they had taken of the country, victualled the place, and returned safe back, with very small loss. It is written hither from Flanders, that the Spaniards are stirring, and that they are assembling about Cambray; but it is likely their design may lie lower, and that that is done only to amuse us. If you please hereafter to send your letters to Mr. John Gill the elder at Flushing, they will come safe to my hands. I pray send the inclosed by the first opportunity for England. I am,

SIR,

Your very ready and affectionate servant,

Hague, 16. April, 1658. [N.S.]

G. DOWNING.

Lockhart, ambassador in France, to secretary Thurloe.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

NO letters hath come from England by these two last posts, which gives our enemies here new occasion to spread abroad their lyes. The court will not faile to remove from this the beginning of next weeke, and goe directly to Amiens. I am in some paine concerning Mr. Swift, tho', if he have followed my advyce, in landing either at St. Valeries or Deipp, he can meet with no danger. This being the holy weeke, I had much difficultie to gett any bills of exchange. The whole rest of the levy-money was pay'd into Mr. Wildegoes yesternight. There is 6000 crownes turned over by him this day, that being all this exchange would afford. The particulars of it, with bills for the remainder, shall come by the next post. By major Willobie, whome I sent expresse to Calais upon monday last, I gave your lordshipp an account of what past at my last audience. I have been all this morning with severall of the counsell, to adjust some of their arrests and reports, which relate to a redresse of the grivances of divers English merchants; so that I have no more tyme left me then to subscribe myself,

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

Paris, April 17th, 1658. [N.S.]

WILL. LOCKHART.

Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

I AM sorry for your want of strength: the Lord continue it. I hope God will keep you always from doing any thing as to the securing of the cavalleers, or raising of moneys illegally. 'Tweere better to cross som, or rather not to comply with them, then to put all into a flame. I am glad, that at last Mr. Standish could expound our accompts, which wee thought had been cleare enough before to any, but those that would not see; and our present feare is, that the complement of approveing them is intended for our payment. But on my word that will not doe. Wee have cause to bless God, that the designs about Ostend are so well over. Meethinkes another parliament should, by good lawes, quite kill the remaning venome of the cavalleer. Here came to me Inchiquyne's son, without any thing like pass or permission: he hath been three weekes landed in Munster,

A.D. 1658. Munster, conversing there with his father's friends and interest. He is a young man nevertheless I would not be too secure, seeing it would cost nothing to be secure. Indeed I will not imprison him; but only bid him not return without notice given me. In the mean time let me have your advice concerning him. I hope there is no great matter in the thing, yet I think fit to discourage presumptions of this kinde.

Harry Ingoldestby being made a barronet, has begott an inconvenient alteration in Sir Hardress Waller's family, which to rectifye I designe, that by a letter from his highnes I may have order to conferr the same title upon Maurice Fenton, Sir William Fenton's son, one whom my lord Broghill verry well knowes, who married Harry Ingoldestby's wive's eldest sister, and that it be done with speed. My lord Broghill will, I thinke, call upon you for it. Our addresse goes smoothly on; though some dissenters there are, but not upon uniform grounds, but each man upon his own perticular peck and humour; the most considerable of whom is Low, Cooper's major. I desire your advise how to carry it towards them; for I will doe nothing with noise, nor by way of spleen, or heat, nor suddainly, but as things shall offer in due season. This week my lord Broghill has surprised me with an intimation of his intentions to retire into Ireland. That which he presses is the inconsistency of his present way of liveing with his distemper of the gout, though I cannot see the difference between the means of help for that disease to be had in Ireland above what may be had in England, should be a sufficient reason for such a change. Hee sayth, that neither the disgust of his owne usage, nor of the present government, hath occasioned these desins, but meerly the interest of his health; that he will stay till the dangers now imminent are over; but in the mean time sent away his family, and will, if his health permitt, return againe after a year's vacation. I have likewise received letters from generall Monke, propounding his being commissary in Ireland. Now, how to interpret all these enigmaes, is the busines. In the first place, I cannot thinke any wise man would place so much upon the difference of gout remedies aforementioned; but I imagine, that either he is not consulted well enough in England, or that such as doe not like him are more, or that his highnes is averse from making use of, though not from hearing his advise, or that some present fit of melancholy has seized him, or that a providence concerning his estate in Ireland, which being the perpetuall concernment of himself and posteritie, he had rather cultivate, then the temporary interest of employments, or that he desires the commissary's place, I conceive may be the reasons of this motion. I have not witt enough to enumerate the hidden causes, which move men to act or say; but wishing him well, I would be glad to finde out the pin that prickes him; and mee thinkes the amity, that has been between us, should have carryed him to be more open to me, then that I should need thus puzzell myself with untying these knotts, and with winding out the hartes of his intentions. I perceive his resolutions have taken opium from H. H. and therefore, during their slumber, I would have you finde out the true causes of this impulse, that wee may both administer such helps as are necessary. I have nothing more, but to tell you I am really

Your most affectionate freind,

April 7th, 58.

and most faithfull servant,

H. CROMWELL.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to the lord Broghill.*

My dear LORD,

In the possession of
Will. Cromwell esq;

MR. secretary, I perceive, is not yet quite well, which troubles me; but your lordship has abundantly supplied his shortness, for which I heartily thank you. I have again and again (as I use to doe) read over your lordship's advices, and would return much in answer to each particular, but shall not; for that all, which needs be said, is wrapt up in this, viz. that I am glad C. sees the condition of his family, enclines to a parliament, hopes he can regulate the army; will not let such as Disb. affront my brother R, that the illegal proposalls of E. Disb. against the cavaliers and for raising money without a parliament, are discouraged. All which put together (as the world now goes) is good news: but I now come to what is worse, and that which amazes me, viz. that your lordship should apprehend so much difference between the air of England and Ireland as to your distemper; or that Ireland should afford more and better exercises and diversions than England; so as that mean difference should be the reason, why your lordship should throw up all, grieve his highness, desert your friend Mr. secr. and Phi. Jones, leaving them alone to tug at all manner of difficulties; I might add, and leave me too, to see with one eye (viz. G. alone) and to want all those other helps your lordship's being with his highness does afford mee.

Methinks,

Methinks, that as Ireland can furnish more of the above particulars, which England cannot; so on the other hand, that England had many other helps, which Ireland has not. Why then should your lordship, in this jealous world, give his highness ground to think you are weary of helping him? Why should you sett all men, both here and in England, a musing, and a framing of dangerous conjectures, what should be the reason? for that the difference of helps for the gout in one place above the other is the true cause, they will never believe, tho' your lordship should swear it.

Do you not think others will creep in during your lordship's absence? And why, now you see his highness so well enclined, should you let him cool? And why do I thus patiently endure your absence, but for the greater end, which I think your lordship may effect in England? and for that I know not what there is in Ireland, which may deserve you? I hoped your lordship had, upon your last conference at Kilkenny, got the mastery over this humour; and that you would not have put me to untye these knots and hartes, but would have told me more openly the causes of this surprizing impulse. I will deal plainly with your lordship, that your lordship may deal plainly with me. Your lordship calls your life dull. Now, I cannot tell what life is more active, than to be always as your lordship, contriving helps for sudden difficulties and emergencies. 'Tis the not being enough conversant with these things, which makes a life dull, though perhaps more happy. Wherefore, and for that I find things mend so slowly, I am apt to think your lordship is not enough employed in these matters; and that you may regret the miscarriage of affaires by the intrusion of worse counsels upon his highness, than what I am sure your lordship is able to give him. As for the state of publick affairs, 'tis true 'tis bad, but I believe it mends. And why should your lordship, whose courage and faith has been always eminent, now faint in the way, and dye like Moses upon mount Nebo, before you enter into the land of Canaan? My lord, I will not trouble my head any longer to unriddle this mystery. I do indeed expect, by the protestations of freindship, which have past between us, that your lordship may be more plain with me herein; and thus, therefore, break off abruptly as to this matter, till I hear further.

I like your lordship's counsel about speeding away the l. 30000; wherefore let it be executed; half a loaf is better than no bread. Our address here goes on very smoothly, though some humourously, and upon different frivolous reasons, dissent, amongst which is your old friend my captain lieutenant Sheeres, and some others. I wish you would advise a word or two, how we ought to carry it towards them, viz. in order to security; for I would hurt no man, otherwise than to tie his hands from hurting the publick. My conscience bears me witness, and I think the world will too, that such men, as I have at any time laid aside, are all like to be advantaged thereby as to their profit; insomuch, as when I myself fall, I wish it may be on as soft a place, as those do, whom I throw down.

My lord Inchequin's son came hither, without any thing by way of pass or permission from any authority whatsoever. I will be as civil as I may be to him, and to all men else. But he shall not return into Munster, till I receive better satisfaction from him, and advice from England what to do, which I pray send me.

Henry Ingoldsbey being made a baronet begets an uncooth alteration as to his wife's sister Fenton, who wants no sense of any diminution of her place and merit. I see no reason but honest Maurice Fenton should have the same dignity conferred upon him. Wherefore I do particularly recommend it to your lordship to get a letter of direction from his highness to me for that purpose; which I hope will be easily and of course done. I pray mind it effectually, and send it with speed, that Mrs. Fenton's place do not close up, before she can get into it again. I have written to Mr. secretary to assist you in the thing, as there shall be occasion. I remain

Yours, &c.

H. C.

Dublin, 7. April, 5^o.

A letter of information, concerning Mr. Feake, preacher among the Fifth-monarchy-men.

SIR,

UPON the Lord's-day last, hearing a great voice att the church, near the 3 Cranes in Thames-street, I inquired, who preached. I was told, Mr. Feake, whom I found expounding these words, Heb. the 11th, and the 24th, *By faith Moses, after, &c.* and he observed, that this refusal of his was after he came to yeares of discretion, soe not to be imputed to poor-spirittnesse or narrow principles, (a phrase now much in request) but to the fear of the Lord, and that he would have the Lord to be theyr King and God. 2^{ly}, that Pharoah was the most opulent and richest prince, that then was in the world; soe that nothing but faith could be the cause of his refusall, it being the most probable way to preferment, Pharaoh's daughter having noe other child; with much enlargements and repetition; and to conclude this particular, that preaching of faith was not preaching of treason.

In the possession of the Rt. hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

VOL. VII.

Q

But

A.D. 1658. But it may be objected, that this is but a singular example, and soe doth not bind, &c. Let us go on, and we shal meet with Gideon, who was a very great general, and God appeared to him in that miraculous way, as is not to be parraled in these our dayes. Let us see what he did, after he had destroyed the enemyes of the Lord and Israel; the army and people desired him to be theyr ruler (observe that the army and people did this); yet this good man, a valiant general, replied, I wil not rule over you, neither shall my son rule over you; but the Lord shall rule over you. From whence did this proceed? Surely from the Spirit of God. But we are now told, that Gideon was a poor man, and threshed wheat, and hid it from the Midianites, and one that did not understand government; els he never would have refused a kingdome for himself and posterity, &c. with many excursions. Let us proceed to Nehemiah, a courtier and cup-bearer to a great king, and at that time the chief prince that was att Jerusalem. This man was theyr governour for many yeares; yet he eat not the bread of government, and refused the 40 shekels of silver, a very small sume, not to be named with 90000 *per mensem*, because he feared the Lord. And you may observe, that the magistrate in a free estate, where the fear of the Lord was, never layd tax upon the people; but they, unasked for, gave him what they thought he had need of. Now, from all these 3 valiant and good men, you may observe, that the fear of the Lord was still before theyr eyes, and that they had had noe other designe, but to deliver the people, and make them to be governed by the Lord God, &c. This was the constant method of all God's generalls; and they that tell you otherwise, would doe well to take away our Bible, and give us another; for we Fifth-monarchy-men cannot justify the present proceedings out of this Bible; and we must professe, that as long as we believe this to be the word of God, we must allow of noe other goverment, than the goverment of our Lord God, and Jesus Christ.

He concluded his discourse of those words; and told them, that by the providence of God he lately was in the tower of London, and they were 3 jaylers in this towne, the first the common jayler, and he belongs to the ordinary prisons; the second is the gentleman jayler, the secretary of state; and the third, the chief or jayler paramount, the lieutenant of the Tower. I was under the custody of the last and worst; for I could not believe, that any Christian could use one another soe as he useth his prisoners. They are all locked up att night, and the keyes of each prison carried to the chief jayler's chamber; and let the necessities of a poor and innocent Christian be never soe great, he may perish before any relief can come to him. I inquired, how they learned soe soon these artificial and exquisite wayes of torturing poor Christians. The wayters or under-jaylers told me, that they went according to the old form, that was used by our former kings; and I assure you, that if they be any reformation, it tends to severity, &c. But God be thanked I am now at liberty to preach the gospel; and he then made a comparison betweene the angels of the churches of Smyrna, Pergamus, &c. and the gentleman jayler, the chief jayler, and himself; and sometimes he did suppose the lieutenant of the Tower to be of a Christian church, and himself of another; but it was not like the gospel proceedings, nor ever heard of, that a Christian of one congregation should imprison the decon or bishop of another congregation, (and suffer the poor people under his charge to famish for want of spiritual food) by an order from the gentleman jayler, the secretary of state, that was of noe congregation. This is not according to the practice of the angel of the churches of Smyrna or Pergamus, &c. Sometime he did suppose, that neither the gentleman jayler, nor the chief jaylor, were of any congregation, but meer infidells, as did appeare by theyr imprisoning of the people of God, for preaching up the goverment of Jesus Christ.

He then pulled out a letter from some imprisoned bretheren, that were taken in seeking of God, on the fift day of the last weeke, in Coleman-street, by the lord mayor and his bretheren the shrifes, with halberts and other warlike weapons, and caryed to severall prisons, only for reading the word of God, as if they had been malefactours. He observed, that Paul found more favour from that good and just heathen, that would not send him without his accusers with him, it being against the law of God and nations, that any man should be molested in his calling, or imprisoned, unless the cause of his imprisonment was certified in the certificate of his comittment; that the major could alleage noe cause, but he hard, that they did use to preach or speake against his highnesse (as they call him); and let him expect to be dayly more preached against, if he employs his instrument to imprison men for only reading the word of God; for the Fifth-monarchy-men are resolved to read God's word, and to declare, that the Lord Christ was and is theyr king and governer. The officers, that were employed, are since very sorry for what they had done, and desired theyr prayers; and he doth verily believe, that many of them wil loose all, rather than be instrumentall in the saints imprisonment; for God daley adds to the church such as shal be saved; that they are 8 of them in owne roome to the damage of theyre health; that he doth not desire the congregation to rise up in armes, to deliver these poor soules, nor to send them money; but pray for them, that God would make up the number of his elect; that divers poor people ware in severall other prisons; and that theyr wife and

and children knew not what was become of them; and some that came casually to that A.D. 1658: meeting in Coleman-street, at which words I left him, (before he concluded his discourse) conceiving the wisdom of prevention to be easier than that of remedy; but that which was most observable was, the vehemence of expression, and the emphasis he set upon divers words and phrases. So att the present this is as much as now comes to my memory; and I am very confident, that Mr. Feake hath receiv'd no injustice by the relation of,

April the 7th, 1658.

SIR,

Your humble servant.

Intelligence.

HONOURED SIR,

Amsterdam, the 18th Aprill, 1658. [N. S.]

I Did receive yours without cover; and you need not doubt of any letters coming to my Vol. lviii. hand, if my name stand on it, except some should take it up, which I seldom have P. 307. found. For the fleet, I have sent one to the Texell, to see in what posture they were; but these northern winds have kept them from going over the Flats; so that at present there are no more than the commander De Ruyter in the Great Genoesse, captain Brocks in the Little Genoesse, and Jeam. Tedious in ship Amks, and the commander De Weild in the Leopard, and captain Van Howen in the House of Sweeten. They have about 20 more, that be in the river, but cannot get out, till there be a fresh westerly wind. For what you have about the soldiers going to Flanders, I do believe nothing of it; for I have spoken with a good friend, that came lately out of the fleet, and then your soldiers were most on board ships riding at anchor in the fleet. This being all, I being ready to go a little out of town.

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

IN pursuance of the instructions given by his highness to his councill heere, they have laboured to give and send upp an accompt concerning the state of the revenue of his highnes in this country, and how the same may be legally improved; which haveing now humbly offered to his highnes and councill, they have thought fitt to give you perticular intimation thereof; and to acquaint you, that least some things conteyned in those papers should seeme obscure, or bee scrupled above, they have appointed this bearer, Mr. William Purvis, clerke of his highnes exchequer heere, to carry upp those dispatches, and to attend those that shall have them under consideration there, to resolve any doubt, and cleere any thing that may seeme obscure in those papers, which hee is very well able to doe, haveing made it his busines to understand, and being thoroughly knoweing in the affaires of his highnes revenue heere. And they doubt not, but as hee hath already don good service in those affaires, soe hee is able and very willing to doe more, which hath induced the said councill to recomend him to your notice and countenance for his dispatch.

Edinburgh, the 8th of
Aprill, 1658.

Signed in the name and by order
of the councill,

GEORGE MONCK.

Mr. Samuel Disbrowe, one of the council of Scotland, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

IN my last, I gave an accompt of an intention of the councill here, to offer some proposition to the consideration of his highness and councill, for the just improvement of the revenue belonging to the crowne of Scotland, a cotype of which I have (inclosed) presented you with. What is therein contained, I am assured is agreeable to the laws of this nation; and although, I beleve it would hav bin don mor speedily and effectually, had it bin by a comission to the judges of the exchequer, according as it was in all times preceeding 44; yet, considering that this way of tryall will be before the judge ordinary in all civill causes, and so without all exception, I do the rather chuse it: though it be the furthest way about, yet possibly it may prove the nearest way to attayne one end, viz. a legall repossessing of the crowne of its antient patrimony.

The

A.D. 1658. The bearer hereof, Mr. William Purveys, is able to answer any doubts may arise herein; as also to give you any information relating to the said renew, being much versed therein, and hath done us much service in many respects, which hath brought much odium upon him from his countrymen. If you shall please to spend an hour with him to discourse of any relating to this nation, either former or later, concerning persons or things, I believe it will not be time lost. I shall not inlarge, but to subscribe myselfe,

SIR,

Edinburgh, the 8th Aprill, (58). Your most ingaged faythfull humble servant,

SA. DISBROWE.

Secretary Thurloe to Lockhart, ambassador in France.

In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner Temple, esq;

I Have received yours of the 10th instant, [N.S.] and hoped to have sent an answer to it by Mr. Swyft, whom I intended to have dispatched before now; but the writing over the ratification proves a longer work than it seemed to be. However, I hope he may begin his journey upon monday, and by him I will trouble your excellency with my thoughts upon some parts of your letters, which are of consequence.

I shall observe your directions about sending the hay; it is shipping now, and will be soone at Mardyke, if the wind will give leave; but unless somebody be there, to whom it may be delivered, and who may have authority from the cardinal to give discharge, it will be a confused business and dilatory, which might easily be prevented. The ships are contracted with to attend 8 days for their unlading; and if they stay above that time, they are to have 3 l. a day each ship for demorage, which will be very chargeable. Effectual orders are also given for the recruits, and they will be there in time. Your excellency gives me some hopes in yours, that we shall have the honour and happiness to see you here very shortly; and therefore, I shall defer further discourse about many particulars to that time; and in the mean time I rest,

Whitehall, $\frac{8}{18}$. April, 1658.

Yours, &c.

I am sorry to find by yours of the $\frac{4}{14}$. received this day, that Hesdin is lost. Major general Morgan writt to me, 3 or 4 days since, that Mr. Fallon assured him, that business was compounded, and that it was delivered to the French.

An intercepted letter of Sir Robert Honeywood to Sir W. Vane.

Hague, 19th April, 1658. [N.S.]

Vol. lviii.
p. 313.

SINCE my last of this day 8 days there is not any thing of importance, save that, as it is reported by some, that Hesdin is not yet Spanish; so others produce authority to the contrary. Monsieur Somersdyke hath letters, that the Spaniards offered 100000 crowns; and the cardinal was agreed with the lieutenant du roy for 500000 livres; and thereupon the Spaniards in the counterescarp and suburbs were sent away. Letters 2 days old from Brussels say the positive contrary. The last from France tell us, that the cardinal and Lockhart were agreed for this campaign; and that England was to furnish 10000 foot. Whether Ormond hath been in England or no, I cannot rightly inform myself. There are circumstances may persuade me to believe it, tho' his party deny it sincerely. The jealousy raised on Falconberg is of a strange nature, if true. The princess royal, and the French ambassador, have a great demeslee, for she having admitted the Spanish to a visit in the interim, that he had asked audience, and was appointed at 6 at night; the Spanish coming without asking, and because the French would have her make an excuse, she saith, she hath done no fault; and so he came not at this time, and forbears to see her. There is a report, that the ships of this place are to transport 4000 Spaniards round about Scotland, either to Goeree or Flushing, to be sent thence in smaller boats for Sluce, and so into the Spanish territory, which I am told the resident of the protector hath complained of this day.

A letter

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

MONSIEUR,

A.D. 1658.

Vol. lviii.
p. 309.

IL pourra bien, que la prochaine fois je seray absent. A la princesse royale revenue de Breda l'ambassadeur de France fit aussy-tost demander l'heure pour la voir, laquelle elle luy donna ou assigna pour les six heures du soir. L'ambassadeur de Spagne, (sans doute ayant sceu cela) pour le prevenir, alla incontinent apres diner, sans demander audience, et sans ceremonie, voir la dite princesse royale : celui de France oyant cela, n'a pas voulu venir la voir, fasché, que la princesse l'a admis devant luy ; et desire, que pour satisfaction elle declare, qu' elle tient cette visite de l' Espagnol pour nulle ou pour une non-visite. La princesse royale recuse cela ; et dit, qu'à elle il faut satisfaction, d' autant que l' ambassadeur de France n'a pas gardé l'heure, et l'a ludifié. L' ambassadeur de Spagne a fait le meme chose auparavant chez la princesse douariere, qui pour son indisposition avoit fait excuse d'une visite, que l' ambassadeur de France demandoit ; & neantmoins

l' ambassadeur de Spagne en meme temps la vint voir sans demander. Le 124 en effect a des certains façons et maximes asses particulieres ; car il flatte ou craint merueilleusement les estats d' Hollande ;

105 ; et par ce moyen il affoiblit soymeme ou 104, et ce qui en depend, et se fait mes-

priser la ; ou au contraire le 125 de 30 se comporte avec une grande equanimité, sans flatter et sans offenser les 105, mais en leur disant avec une genereuse candeur et sincere affection la verité, et comme il convient entre amis ; et par ce moyen je sçay de bonne part,

que ledit 125 de 130 est estimé et veneré, et que 130 est dans 105 plus redoute que jamais. Mais de 140 aussy bien que de son 124 ils se mocquent, et les mesprisent, et

à mesure qu'il veut faire ces puntualities contre ceux de 139, on le hait. Aussy l'est ridicule, qu'il veut estre si punctuel et ceremonieux environs les dames, veu qu'il va voir presque tous les jours les filles d'un mercier, qui luy chantent et jouent des instrumens ;

aussy il ne se tient pas si magnifique en train et livrée, comme celuy de 139. Quant à 134 de 124 pour encore ce n'est pas grande chose, et tout ce qui pourra estre prest,

fera pour la mer Mediterranée, et ces endroits purement defensif. 108 vint de consentir au subside 600000 l. au lieu du million ; et avec cette clause, que la flotte ne servira pas contre le Portugall, ny ne fera sur le Doggerflant, comme l' année passé, quand 12 navires furent mis sur le Doggerflant comme pour avoir l' œil sur le Sont. Le dessein

de 141 n'est que pour obliger 166 à embrasser la neutralité : et elle voudroit l' avoir fait

il y a long temps : et au reste 105 ont un tres grand ombrage, que 130, 141, 142 feront

une ligue de 179 à l'exclusion de 105, quoy qu'ils sçavent bien, que 130 leur aye promis, qu'il ne stipulera nul avantage de commerce pour soy ; mais ils croient, que tout le monde est comme eux, se mocquants de leur parole. Je suis,

MONSIEUR,

Decem. 19. Avril, 1658. [N. S.]

Vostre tres humble serviteur.

*To the lord ambassador Nicuport.*Westminster, 19th April, 1658. [N. S.]

ON saturday last Sir William Compton, brother of the earl of Northampton, was sent to the Tower. It is said, that several persons, which were engaged in the last design, and thereupon apprehended and examined, to save and free themselves have accused and discovered several others ; and that thereupon several great persons of quality are yet to be apprehended.

They write from Mardike, that upon the 10th instant, in the night, monsieur Schomberg, governor of Bourbourgh, with 100 foot soldiers, and strengthened with 50 horse and 400 foot by major-general Morgan from Mardike, fell upon two Spanish redoubts, which

A.D. 1658. the Spaniard had made, about Gravelin, and made themselves masters of them, which they afterwards slighted, and brought away those prisoners, that they took in them. The said letters also advise, that the Spaniards are building a fort-royal between Bergen St. Wynox and Dunkirk. The lord protector hath earnestly recommended to all the inhabitants of this nation a collection for the benefit of the exil'd protestants churches out of Poland, and of 20 protestant families driven from the border of Bohemia. Two days since Mr. Nathan Wyeh being ordered to go president at Suratt for the East-india company here, went from hence for the Downs, where he is to embarke himself, there lying 3 ships of the said company sail-ready, only waiting for a wind.

Secretary Thurloc to Mr. Downing, the English resident in Holland.

I pray uncypher this yourself.

SIR,

In the possession of the right hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

I See by yours of the $\frac{1}{2}$. of April, received this post, that the Dutch are angrie about Portugall prizes; as alsoe, what answere they give to your demaunds of justice upon Van-diest and Thyssen; and that they doe in every thinge carrye themselves, as if they sought an occasion of quarrell. As for the prizes, I am sure we have done nothinge yet in that bussines, either against the treaty, or the lawes of nations. The ships were arrested by our owne people, and the question was, wheither the justice of their demaund should be tryed in the admiraltie court here, or in that of Holland; and our lawyers say, unquestionably here, and offer to defend it; and this is the bottom of this controversy, and there is noe more in it. Their helpinge the Spanyard, as they doe upon all occasions, is of greater consequence by farre; and the answeres they give are worse than the things, which shewes, that they will neither doe right in what is past, nor give hope of redresse for the future. And truly, I hope that their great fleets shall not either make us satisfied with what they doe injuriously towards us, nor extort from us what is unreasonable. They shall, by the next, have the positive answere of his highnesse to the Portugall prizes, which will be just and friendly; and then let them take what measures they please.

Major-general Jephson hath orders in his returne to goe to Berlyn, upon the points you mention; and this day instructions goes by an expresse to Mr. Meadows to repaire to Bromeburgh; and I desire you to informe yourselfe, how that treaty proceedes, which you will have opportunity to doe from the Polish agent at the Hague, who, I perceive, hath visited you; and it's good to mainteyne a faire correspondence with hym. Mr. Meadows hath a letter credentiall to the kinge, and orders to offer his highnesse mediation to him betweene him and Sweden. And some doubt hath beene made here, wheither the kinge of Poland may not put some affront upon Meadows, there haveinge past severall letters betweene him and Charles Stewart, by the name of kinge of Great-Brittaine. It would be well to feele the resident about it; as alsoe, wheither it be likelie, that the mediation will be accepted. There is a very good correspondence betweene France and Poland, and the French ambassador may be of use to you therein; and, as you can understand any thinge certayne, I desire you to communicate it, not only to me, but to Mr. Meadows, who, I suppose, is now or will shortly be at Hamborough.

The enclosed letter came by chance to my hand. It was intended for Hide at Brussells. It's probable he, that writes it, may be heard of at the Hague; and that you may finde meanes to understand more of it, and what isle it is he makes mention of. And you may alsoe possiblye learne many other thinges from hym, he beinge one, it seemes, that they correspond with, and his sonne one of their agents here.

I desire you againe to trye the layinge a good correspondence in Flanders. I would give some 1000 l. soe that it were neare and intimate.

I pray informe yourselfe what strength de Ruyter's ships are of, wheither they are bound, and when the rest of their fleet will be ready, and what their number and strength will certainly be. They say 48 sayle will be all, and that they will be divided into 3 squadrons, one for the Mediterranean, one for the coast of Portugall, and another for the channell. I wonder that none should be designed for the Baltique sea. It is good to cherish a good understandinge with Zealand; and for their sakes all shall be done, which is possible in your bussines of the prizes.

I pray be a little curious, to knowe what the fleet bound for Spayne carries, both the merchant-men and their convoy.

I know not what to say to you about Neiuport's present. You must doe therein, as you finde it necessary upon the place. It is best to give it him, if he will receive it.

I heare nothinge yet of the lord Opdam's trumpeter, nor of the letter you gave hym to bringe to me.

I doe

I doe beleeeve our enemyes in Flanders did designe upon Yarmouth; but I thinke they A.D. 1658.
are under some discouragement for the present, and by agreement together have put of
their attempt untill September, and soe they have their insurrection here; but however
their partye here, those of them that are considerable, shall be all secured, and it is now
under consideration what shall be done with that whole partye; for we must not alwayes
be at this pass with them. It hath pleased God to give us great light into their affaires
and designs, both as to persons and thinges. One doctor Hewett, a great man for them,
and one that influenced very much the royall party in the citty by his preachinge at
St. Gregorye's, was yesterday sent to the Tower, and the evidence against him is most
cleare.

I doe not yet heare of your ladye's goeing. When shee desires, shee shall not want a
ship, nor ought else, that I can furnish her with for her accomodation. I rest

Whitehall, 9th Aprill, 1658.

Your most affectionate friend,

and faithfull servant,

JO. THURLOE.

Secretary Thurloe to major-general Jephson.

SIR,

I Shall be very shortt by this, because I intend to send an expresse to Hamborough, by Vol. lviii.
the convoy of the cloth-ships, which only staves for a wynde, and by him I shall be P. 315.
more large and particuler; only I shall add this to what I sayd about your goinge to the
elector of Brandenburg, that it is of absolute necessity you goe with what speed it is
possible, and in particular to deale with him about the election of the emperor, giving
him those reasons, which are very obvious, how dangerous it will be for the protestant
interest, for him to give his voice for the kinge of Hungary, and to endeavour to bringe
him of from any resolutions of that kinde.

The enemye, by our fleet's lyinge upon the coast of Flanders, is much discouraged in
their intended invasion, and by consequence their friends here, in their insurrections, and
are now changinge their counsells, as to another tyme. I hope wee shall be able to doe
somthinge in the meane time, which may be significant towards the preventinge thereof.
Wee have noe newes at all. I rest

Whitehall, 9. Apr. 1658.

Your most humble and faithfull servant.

I have received yours of the 30th of March.

*Instructions to Philip Meadows, our envoy extraordinary to his majesty
of Sweden.*

WE having had experience of your fidelity and sufficiency, as in other affairs, so in the Vol. lviii.
late mediation between Sweden and Denmark; being willing further to manifest the P. 385.
trust which we repose in you, and having recalled you from your late employment so hap-
pily concluded, and directed you to come to Hamburg, where you might attend
further pleasure, and the necessary dispatches, have resolved to send you to the king of
Sweden, and from thence to the intended treaty at Braunsberg.

1. You are therefore, upon the receipt of these, with your best opportunity, to repair
to the king of Sweden, to reside with him in the quality of envoy extraordinary, major-
general Jephson being remanded.

2. And being arrived with him, you are to deliver your credentials, and perform the
usual offers of civility and nearest correspondence from us, upon the same foundations,
and in the same foot-steps, which have been gone upon hitherto; and so from thenceforth
to act in your trust, according to the orders, which you shall from time to time receive
from hence, and conformably to the emergencies in those parts.

3. And forasmuch as we understand, that there is a treaty of peace between Sweden and
Poland, to be held at Braunsberg in Prussia, and moreover, that the French and states
general are received, or probably to be so, for mediators therein; you are therefore timely
to inform yourself concerning it.

4. And

A.D. 1658. 4. And in case that treaty hold, you are then to deliver the other letter to the king of Sweden, which concerns that peace, and not otherwise; and to communicate with him in confidence thereupon, letting him know, that as well his affairs, as those which relate to the common interest of the protestants, moved us thereunto; and that your instructions are to square yourself in this negotiation, according to his advice.

5. Besides these considerations, which we lay much to heart, the interest of commerce and navigation, in reference to this state, would in no case suffer us to let pass so notable a meeting without some of our public ministers there; and we can never interpose therein with greater dignity than in the way of mediation.

6. And to the said purpose you are to let the king of Sweden know also that we will in this mediation manifest ourself a firm, and true, and faithful ally to him. And as to his retaining of Prussia, you are very well to understand the mind of the king of Sweden; and in case you find him fixed thereupon, you shall then endeavour in the treaty, (yet with that circumspection and prudence, that becomes a mediator) that Prussia may be quitted to him by the king of Poland; and to that purpose to endeavour, with all befitting warmth, to incline the ministers of the states general thereunto, who are most likely to oppose it upon the interest of trade, to satisfy them, you may procure such assurance from the king of Sweden in that of trade, in reference to him and that state, as may remove that difficulty.

7. Having obtained the king of Sweden's answer and acceptance of this mediation, you are thence to repair to the king of Poland, proffering the same office to him.

8. But in case you understand, before you come to him, that they will punctiliate with you, denying those respects, which have been formerly rendered to this nation in their ministers, or that you find it so upon the place, you are then to forbear, unless they yield and accommodate themselves.

9. And in case the said mediation be accepted by both the said kings, you are then to repair to Braunsburgh, or any other place, where that treaty shall be; and use your endeavours to accommodate and bring to effect the treaty upon the grounds laid down in these instructions.

10. But in case the king of Poland should not accept our mediation, you are then to advise upon the place, how to behave yourself, whether to be upon the place or not; however, you are to give all the countenance you can to the affairs of Sweden, and to the cementing him with the Protestant interest; and to take care, that nothing be negotiated between the said two kings to the prejudice and disadvantage of this state, either in honour, trade or commerce, but that on the contrary they be provided for.

11. To the marquis of Brandenburg you are next to address yourself, either in person, or by his ministers, as your business, time, or the place will bear it; and to offer to him all good offices for his interest in this treaty; and you shall use your best endeavours above all things, to reunite the king of Sweden and the elector of Brandenburg.

12. To the prince of Transylvania, whose ministers will doubtless be there, you are to send our letter, and correspond with his ministers, and with whomsoever else, for his establishment and security.

13. If there be any from the duke of Muscovia, you are to take your measures from the king of Sweden.

14. With the French ministers, and those of the states general, to hold up all good intelligence and correspondence.

15. With those of Dantzick, to move according to the greater interest.

16. And as to the matter of commerce, you are not to be wanting there, to inform yourself therein; and to provide for the same, and the interest of the state therein, as far as you shall have opportunity.

17. One thing you are both with the king of Sweden, if it were needful, and with the king of Poland, to insist especially upon, that is, upon the exclusion of the house of Austria wholly out of this treaty; and joining yourself with those, which are of the same sense in that particular, to make your party as strong as may be, using therein such mediums as are most proper, and least observable, unless you find a public owning thereof to be necessary and most effectual.

18. Concerning all the proceedings of your negotiation herein, and all other occurrences of state incident into your observation, you are to give, from time to time, the most exact account to ourself, or our principal secretary of state, from whom you shall receive our further pleasure.

9th April, 1658.

Mr.

Mr. Downing, resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

A.D. 1568.

SIR,

I Received yours of the 9th instant old stile, I suppose, with the inclosed intelligence concerning the Spanish soldiers bound for Flanders their being at sea. Yesterday the French ambassador gave in a memorial of the States General, giving them notice, that he had advice from Paris, that the king of Spain had raised levies in Galicia to send for Flanders, and that they intended to land in some part of the United Provinces; and to the same purpose I gave in a memorial this day. We do verily believe, that their intention is to land in some part of the United Provinces, and without asking leave I thought fit to give notice of that: accordingly you may, so far as in you lies, dispose to meet them; and I think 4 or 3 frigates at this time upon this coast may do very well to wait for them, and for preventing of picharoons, which here this week brought in 3 more English vessels into the Brill laden with coals; and if there were a couple of ketches, the one to lye before the Brill, and the other before the Maeze, it would break this trade; for they would fetch them or their prizes; or if they do bring in any, a couple of the said ketches men might be put on board any such prizes to see they unload them not, and that will make them weary of this trade, if they could not unload, nor yet carry out their prizes. I have here inclosed to you an answer in what forwardness the fleet is at Amsterdam, and Rotterdam, and Zealand; their men of warre are in like forwardness.

I am, SIR,

Your very ready faithful servant,

Hague, April 20. 1658. [N. S.]

G. DOWNING.

Captain H. Smith to the protector.

May it please your HIGHNES,

I Have received your highnes letter of the 6th instant, and will persue your highnes instructions therein. I am in some hopes, I may yet discover somethinge more of that business, but I feare I shall not lay hold of Gardner. I cannot heare hee is in these parts: He was lately in Flanders as I am informed; if he comes into this country, I doe thinke I shall bee sure of him. Captain Overton being very lame, and not able to goe abroad, he lately sent mee this inclosed paper, which I have, according to my duty, taken the boldnes to present to your highnes. Mr. Stapleton was here about the beginning of this moneth with his unckle Sir Henry Slingsby. He told mee his business was about settling of some estate upon Sir Hen.'s eldest sonn, who is in election to bee marryed ere long. I am sorry any pretending to religion and to good men should give your highnes most malicious enemys such cause of rejoycing, as I perceave the words mentioned in the inclosed paper hath done. I shall not give your highnes any further trouble at present, but to subscribe my self

Your HIGHNES most humble servant

Hull. April 10. 58.

HEN. SMITH.

The information of John Stapeley, of Patcham, in the county of Suffex, Esq; taken upon oath the 10th day of April 1658, before William lord Goffe, and Henry Scobell Esq; justices of the peace for the city and liberty of Westminster.

THIS informant saith, that he hath been acquainted with Dr. Hewett, who usually preacheth at Gregory's near Pauls, about three years, and became acquainted with him at the lady Campion's, his grandmother; and that about a year since Dr. Hewett took occasion to tell this informant, that he wished him very well, and believed him to be a person, whom he might trust and communicate to what was in design; and hereupon told him, that there was a design to bring the King (meaning Charles Stuart into England) he being the right heir of this crown, or words to that effect; and that many persons both in the se-

A.D. 1568. veral counties and in the city were engaged therein; and thereupon asked this informant, whether he were inclined to engage also in the design, insinuating, that if he did not, he was a lost man, this informant's father having been on the other side, and had sat as a judge upon the late king's death; to which this informant answered not much, but made a difficulty to meddle in a matter of so great consequence: and saith, that his discourse was at the lodging of the said Dr. Hewett near Paul's; upon occasion, of a visit, which this informant made him; and saith it was when the parliament was sitting, before the debate of kingship was on foot. And this informant further saith, that there was several meetings between the said Hewett and this examinee, which were usually at his the said Hewett's lodgings, where they had further discourse about this business; and the said Hewett opened to him more particularly the said design, acquainting him that the king himself, meaning Charles Stuart, would come from Flanders with men and arms; and that an insurrection would be at the same time here, being many engaged in several counties, and in particular that many in the county of Suffex, where this informant lived, were engaged, and did persuade this informant to take a commission from Charles Stuart to raise that county; and thereupon some discourse there was about the nature of the commission, what it would be, and in what quality this informant should serve; whereupon the said Hewett replied, that he could procure any commission that should be desired from Charles Stuart, but said he did usually give no commission but for single regiments, to avoid competition and divisions amongst gentlemen, who were willing to serve him, and that he would have no general but himself. Then this informant, before he declared himself about the acceptance of a commission, desired to know from him, what persons were in particular engaged in this design, either in the country or in the city, and by what authority he the said Hewett did negotiate in these affairs; whereupon he said, that for his authority there was a committee of several persons in the city, who did by order of Charles Stuart manage the whole affair, and send messengers and agents to and fro between Flanders and England, two whereof he said were Sir Humphrey Bennet and himself, but refused to tell the names of any of the rest, being obliged (as he said) to the contrary; and said it was not material for this informant to know it. And as to the persons engaged, he made great difficulty therein also, but said that he knew for certain, that major general Browne was to command for Charles Stuart in the city, and that he would have with him about 8000 men, and that there were 1000 horse in the hands of private persons, which were all ready and would appear at a night's warning, and that there was a bank of money in the city for the managing of this business; and said there were very many considerable persons in the city, that would appear, but always said it would be of no use to this informant to discover their names to him; only he, this informant, hath heard the said Hewett speak of alderman Adams as a very honest man. And as to the manner of managing their business in the city, he would discourse, that the protector's forces would be necessitated to draw away, when the foreigners arms were landed in the several counties, and then the city would shut up their gates and rise to arms. And as to those persons, who were engaged in his design, in the several counties, he put off that as a thing not properly belonging to him, his peculiar business lying in the city, and his part was to be plaid there; but said they had good assurance of the lord Fairfax, lord Lambert, and sir William Walker; as also of sir Francis Vincent and Adam Browne for Surry; and as for Suffex, he said that sir Humphrey Bennet knew all the business of Suffex, and who they were who were engaged in that business; and said that he kept correspondence with major Smith, colonel Bishop, and colonel Gunter of Suffex, by whom this informant might know from time to time all matters which related to that county, and especially colonel Bishop and Gunter, who have managed all the affairs of Charles Stuart for that county ever since Worcester fight. And Major Smith told this informant, that Gunter did lodge Charles Stuart in his flight from Worcester one night, and conveyed him away from Brixthamsted. And this informant further saith, that this, which is before said, is the effect of several discourses, which were between the said Dr. Hewett and this informant, in most of which the said Hewett pressed this informant to take a commission from Charles Stuart, telling him, he had particular directions from Charles Stuart to offer him a Commission; and saith, that at last he agreed to take a commission, which was delivered to him by the said Dr. Hewett at Grinstead in Suffex, where this informant and the said Dr. Hewett met upon the desire of the said Hewett, signified to him in a letter, which as he remembers was about Michaelmas last, and the said commission was signed with the name Charles R. and sealed with the seal, with which the kings of England used to seal, which is called the privy seal, as he believes; and was for this informant's raising of a regiment of 500 horse in his the said Charles Stuart's Service; and that at the same time he the said Dr. Hewett delivered to this informant three other blank commissions signed and sealed, as aforesaid. One of them was for a regiment of horse, another for a regiment of foot, and the other for the commanding of a garrison; but the garrison was left blank also, and left it to this informant to dispose of those commissions as he himself thought fit; and saith, that these commissions were delivered to supply the want of a commission, for a general officer, the intent being that
this

this informant should command in chief in Suffex, and to that purpose this commission A.D. 1658. was of the eldest date; and so by consequence the other colonels, who were to have the other commissions, were to be under his command; but this informant saith, that he was very unwilling to meddle with the said other commissions, alledging that he knew not on whom to be bestow them; but the said Dr. Hewett pressed him thereunto, desiring him to give them to whom he should think fit for his master's service, or words to that effect. And being asked, whether they had any discourse about persons, who might be fit for those charges, saith, that he doth remember the said Dr. Hewett spake of colonel Gunter as a very fit man, and one that was true to his master, meaning Charles Steuart; colonel Bishop, and major Smith were also named; and he doth not remember any other. And being further asked, what garrison they thought upon to be taken and kept, he saith, there was a discourse of Chichester and Arundell, and chiefly of Chichester; that if it could be surprized, the person might have that commission, who could be thought fit to keep it; and he this informant further saith, that he hath not disposed of any of the said commissions, but hath them all by him, for which the said Dr. Hewett seemed much displeased at him. Sometimes, when they have met together this informant further saith, that he doth well remember, that before the meeting of Grinstead, the said Dr. Hewett (they being together at the lodging of the said Dr.) shewed to him a letter signed *Charles R.* or *C. R.* which was written to the said Dr. Hewett by Charles Stuart, whom he called the king, (as he said) which letter the said Dr. Hewett read to him; and was to this effect: That he desired his friends to be mindful of his business, hoping himself to be with them in some convenient time, and wished him to assure them, that he would not forget the zeal they had for his service, and affections they should manifest to him, or words to that effect; and that the said Hewett told him, that he had received several other messages by word of mouth from him he called the king, by trusty messengers, who were employ'd between England and Flanders, who brought nothing in writing for fear of miscarriage. And this informant further saith, that he hath had several discourses with the said major Smith, to whom he was directed as aforesaid by Hewett, to be further informed about the persons who were engaged in Suffex, and what he and Gunter had done for the interest of Charles Stuart in those parts; and told the said Smith, that he had received a commission for a regiment of horse for the service of Charles Stuart, and intended him for one of his officers, and asked him, what men he had prepared and engaged to join with him? who assured him, that there were several men, both gentlemen and others, who were already engaged; that he for his part was sure of forty or fifty men, who would follow him; that Mr. Colt would bring in a very considerable number; so would Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Lewkenor. Mr. Garrët Kempe, Mr. Caryll, Mr. May, Mr. Woodcock, Colonel Bishop, young Mr. Paine of Petworth; and that Binsted the inn-keeper who was an active man; all which he said colonel Gunter had spoke with, and had assurance of, and said, that if this judgment would rise, many would rise with him, who would not follow the king's party. These were in the West; and that also Dr. Burton was engaged and assisted much in council. There were others in the east, as Denny, Ashburnham, Mr. Wilson of Bourne, and Mr. Alexander Farmer, who (Smith said) were all engaged; and also colonel Apsey. But this informant saith, that he spake himself with none of these but Mr. Woodcock, who was to have been one of this informant's officers, and with one Henry Mallory, who was to be another of his officers, and also with Mr. Hutchinson. He saith also, that Mr. Smith told him, that he believed, that Foster and Gildridge were at the command of Wilson in his business; but that he had not spoke with them, nor had he, as he said, either spoke with Mr. Goring of Highdowne but believed him to be an honest man: Nor doth he know the mind of sir Henry Goring, of Burton; but in case he be engaged, he believes it is done by colonel Bishop. Mr. Hutchinson undertook also to have colonel Herbert Morley tried what he would do, because he appeared to be much discontented: And this informant further saith, that there was an intention to surprize Chichester; and this business was to be done by colonel Gunter. Mr. Ray, and major Smith (the relation whereof he had from Smith) and the way was, for Gunter and May to have procured some men in town, who should have seized the soldiers and their horses in the inns, and also to have surprized the gate, if there had not been too many of the soldiers present upon the guards; and if they had carried it, they would have gathered their friends together unto that place, and formed a strength fit to have marched with. And this informant being asked, what further preparations were made for their insurrection in Suffex, he said, that Smith told him, he had been many times with sir Humphry Bennet about those affairs, and had also spoke with colonel Gunter, who had also conferred with sir Humphry Bennet; and that it was thought most adviseable for them to rendezvous upon Beeding-hill, about the middle of Suffex; and that if there were but 200 horse appeared, they would ride up and down to gather their friends together; and if they were not surprized at first, they did not doubt but to double their number presently; and that those, who would not rise with them, they would seize upon, and secure; and that

Smith

A.D. 1658. Smith and Mr. Covet would take care to secure captain Freeman; and as for armies Smith said, that they in the East should be put to it to arm themselves, but that he knew the gentlemen in the West of Suffex had arms for themselves and their servants. And as to the time of their insurrection, no certain time was prefix'd; but sir Humphry Bennet bid Smith to acquaint all the gentlemen, that they should get themselves in readiness; and that Charles Stuart would be sure to give them a fortnight's warning before he came; but that they were not to stir till London begun. This informant likewise saith, that he spake with Mr. Hutchinson about a month since at Cuckfield, where Hutchinson lives; who coming to this informant at his lodgings at Mr. Henley's, began to spake to him of the intended insurrection; and told him, that major Smith and he had often spoke about this informant; whereupon this informant asking him, what he knew of that business, he said he was engaged therein, and had received a commission from the king, meaning Charles Stuart; and that he doubted not, but to bring in 20 or 30 horse, and said he spake with Mr. Covet, and colonel Bishop, and they were engaged, and believed the same of Wilton, and Ashburnham, and Farmer. And being asked what correspondence they in Suffex had with other counties, he saith, he doth not know of any, save that Smith told him, that he heard that Mr. Cotton, of Hampshire, and Mr. Hooke of Brunshot, of the same county, were also engaged in this insurrection, but knew not the certainty thereof. And this informant further saith, that he being in London many times this winter, he hath had often discourse with Dr. Hewett about Charles Stuart's coming over; and that Dr. Hewett did assure him, that he would certainly come with between 7 and 8000 men, which he said were ready upon the sea-coast, and were to be commanded by Marcine, or some such name; and with them they would bring good store of arms for arming their friends here, and 12000 pallisado's to fortify the place they should land upon, which he said was to be Yarmouth; and there were 20 ships and upwards, which were ready to take the men on board; some whereof were ships of store, and others of burthen. That the time of their coming was not certain; but that there should be a fortnight's warning. He also saith, that the said Hewett acquainted him, that the marquis of Ormond had been here in London, and his business was to treat with several parties about the king's coming over; and in particular, to satisfy them in matters of religion: and that although the government of the church should be episcopacy, as it had been exercised in England, that yet others as presbyterians, &c. should be tolerated; and that to this purpose Ormond had spoke with some of all sorts. And he further saith, that Hewett told him, that sir William Waller would appear in Kent in this action, as also the lord Winchester, whom he hears is since gone beyond-sea: and that which makes this informant believe that sir William is engaged in this account is, for that Mr. John Mordaunt, son of the countess of Peterborough, did about Christmas was twelve-month, in some discourse they had at the lodging of this informant, at Foster's in Fleet-street, or at the said countess's house, ask him, whether he, this informant, did not hear of an insurrection intended to be through this nation, on the behalf of Charles Stuart, whom he called the king; to which this informant answered, he did not. Then (said he, the said Mr. Mordaunt) hoping you will do me no prejudice, being my friend, I will tell you, that there is a design to bring in the said king; and would know of this informant, whether he would engage in that design yea or not; to which he answered, that he would not; and asked the said Mordaunt whether he were engaged therein, who answering he was not, being no man of the sword, nor had a body for it, or words to that effect; whereto this examinant reply'd, why then would you engage me? Who said, he had spoke with sir William Waller therein, and that he had wished him to come to this informant about it, saying that they did nothing, if they did not engage that gentleman, meaning the informant for Suffex; who was, as he said, a moderate man; and many would rise with him, who would not follow the cavaliers. The said Mordaunt told this examinee at the same time, that sir Francis Vincent, and Mr. Adam Browne, were engaged in the same business; and this informant speaking with the said Mordaunt some time since of the said matters, and inquiring of him, what became of the rising he spake of formerly, the said Mordaunt told him the same things he had spoken before, but did not acquaint him with any further particulars.

And being asked, what he knoweth further of those matters, this informant saith, that about a month since there came to him here in London one Barham, directed to him by Smith and Gunter; who, with colonel Bishop had sent him into Flanders to Charles Stewart; and that he had come from thence about a month before, and now come the informant to give him an account, how things stood there; which he said was to this purpose, that Charles Stuart was in a good condition; and was preparing to come over into England; and gave him the same account, or much to that purpose of his strength, which Dr. Hewett had given before; and said that the just time of his coming was fixed, but all his friends should have a fortnight's warning; and this informant saith, that the said

Barham

Barham is a Western man, which made the informant ask him of the state of affairs there; A.D. 1658. to which the said Barham answered, that there were parties there also; but was not willing to tell this informant the names of any persons. And this informant further saith, that the said Dr. Hewett told this informant, that they had great hopes, that Windsor castle would be delivered to them, or words to that effect.

J. STAPLEY.

Taken and acknowledged before us.

WILL. GOFFE.

HEN. SCOBET.

Lockhart, *ambassador in France, to secretary Thurloe.*

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

THE last post brought me two from your lordshipp, and one from Mr. Marvell, Vol. lviii. with a letter inclosed to his eminency, which I delivered upon friday last. I had, P. 325. before my receipt of his highnes letter to his eminency, obtained all satisfaction to the officers, who had been absent in England this winter; which I signified to them by adjutant general Willoby, whom I dispatched to Calais on monday last, with a pacquett to your lordshipp, which I hope come safe to your hands. Your lordshipp's letter relating to Cesi's businesse, commanded me to observe an order that was inclosed in it, which neither was fined by his highnes, nor your lordshipp. I have given to Mr. Bourdier, the procureur of the interresses, the copy of such an order as will be requisitt in that buisness. So scone as that is returned to me signed, the money shall be paid upon sight; at least, so much of it as is received, which is 20000 crowns lying in Mr. Wildegoe's hands. Your lordship's writ by your owne hand takes notice, that Mr. Swift was not then dispatched with the ratification. If he arryve not heare with it before I leave this place, which I doe uppon tuesday morning next, I shall leave him an order for the delivery of it, and will receive theirs upon my promise to cownt Brienne, that yours shall be delivered to him by Mr. Swift. I cannot conjecture what ma. gen. Morgan hath sayd concerning Hesden; it seems by your lordshipp's, that you looke upon that businesse to be soe over as it will no more prove a hinderance to any other designe the French may have; the contraire is so well knowne heare, as it is not doubted but it will prove a very sharpe

Dunkirk

thorn in the fyds of France. The cardinal continues firme in his resolutions touching 497. If the lord vowchafe his blessing upon endeavors, I hope to see a good end put to that businesse. Affairs at Franckfor goe on not so well as they did, though there is yet good hopes; and there is still no small propension to that treaty of peace, which the electors offer to mediate for. The king of Sweden hath, since his treaty with the Dane, earnestly pressed France to a vigorous prosecution of their quarrell with the house of Austria. Though his minister here, who is a catholick, hath not given me a visit this winter; yet I am not made so great a stranger to his negociations, as perhaps he imagines; and with regrait I see, that his master's propositions, which are very generous and worthy of himself, meet with a colder reception then I could wish. I endeavor to do him all the good offices I can; but I find there is a jealousy, that if at this tyme any extraordinary assistance should be given him from hence, the fiercenesse of his naturall inclinations to warr is such, that their is no hopes to manage him so as to secure his consent to a peace upon reasonable terms. I shall entertaine your lordshipp more fully of this when I come to Callais, either by waiting upon you, or wryting to you. The Spaniard doe still presse the Hollanders for passage to their forces, which are now in a considerable number at St. Sebastiane; they endeavour to brybe their consent by offering them theise two advantages; in one of which Spaine will finds its count more then Holland, tho' certainly Holland will have great advantage by it. The first is, Holland hath a trade in the Indies (which I doe not fully understand, but some of our English merchants can give your lordshipp certaine information concerning it) for the carying on of which trade, they are necessitate to cary to the vallew of 3 or 4 millions in species; which summe the Spanyards offer to pay upon the place for bills upon Amsterdam, payable 8 months after their receipt of it, without any consideration of the interest of the money during the time of its advantage: the second is, they offer to the Hollanders free libertye to transporte from Punta St. Araya, what proportion of salt they think fit; the salt is their naturally, and so much better then that of Rochelle, by how much the influence of the sunne is stronger their, then at the aforesaid Rochell. This last cession is offered with a proviso, that it shall last no longer then the warre continues betwixt England and Spayne. If the Hollanders cannot be hook'd by either of the two

A.D. 1658. aforefaid baits, then they resolve to venture the landing of their forces (now at St. Sebastiane) in Flanders upon all hazards, it being better for them to loose them in such an attempt, than to maintaine them idle at St. Sebastiane; and theirfore it will be fitt to renew your instructions to your commanders at sea, to observe the coast of Flanders with a watchfull eye. His eminency returns his humble thanks to his highnes for his condescensione to lend him the company of some of his frigates in the Mediteranian; he beggs that 5 or 6 of his highnes's frigats be at or near Toullon by the 1 of June, the tyme he intreats their company is 6 weeks; all the pryfes they take shall be their owne; and their admirall shall carry his highnes's flag on his maine topp. If they come to fight with the Spanyard, he shall choose either the right or left wing; and at their meeting with the French fleet, the French admirall shall salute him, first with his cannon, as an allie that cometh to his assistance, and shall so live with him, as there shall be no cause of quarrell; only its desyered that for the rout they are to faile, and in all things that concerne remooving from one place to another, that the commander of your Squadron follow the opinion of the French generall, who is the duke Mercure, his eminency's nephew; or the French admirall, in case of the foresaid duke's absence or sicknesse. I send your lordshipp with this his eminency's answer to his highnes demands concerning Mr. de Bourdeaux. I have all the faire promises that can be given, that Mr. de Bourdeaux shall have the president de mortier's place, (but I dare not engage for their performance,) when the first president's shall be disposed of, which will not be till the returne of the court from this campagne; the interest being at present to keep a great many persons quyet, in hopes they may be preferred to it. I got his eminency to send for old Mr. de Bourdeaux yesterday morning, and to speak very oblydgingly to him. There is great brigues heare for the ambaffader of England: the persons of the greatest interest under the cardinall are ingadged in them; I have been spoke too in it by some of them indirectly, and by others directly; but I hope I shall be able to prevent all their designs. It will not be fitt, that Mr. de Bourdeaux know any thing of this last. The cardinal desyers, that the two great mortar-pieces, which were at Mardick road last year, and were brought from Scotland, may be sent over againe with their granads, and all things futable; and able men that are best knowen in the way of managing of them, they will so much contribute to the successe of businesse, as it will be his highnes interest to send them, and 3 or 4 more if they can be spared. I hope your lordshipp will be mindfull of giving order, that a frigatt be at Calais for the transporting of my wyfe; and I humbly pray, that I may find there your lordshipp's orders to me, which shall be punctually obeyed by

Your most humble, faithfull,

and obedient servant,

Paris, Apryl $\frac{11}{21}$ 1658.

WILL. LOCKHART.

I shall not faile to serve the minister (whom your lordshipp did me the honor to recommend to me) with all possible zeale. Mr. St. Johns parted from me this last weeke by my advice: his stay here would have beene unsafe after the remoovall of the court. I procured him his majesty's letter in ample forme to all magistrats civill, and officers military, to assist him, protect him, and doe him all offices of favor, as one, whom he hath taken into his royall protection, and for whom he had a particular esteeme. The French at Mardick complaine much against the insolency of the English soldiers at Mardick: in a late quarrell they have killed some of the king's guards, and the actors are neither punished nor apprehended, as the captains of his guards alledge, and have writ to ma: ge: Morgan about it; and have fully held forth the ill consequences may follow upon it.

Mr. Gill to vice-admiral Goodson.

In Flushing, April the $\frac{12}{2}$ 1658.

Vol. lviii.
p. 330.

WOrshipful vice-admiral salutes: having conference with our vice-admiral of Zealand, Sir John Evertson wondered, that your worship took no course for the preventing of small pickeroons, that daily went in and out close on board this shore of ——— that if your worship ordered two small men of war, that daily ply'd about Schoon a while, where is better riding then before Ostend, should seldom miss of these pickeroons going out or coming in; either in taking them, or putting them on shore; and if putting them on shore, to batter them, till they are not able to get them of; and in so doing, your worship will do
many

many a poor man of our nation a courtesy, and prevent these godless villains of doing great A.D. 1658. spoil upon the North coast; and if this business be put on foot, we shall not have any of them to frequent our harbour, neither here nor at Camphire. I am certain our state should be very glad; and am of opinion, vice-admiral sir John Evertson is commanded to make report to these gentlemen, who can inform your lordship in particular, better than I can write. I have no more at present to enlarge.

Your worshipful friend to command,

JOHN GILL.

General Fleetwood to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

DEAR BROTHER,

WE sticke still how to sende you ready cash. There is but one way best, if we can effect it; which is to be out of the exchequer money, which this halfe year last past are to be paid, our excise and other revenues coming in so slowly, that we are much disappointed in our affayres. If we can get this, it is as much as at present we can have hopes of; but I hope very suddenly we shall have such a way, as will deliver you and us out of such intricacies. We have had very notable discoveryes of the malignant designs, which I hope will convince all men, that we have not pretended one; but that the thing was real. Suddenly the justice upon some of them will cleare it up. In this Mr. secretary's account to you will give a more full satisfaction. Certainly such providences are very signally teaching. The lord give us hearts rightly to improve the same, and to let us see how deceitfull a thing, it is to put a confidency in any outward arm of flesh, but to make him our strength and confydence, who never slumbers nor sleeps; but even then when we are most secure and nearest danger, then is his wakefull eye of providence over us; a present experience whereof I am sure we have had in the prevention and discovery of this design; which, now through mercy, hath proved so abortive. The lord give us hearts to own him in this, which that we may, is the desire of

Your most affectionate brother,

And humble servant,

April 13. 1658.

CHA. FLEETWOOD.

P. S. Very affectionate and humble services to your deare lady.

H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.

April. 14. 1658.

SIR,

I THANK God for the seasonable discoveryes you mention. I need not repeat them. In the possession of William Cromwell, Esq; Our address is now so forward, that we can own it. 95 of 107 companies and all our horse to about two troops are returned within the small time allowed them. The rest we expect daily. The papers themselves, which we shall send you, will shew, who have actually signed; but we do withal take private notice, who necessarily and who voluntarily were absent, when it was first offered; who signed with reluctancy, who with scruples and promises, who by invitation, and who out of slavish fear; and on the other side, who were active (I mean of such as we doubted) and expressed utmost affections to the thing, and who did but flatter us and deceive themselves in their hot seeming forwardness and profession. So that although the thing was not originally intended for a test, yet it pleaseth God, that it hath proved such, and that to good purpose. The dissenters are not considerable in number, not exceeding 12, and less considerable in place (the chief being major Low, one captain of foot, and one captain lieutenant) but least of all considerable for their unanimity, scarce two giving the same reason of their refusal. Whereupon I pronounce there are no effective dissenters at all, because of no power to do harm. So that although I never doubted of giving a tolerable account of the army's obedience upon all occasions, yet through God's blessing I could never presume more upon their unity than now. I say the address is so forward and confirmed, that if you see occasion you may publish it; which if you do, let care be taken in the printing. We are now thinking of sending the whole in an handsome manner, and by fit messengers. I remain &c.

H. Cromwell

A.D. 1658.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to general Fleetwood.*

[April 14. 1658.]

DEAR BROTHER,

In the possession of William Cromwell, Esq;

Hunger will break through stone-walls; and really if our wants were not great, we could scarce endure to hear such a proposal as you mentioned, viz. that we pay our quit-rents forthwith, because our assessments are easier now than when the indulgence for 5 years respitt was granted. To which I say the assessment is above $\frac{1}{4}$ as much as all England and Wales, that is 10 times more than in due proportion they ought to be. 2. The people of Ireland pay incomparably more other publick charges than any other of the 3 nations, viz. for repairing churches, courts, goales, bridges, highways, &c. 3. The greatness of the contribution, when that respit was granted, was a barbarous and prejudicial exaction, and the mention of it ought to be abhorred. 4. The disorder about coins hath left this nation very bare of money; and were it not for the supplies from England in specie, which that proposal would cut off, all trade must cease here, and consequently all planting, so as we must by this cessation of industry become as brutish as the Irish themselves, and by degrees degenerate into all their manners and practices, whereby for not sparing us a little at first, you may hasten the labour and charge of reducing this nation again.

As for your proposal of a recruit of 500 old soldiers from hence, I persist much in what I last writ about it. Nevertheless if there be occasion actually to send them abroad, and that we may have the bodies of as many Englishmen sent us hither in lieu of them, and that the charge being not put upon our scanty allowance, I shall not resist what you conceive fit for the publick good and safety; for if there be no other remedy, if you will send us Englishmen, we will use our best industry to make them soldiers here, altho' as you said, those we have already do better understand the work we have been doing. It is a mercy the plots of our enemys are so far discovered. I hope the Lord will in due time laugh them to scorn. I remain

Your &c.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to lord Broghill.*

14 April 58.

MY DEAR LORD,

In the possession of William Cromwell, Esq;

HIS highness's enemies find him no fool. I wish he were equally distant from both his childhoods; but am glad to hear he will not be cozened again. Whilst our address was but words, and the carcass of the army's affections, I would not send it your lordship; but now it is animated with unanimous subscriptions, 'twill shortly go itself. There are not 12 dissenters, nor 3 upon the same or like grounds; some of these private soldiers, all underlings, none higher than major Lowe. I did not intend this as a test, yet it has proved the spectacles, through which I have seen more and better things than I expected in the army. I am thinking how to deal with the dissenters. They are men of no merit in any kind, some of them having acted out of singularity, others out of meer folly and mistake, others out of meer particular discontent upon other occasions. My life would be very dull, were it not for your lordship's communications. I hope you will mind and consider what I wrote in my last in answer to your terrifying propofall for retirement. I hope his highness brave resolutions not to be cozened again will beget a serenity in your lordship's intentions. I say, pray mind what I wrote last hereupon, and what I desired concerning honest Maurice Fenton. I remain &c.

H. Cromwell

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to the lord Falconberg.*

MY LORD,

14. April 1658.

WE have nothing here fitt, wherewith to interrupt your lordships repose; but if you can endure to hear us talk of ourselves and our successes, I can tell you our address (whereof I herewith send you a copy) is now unanimously subscribed, as well by every particular soldier as the officers. The dissatisfactions are ridiculous and but few, and those all different from each other; insomuch, as I dare say, they are all effectually nothing. I hope the unanimity of our poor unpaid army, and their couragious patience under all manner of tryalls for his highness sake, will make this place a Zoar against the seditious pride of some. I pray God confirm your lordship's health, and preserve our few friends, among whom I presume to reckon your lordship, being full of like affection towards your lordship, desiring to approve myself

Your &c.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to commissary generall Whalley.*

SIR,

[14. April 1658.]

MY lord Lockhart's confirmation of my opinion concerning your son doth likewise beget in me a good opinion of myself; for, till I heard myself seconded, I was afraid my affections towards you and him had misguided my reason in the character I formerly conceived of him. Truly if I had not perceived so good fundamentalls in him, I should neither have advised him to the superstructure of a foreign education, nor have exposed the weakness of so near a relation to the derision of strangers. But I saw there was matter, and that it was fitt to be wrought and formed. I am of opinion, that we want such men for our foreign negotiations, as my cousin, your son, is like to be. I give him my leave to stay for his further improvement or other benefit, being the least return I can make for that affection I have always observed in you towards me, and our whole family. You see better than myself what times we live in: let me beg to be studious of the publick peace, and to take heed of new shuffles, not one of 1000 succeeding well. For my own part, I wish I may be contented and prepared to be undermost of the pack, and with ease to submit to the providence of God. I remain &c.

Mr. Thomas Herbert, *clerk of the council of Ireland, to secretary Thurloc.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

A Report being made to his excellency the lord deputy and council by the commissioners for his highness revenue, treasury, and stores in this nation sitting in Dublin, it appeares, that amongst several papers of discoveries lately brought unto the said commissioners, Mr. Thomas Buckridge offered the discovery of two plowlands, called Ballinacur, in the barony of Barrimore, in the county of Cork, containing seaven hundred and seaventy acres; and understanding likewise, that the said lands are lately decreed here for the earle of Barrymore, Buckridge by his petition suggesting, that the said earle is endeavouring to to passe a patent in England for the lands so decreed, and praying that the state of this case may be represented to his highnes, whereby the said patent may be suspended, untill his highness title be determined by due course of law: I am commanded by their lordships to acquaint your honour therewith, to the end you may be pleased to take such care therein, as in your honour's wisdom may be found meet.

I humbly take leave to remaine

Your Honour's

Most humble and faithfull servant,

Council Chamber, Dublin,
Aprill 14. 1658.

THO. HERBERT.

The information of Henry Mallory, of Preston, in the county of Suffex; taken upon oath the 14th day of April, 1658, before William lord Goffe, and Henry Scobell, Esq; two of his highness's justices of the peace for the city of Westminster, and liberties thereof.

A.D. 1658.

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THE informant saith, that about Michaelmas last, John Stapley, Esq; acquainted this informant, that he had a commission signed by Charles R. with a seal, as he thinketh, wherein the said Stapley was writ baronet, which was for raising a regiment of horse, as he believeth; and offered this informant a command in that regiment as major; and this informant saith, that he did accept of a command in that regiment, and saith, that the said Stapley asked this informant, what he would do towards the raising of the said regiment? to which the informant answered, that he would do nothing; and saith, that he and Mr. Stapley have had many discourses together about this business; and saith, that at a meeting of Mr. Stapley, major Smith, and this informant, upon the Downs near Hanghton-race, they did discourse of this business, whether Charles Stuart would come over, and with what force; and saith, that in his hearing Mr. Stapley was speaking of a place of rendezvous, which was said should be at Divil's-dike, or Beeding-hill; and there was then some speech about seizing of Chichester and Lewes, or any of them; Smith's opinion being, that Chichester was easy enough to be surpris'd; and that there were some persons mentioned in Chichester to secure the horses that lay in the town; and that Binsteed was a person named, which was discoursed of between Smith and Stapley; and this informant saith, that on the wednesday before, Mr. Stapley, Hutchinson, and this informant had a meeting together, where there was a discourse about this business, and Hutchinson promised to bring some horse, but the number he doth not remember; and that Mr. Stapley said he had about a hundred arms in his house; and saith, that there was a discourse about the lieutenant colonel's place to Mr. Stapley's regiment for this informant himself, and saith, for captains there were named Smith and Hutchinson, but doth not remember that Woodcock was named for one; but saith, it was left till the business came into the field, that it might appear what force would come, and then the commands should be disposed of; and saith, that he thinks he hath heard Mr. Stapley speak of one Baron as an agent here from Charles Stuart, but this informant never saw him; and he saith, that he hath been four times, as he remembers, at Dr. Hewett's with Mr. Stapley, and once or twice as he remembers he went to see him alone, which was all about Michaelmas and Candlemas terms, where Dr. Hewett asked Mr. Stapley what forces he could make for Charles Stuart in the county of Suffex, and the said Hewett did also ask this informant what power Mr. Stapley had in the country; and this informant answered the said Dr. that he had looked upon him the said Stapley, as the only interested man in the country; and Mr. Stapley mentioned as if there might be 500 horse brought in, but this informant did not believe that he could bring so many; but he perceived Mr. Stapley had given some assurance to the said Dr. that he would bring 500 into the field, with which Dr. Hewett was well pleased; and this informant did find by Dr. Hewett, that he was not so free toward this informant, which he supposeth was on some suspicion, as if this informant were not true to his first principles for the king. And being asked also, who were also present at any time with Dr. Hewett besides Mr. Stapley when this informant was there, he saith that there was never any present but one Mr. Trelawny, who was once there when Mr. Stapley was present; and this informant asked him about the affairs abroad, and he gave but a slender account; and saith, this informant was in the chamber with Dr. Hewett before Trelawny came in, and that before he came, Dr. Hewett told this informant, that there would come a person hither, who had some imploy to and from Charles Stuart, and that he was a very honest man as to his business; and at this meeting the said Dr. Hewett did speak with this informant about Stapley's interest in Suffex, to raise men for Charles Stuart; to which he gave him such answer as is before-mentioned in this examination, and believeth it was so discoursed to the end the said Trelawny might give an account thereof to Charles Stuart; and thought this informant did know him, and that then Mr. Trelawny came in, whom this informant did know; and that the said Trelawny did relate to this informant, that the king, meaning Charles Stuart, would come over; and there were preparations beyond sea towards it, and mentioned about seven or eight thousand men; and Dr. Hewett said, he did hope the business would go on, and succeed well here; and saith there was no other person present but the said Dr. Hewett, the said Trelawny, Mr. Stapley, and this informant, which was the first time he met with the said Trelawny at Dr. Hewett's, being about Michaelmas term last; and saith, that at that time the said Trelawny said he was to go over again to the king, to give an account of affairs here; and saith, that a second time he met the said Trelawny at Dr. Hewett's Chamber in Candlemas term last, when he said he had been with the king, and seem to flag in the relation that went here about the king's affairs, and

and being asked, whether he this informant were sent at any time to Dr. Hewett's, he saith, that after this discourse with Trelawny, Mr. Stapley told this informant, that Dr. Hewett would see or speak with this informant, who went to him, and the said Dr. asked him what news of the king's affairs here? and this informant answered him, that he did not know, for he perceived persons were shy of him. To which Dr. Hewett answered, he wondered at that, since the informant had been so faithful to the king's party. And being asked what account Dr. Hewett gave this informant, he saith, that the said Dr. told him, it was probable the business would go on well, but saith, he did not mention any particulars.

Taken and acknowledged before us,

HEN. MALLORY.

W. GOFFE,

HEN. SCOBELL.

Earl of Rothes to secretary Thurloe.

Castle of Edinburo, Aprill 5, 1658.

MY LORD,

THOUGH my tedious imprisonment has brought much trouble and many inconveniences to myself and fortune, yeett I could with a greatt deall of patience have indured all this much longere, if I did not apprehend my too longe silence might speake me guiltie in the worlds eyes. And though all this tyme of my committment nothing hes bene shewed me for what I suffere; nor while I look upon myne own inocencie, is it possible for me to make the least conjecture of it, yett least those, who hes hade so undeserved mallice at me (to move his highnes to withdrawe his former favor from me) may load me with unjust aspersions, whilst I am now rendered uncapable to vindicatt myself, I have therfor presumed to make my adresse to your lordship, who hes declared yourself unto the world a persone full of honnore and justice, that undere the sheltere of thes two, I may finde protectione from the unjust malice of myne enemies, (whos poure and neire acsatione to his highnes may shoone prevaill against me unhard) and allso way may be maid thorough youre lordships intercesione whereby I may be permitted to windicat myselfe from all the unjust accusations can be brought unto his highnes eares against me, ther beinge no way imaginable, which may sute with a christian and a gentillman, which I shall not willingly imbrace, wherby I may bringe myselfe from out all thes cloudes I nowe seime to lye undere; and make it apeare to all the world, how strickt my deportment hes bene, since first I tasted of his highnes favors, and that some speedie oppertunitie (by your lordships mediatione with his highnes) may be offered me for my vindication of whatever I may be taxed with, and that I may have my libertie upon sufficient baille givene in to my lord generall Monck, is now the humble sute and serious desire of,

MY LORD,

Your lordships most humble servant,

ROTHES.

Capt. Stoakes to secretary Thurloc.

SIR,

THE inclosed is a copy of my last by way of Livorne, which was opened by those people; and so are all letters that goes or comes, under pretence to air them from infection. A notable trick they have got to pry into all men's secrets, and to debar any from writing that way, more than what he would have every man to know! The impertinences of the great duke of and his ministers in this busines (they call pratique) its impossible to relate by letter: the former experience I had of them, being with general Blake, caused me to walk with all imaginable caution, but in requital have found nothing but incivilities, and since are growing so publick, that his highness must of necessary be concerned in them. Your honour will, I hope, pardon me, if I borrow one quarter of an hour from your more serious affairs, to make the relation of my proceedings from the first to the last. My first arrival at Livorne being the first of January, I saluted the towne with nine guns, and after four or five hours I was answered with three, and four chambers. The next day the great duke came to the town, and Mr. Longland told me all the ships in the road would salute him, and he conceived the like would be expected from me, which I accordingly did, shooting fifteen guns, the Tredagh nine, and all the fourth rate frigats five a-piece. This being done, I sent

A.D. 1568. I sent captain Young with two gentlemen more to deliver his highness letter, upon which the duke used many great compliments, and being in the height of them (according to my instructions) they requested the freedom of his port of Farara, upon which he demurred, and asked time to consider; and after two days, answer was returned, that he could not do it; for that the king of Spain would take offence at it. All this time I had only pratique for two or three men of a ship. On the 15th the great duke and dutchess came out of the Mould with two gallies, some said to take the air, others to look upon our ships, whom I had ordered to salute him, as he came under their sterns; but not daring to come near us, he rowed to the windward of all our squadron, so that I only saluted him with eleven guns. The next day the Guinea frigate came to me from captain Whetstone, and brought me intelligence of his taking a Dutchman with corn, bound from Callery to Valentia, which being known a-shore, that small pratique I had was taken from me, without any reason given me, or other notice, than stopping my men, and hindering Mr. Longland to come on board. Your honour may please to take notice, my boats crew never had pratique, by which means, every time they went for water they must take a guard from the Boca, which must go along with them, and be paid for his pains; and not being suffered to enter the town, were carried on the back-side to a private man's water, which was drawn up with a horse; and although they paid for it by the boat, yet if they would have any dispatch, must pay the servant that kept the place, to put the horse into the mill to draw it up, by which means we drank our water as fast as we could fetch it; which being complained of, they gave us very good words, but no redress. This unsufferable carriage of theirs detained me nineteen days to no purpose. On the 23d I weighed with intention to depart, but wind and weather not permitting, I came to an anchor about two leagues from the town; having notice that the Majorcans had several small vessels, in which they had done our merchants some spoil. Two such vessels coming in (which after appeared to be French) I shot at them to come and speak with me, which they not doing, several of the frigates let fly at them: the same time one of the duke's own ships came in, and past by me without the least molestation or visiting; nor did I do it to any other all the time I was in his road. Two day after I sailed for Tunis. This is a perfect relation of my deportment at my first being in his road. My second arrival was on the 26th of March at night: the next day I saluted the town with nine guns, and sent a letter to the governor, desiring that two men from my ship might be admitted a-shore, to look after my business, whereby I might the sooner dispatch. He answered he could do nothing until he had acquainted the great duke; and to that end he had dispatched to Florence, whence I might expect an answer; which after three days came, that if I pleased, myself and servant might come ashore changing cloaths, none else in twenty days. I took this no less than a geer; for that they knew I never desired to go ashore. The next day happened what is related in the duplicate. Sending ashore to procure my boat and men, I was delayed in expectation of an answer from Florence four days. Knowing the duke would make use of his pen as he did the time before, to relate how civil he hath been to the fleet, I requested three or four of the nation to go with Mr. Longland, and demand my boat and men with benefit of pratique, and to certify his answer under their hands, which they had done; but was not suffered to deliver it, only told them (I sent to the wall-side) and unless I would deliver up the prize, I should neither have boat, men, nor benefit of the shore: so I was forced to depart, leaving behind me provisions for two thousand men for fourteen days, being paid for; and without a penny of money, had not an English merchant bound for Lisbon stole it on board his ship, and conveyed it to me. I can impute this late rigour to nothing more than his affection to the Spaniards, or to a rumour, which had its rise from Florence, that my lord was stabbed, and his son shot in the head of an army. I hope in God his highness will live to see such enemies fall before him, As long as the English factory is so great in Livorne, the duke cares not what affronts he puts upon us. Did my lord but threat to remove it to Genoa, where it will be altogether as convenient (they being willing to grant any privilege can be required) then would the duke come upon his knees, they being his greatest subsistence. Its worthy our honour's notice, that when the Dutch fought with our ships close under his mould (forced out by him) he writ the Parliament, and told the merchants the same, that his guns would command none further than the head of the mould: this letter of his, I am told, remains upon record, Mr. Longland being able to inform your honour more fully in this business.

I hope your honour will pardon this prolixity, I conceiving it very material to prevent misinformation. I shall request the next commands may come by way of Marseilles, whether I shall (God willing) send a frigate in expectation; and if the victuals be not come out before this, be pleased to order them to call at Tetuan, and if no direction there, then to proceed to Marseilles. I am upon the way to Furmentera, being the rendezvous, where I hear captain Whetstone is, whom I have not seen these three months. This is all that offers at present remaining. Sir being now come to our rendezvous at Furmentera, where I find all the fleet except the Fairfax, which hope may see on the morrow. It hath been judged most convenient with those with me to range the Spanish coast from Alicant to Cadiz, where possibly

possibly we may meet with something which may lessen my lord's charge (the which God A.D. 1568. grant!). The Guinea carries this to Marseilles, and there will clean; in which time hopes she may receive an answer of this: she carries bills of exchange for fifteen hundred pounds sterling, in favour of Mr. John Aldworth, which he is to lay out in provisions and necessaries for the fleet. I hope your honour will give orders, that the treasury of the navy shall pay it, it being part of the eleven thousand four hundred and eighty dollars, I advised your honour had taken up of Mr. Lydcott, which was hindred by the incivility at Le-vorne. The Yarmouth shall this day send to Algeir to procure there some beef and other necessaries, lest missing with the victuallers your honour advised me of, we might not famish in the sea. I have nothing else to trouble your honour, I remain

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your honour's most faithful servant,

On board the Lyme off Furmentera,
April the 15. 1652.

JOHN STOAKES.

The information of George Hutchinson of Cuckfield in the county of Suffex, taken upon oath the 16th day of April, 1658, before William lord Goffe and Henry Scobell esquire, justices of the city of Westminster, and liberties thereof.

THIS informant saith, that about shrove-tide was twelve months, colonel Gunter, ma- Vol. lviii.
jor Smith, and this informant, met at Chichester; and having heard from the king p. 336.
(meaning Charles Stuart) by a messenger sent to colonel Gunter, that he did intend to land an army (which he then expected should have been before the lady-day following; and being assured by the said colonel Gunter, that we should have news of it certain days before, and in the mean time to be quiet); the said colonel Gunter, major Smith, and this informant, did there consult about raising the county as far as they could, to join with him: and saith, that this meeting at Chichester was occasioned by intelligence received from Charles Stuart by Gunter, as he conceives, by means of Sir Edward Hyde, brother-in-law to the said Gunter; at which time it was agreed between the persons then present, that they should rise under the command of colonel Gunter, and that they should speak with their friends, meaning those that had been of the king's party, but at that time no particular persons were pitched upon; and this informant saith, that at this meeting there were two private troopers, that had been, as he conceives, under Gunter's command; but they did not hear all the discourse, neither did this informant; for major Smith and Gunter had private discourse by themselves; the name of one of the said soldiers was Crosewill, a dancing-master in Chichester; but the name of the other this informant knoweth not, but having orders from Charles Stuart (as abovesaid) to sit still till further order, there was nothing done, that this informant knoweth of, till November following, about which time major Smith brought this informant acquainted at Croyden with one Baron of Croyden, whom (as he said) he had informed of him, at which meeting there was only a general discourse of things. And this informant saith, that upon notice sent from Baron, this informant came to London on the first day of November last, and met with Baron at the White-horse-tavern in the Strand, and from thence he the said Baron led this informant to an apothecary's house, but in what street he knoweth not, and brought him into an upper room, and left him there in the dark for about half an hour, and then brought a person to him, which he said was the general agent for all England, (who was, as this informant saith, an ancient man middle-sized) and with him came one Hopton a young man, who said that he came very lately from the king, meaning Charles Stuart; and then he, who was called the general agent of all England, told this informant, that there would be a general rising of all the king's (meaning Charles Stuart's) party in London and all over England; whereupon this informant asked him how long it would be ere it would be put in execution, to which he gave a short answer, saying, I cannot tell you that, but this I will tell you, that I wait here, and dare not walk out of the town an hour for any recreation. And then proceeding to discourse, how the business should be contrived, this informant was asked, what forces they in Suffex could bring into the field the first night; to which this informant replied, if they had sufficient warning, and something more than probabilities, as if London were ours, (as Baron had promised) or the king landed with a sufficient force to make a stand, those in Suffex would bring into the field 200 horse the first night. But (saith the said general agent) what if that fail? To which the informant said, that then he doubted they should not bring in ten horse, or words to that effect; whereto the said general agent said, that would not be worthy thanks; but further asked this informant, what they would do with the two hundred horse;

A.D. 1658. to which the informant answered, it would be best to seize upon Lewes, there to arm themselves, and then it would be as easy to make those 200 two thousand, as it was to raise the 200. Then this informant asked, who should be the commander in chief in Suffex, they being no soldiers; to which the agent answered, as he thought it would be Sir Nicolas or Sir Robert Byron, in the nature of a major general; and then asked this informant, whether the Suffex people would rather march to the edge of Hampshire or Surry to meet the forces that would be there, or into Kent; to which the informant replied, he thought they would rather go into Kent, because they were neighbours, and were wont to deal in a way of trade together; whereas he replied, he thought they might go which way they had most mind. Then this informant asked, what persons were engaged in other countries; to which the said Baron answered, You must be content to remain ignorant of all but your own countries: but all that party (meaning Charles Stuart's party) are generally engaged all England over. And further added, that Windsor-castle would surely be delivered to them, with the arms, ammunition, and artillery, of which the lord protector had laid in great store; which is the sum of all the discourse they had at that time, save that Hopton said he was immediately to go over to the king, (meaning Charles Stuart) and to return again very shortly; and this informant told them, that major Smith (who should have been at this meeting) told him at Croyden, when Baron and he met there, that captain Woodcock told the said Smith, he did not question but John Stapley would appear in the head of a regiment, at which the agent, by his gesture, seemed to intimate, that he knew that before; and this informant saith, that the next day, being the 6th of November, he and the said Baron went to Croyden, where at the George-inn the said Baron delivered unto this informant five blank commissions under the hand and seal of Charles Stuart, three of which were for colonels of horse, and two for colonels of foot, with authority to give commissions to their under-officers in their own names, one of which commissions for the horse, this informant saith, he had orders to send to major Smith, with directions for Baron to put in his name, having formerly denied to take such a commission in his own name; and about a week after, he this informant met the said major Smith according to an appointment between them at an inn at Handcrosse, within a mile of Slaffam in Suffex, where he took the commission, saying, if he did not put in his own name, he would put in another's; and as to the other former commissions, it was left to this informant to dispose of them as he should think fit. And this informant further saith, that about the first of March last the said Baron sent him a letter signed H. Baron, which came, as he conceives, inclosed in one to major Smith, and was brought to this informant by one who came from the said Smith, being the servant of Mr. Gawens of Redhill, the effect of which letter, as he understood it, was, that the king, meaning Charles Stuart, would land with his forces within twenty days at farthest; and in that letter desired this informant to send him one of those commissions of foot to Croyden, (from whence, as he remembers, his letter was dated) for that he did very much want one, and knew not where at present to get it; and that he this informant might safely send by the bearer the said Mr. Gawens's servant, which accordingly he did, inclosed in a letter of the said Baron.

And this informant saith, that on the first of January last, he was invited to Mr. Covert's of Slaffam, (who had been a colonel in the late king's army) and there he proposed it to him the said Covert, whether he would engage for the king, if he saw more than probabilities; and that if he would accept of it, he this informant had a commission for a regiment of horse; and informed him in general, what he knew of Charles Stuart's affairs; and he then seemed to accept of the commission, but would have this informant keep it for some time, saying, that he thought it as safe in this informant's hands as his own. And further this informant saith, that about the beginning of March last, upon the receipt of the letter above-mentioned from Baron touching the speedy landing of the forces from Flanders, he this informant went over to colonel Covert's house; but not finding him at home, desired his wife to send some trusty man over to him the monday following (that being friday); but he the said Covert, (as this informant conceives) mistrusting the business, sent him word by his servant, that he would have nothing to do with the commission, which message the said servant delivered by word of mouth. And this informant saith, that the three remaining commissions are yet undisposed of, and now remain at his this informant's house at Cuckfield. And this informant saith, he spake with Mr. John Stapley at Mr. Henley's at Cuckfield in the garden, where they discoursed of all that affair, and especially of the particulars received from Baron concerning the present intended invasion; and that he the said Mr. Stapley told this informant, he had engaged his brother Antony Stapley of Lewes, Mr. Nutt, Sir Thomas Parker's son-in-law, and captain Mallory; and that he intended to meet with major Smith upon the Downs, to discourse upon this business; and the said Mr. Stapley did likewise tell this informant, that he had received a commission for himself from the king, meaning the said Charles Stuart; and another blank commission, as he remembers; and that he, the informant, told the said Stapley, that he had some blank commissions for

regiments of horse and foot; and then the said Stapley did appoint this informant to meet A.D. 1658. him on the Downs the wednesday next, promising to send to major Smith to meet them, which he, this informant, accordingly did on the Downs, near Brighthempstead; but major Smith came not, only Mr. Stapley and captain Mallory; at which meeting this informant promised to bring him the said Mr. Stapley about thirty or forty horse, and that he thought major Smith would bring an hundred; and this informant said, he would leave the place of rendezvous unto him the said Mr. Stapley to appoint; but he thought Devil's-dike would be a good place; but Mr. Stapley inclined rather to Beedinghill: and he the said Mr. Stapley said, he had two hundred arms, which should be at their service, and that they should take them at his house, and that he would be there in his own person. And at the said meeting this informant asked the said Mr. Stapley, whether colonel Herbert Morley could be engaged; to which the said Mr. Stapley replied, No, by no means; for that he was excepted from pardon; which, this informant saith, he doth not believe; for that Baron did read unto him the copy of a declaration from Charles Stuart, when this informant was at Croyden; and told him, there would come out with it a proclamation of a general pardon. And further this informant saith, that he hath, at several times, spoken with Mr. Luxford of Okeley, and Mr. Free of Wivellsfield, and John Edsaw of Linfield; but they replied, they could wish the thing could be; but were very cold in the business.

And this informant further saith, that major Smith told him, that one Young, an attorney at Midhurst, had promised him to bring in twenty gentlemen, that lived thereabouts, which this informant believes were of the Popish party, but doth not certainly know.

And further this informant saith, that when he, and the said Mr. Stapley, and captain Mallory, were upon the Downs at Brighthempstead, this informant told them the said Mr. Stapley and Mallory, that Smith had opposed the seizing of Chichester the same time when the rising should begin, which the said Smith was of opinion would be easily done; for he had made sure of three inns, that would seize the soldiers horses, that should be there; namely, Binstead's, at the Dolphin; Pennicott's, at the White-horse; and Dunstall's; but what sign that is, this informant knoweth not: and that he, the said Smith, doubted not, but that such as he should make of his party, in and about the town, should master the rest; but this informant thought it would not be possible to seize both Chichester and Lewes in one night; and the said Mr. Stapley, and captain Mallory, were of the same opinion. And further, at that meeting, this informant saith, that the said Mr. Stapley told them, he did not know what Mr. Henry Goring, of Highdowne, would do, but he had sent his brother Antony that day to know what he would do, but hath not heard what effect that message had upon Mr. Goring. Some discourse likewise was about Mr. Henry Goring; but none of the three could tell any thing concerning him. And further Mr. Stapley said, that he would fain have Mr. John Pelham engaged; but there had been a quarrel between them two, and therefore wished, that somebody else would undertake him, but no way was agreed on that time; but he the said Stapley said, that he had kept fourteen horses in the stable all this winter.

And further this informant saith, that Baron told him, at a third meeting at Croyden, at his own house, in March last, that there was a considerable garison to be delivered to the king, meaning Charles Stuart, for which he was to give ten thousand pounds; but he would not tell the informant, what garison it was; but he supposed it to be Hull or Lynn, because those towns lie towards Flanders. And Baron further told the informant, that Charles Stuart himself would be general, and that monsieur Marfin (who he said was a brave soldier, and lieutenant-general to the prince of Condé) should command all the foreign forces, which he said would be, as he remembers, ten thousand foot, and a thousand horse; and that Marfin was lately made a knight of the garter in order to his undertaking this service. And the said Baron further said, that Ormond lately had been in the city, and that he had spoken with some of the chief citizens to engage them for the king, meaning Charles Stuart.

And this informant further saith that he the said Baron, was very shy in speaking of what chief persons were engaged; but would sometimes speak of Sir William Waller, and sometimes of the lord Fairfax, but very doubtfully, fearing they would not be thorough in the business. And further this informant saith, that the said major Smith, as he remembers, told him, about November last, that Sir Humphry Bennett would be at the edge of Hampshire with some forces, together with major Malbranck, (formerly major of dragoons to colonel John Apsley, and quarter-master to Sir Edward Ford) which he supposeth were to join with the Surrey party in the surprising of Windsor.

And this informant saith, he heard by Smith himself, that the said Smith and Gunter had one meeting more, but doth not know where it was, nor when; and saith, that Smith told him, he found Gunter pettish, but thinks it was, because at the former meeting Smith engaged to serve under Gunter, but then, as he believes, was engaged to Mr. Stapley; and saith, that Smith told him, he believed, that Sir Humphry Bennett was engaged

A.D. 1658. engaged in this business; and he saith, that upon conference with Woodcock, about eight weeks since, the said Mr. Woodcock said, that Mr. Stapley was engaged, and very hearty in this business; and saith, that Baron, as he conceives, told this informant, that Mr. Denzil Hollis, and Sir William Waller, were also engaged. And further this informant saith, that about the beginning of March last, he was with the said Baron at Croyden, where he the said Baron told him, that there was one Mordaunt, second son to the countess of Peterborough, engaged; and likewise, that Mr. Popham, a great man in the west, was engaged; and that he the said Popham had three thousand arms, and had promised to bring some thousands into the field, which were to be, as he conceived, for the service of the said Charles Stuart. And further this informant saith not.

Taken and acknowledged, before us,
this 16th of April, 1658.

W. GOFFE.

HEN. SCOBELL.

GEO. HUTCHINSON.

The examination of William Smith of Steyning, in the county of Suffex, taken by me William Goffe, one of his highness's justices of the peace, the 16th of April, 1658.

Vol. lviii.
P. 342.

THIS examine saith, that about two years since colonel Henry Bishop acquainted him, that major Wildman and others of the Levelling party had a correspondence with Charles Stuart, in order to the making an insurrection in the nation. In order thereunto, he the said colonel Bishop told this examine, he was confident they should draw a great part of his highness the lord protector's army to them; and that the royal party should not need to appear, till they the said Levellers had gotten into arms, and set forth their declarations upon specious pretences of being for the laws of the land, and the liberty of the subjects against tyranny, as judging that the most probable way to seduce the army, and others, to whom Charles Stuart's interest could not be so well relished, or words to that effect; and that they would have books printed to draw away the affections of the people from his highness, which design the said colonel Bishop did, from time to time, bear this examine in hand with, as if it were ready to break forth; and that it would be very shortly a time for the royal party to shew themselves. And this examine further saith, that about Shrove-tide last was twelve-month he the said colonel Bishop told him, that the Levelling party found themselves not able to do so great a work, but did require 1500 horse to join with them, which the said Bishop said would be raised about the city of London, whereupon there would be some action suddenly. And this examine further saith, that soon after this discourse, by advice with the said Bishop, he the said examine, and Dr. Hutchinson of Cuckfield, did agree to go to Chichester to acquaint colonel Gunter with these affairs, which they accordingly did about the middle of March was twelve-month, and met at the house of Henry Binsted, at the Dolphin in Chichester, which place he the said colonel Gunter, Dr. Hutchinson, the said Binsted, and this examine, with one Thomas Crosswill of Chichester, had discourse to the effect following; the examinant and Dr. Hutchinson did communicate to Gunter, and the rest, what Bishop had informed them of, concerning the conjunction of the levelling and royal party, but the said Gunter did by no means approve thereof, fearing the Levellers were but decoys to draw the royal party in; and that he the said Gunter could assure the company there present, that he had lately received intelligence from Sir Edward Hide, that the king, meaning Charles Stuart, hopes very shortly to land considerable force in some part of England; and that at the same time, to his knowledge, there would be a good account given of Portsmouth, meaning it would be surrendered to Charles Stuart, of which the said Gunter said he had so good an assurance, that he had communicated the same to the king, meaning Charles Stuart.

And further, this examine saith, that the result of that meeting was, that they would sit still, and not act any thing, until they should receive further orders from the said Charles Stuart, which this examine said he did assure the company they should have, by the means of one Baron, (who liveth in or about Croyden) with whom the examinant had spoken not long before; and by whom, he was assured, that there would be an insurrection and invasion very shortly.

Further this informant saith, that about the month of June following, Dr. Hutchinson came to the house of this examine, and told him, that one Thomas Geere of Offenden had been with him from Mr. John Stapley, to let him know, that he the said Mr. John Stapley was willing to serve the king, meaning Charles Stuart, if he the said Hutchinson could procure him a pardon and commission. Whereupon this examine, and the said Hutchinson, went on purpose to Croyden, to speak with the said Baron to procure a pardon

don and commission for the said Mr. Stapley, which the said Baron undertook to do; A.D. 1658.
 but before return could be made, the said Mr. Stapley received a commission from another hand, as this examine was informed. This examine further saith, that about a month after, he and the said Hutchinson went again to Croyden, and spoke with the said Baron, at the George in Croyden, to know how affairs went; and were then assured, that Charles Stuart's affairs were in a very good condition.

That in Michaelmas term last this examine came up to London about some private business of his own, at which time he met with colonel Bishop, the said Baron, Henry Binsted, and one Francis Mansell, at the Ship-tavern on the back side of St. Clements in the Strand, where they consulted what gentlemen, of the county of Sussex, were fit persons to be nominated to be put into a commission, to manage the militia of the county for the said Charles Stuart; which commission the said Baron said he would procure against their next meeting, which they then agreed should be the day following, at the same place; where and when accordingly they did meet; and the said Baron did produce a blank commission, signed Charles R. and sealed with the usual seal; the effect whereof was to raise forces, both of horse and foot, and to preserve the peace of the county, and for the service of the said Charles Stuart; but the said commission was not to be put in execution till the said Charles should be landed, and to that purpose was put into the hands of the said Henry Binsted, who received the same, after the names of Sir William Morley, Mr. Lewkner of Wednesden, Mr. Adrian May, Mr. Garaway, and Sir John Pellham were put in, to fill up the blanks, with directions to communicate it to the gentlemen, when the king, meaning Charles Stuart, should be landed; and then to communicate it with all speed, which the said Binsted promised to do accordingly. And this examine further saith, that about a day or two after the said meeting, he went to visit Sir Humphry Bennett, having heard that he was not well, and having been formerly acquainted with him the late king's army, he having been of that brigade, which he the said Bennett commanded, with whom this examine had some discourse about Charles Stuart's affairs; and this examine saith, he did communicate to the said Sir Humphry Bennett the effect of what passed at the two last-mentioned meetings at the Ship-tavern, and what else he had heard concerning the intention of Charles Stuart's invasion; to which the said Sir Humphry Bennett did reply, that he did believe the king, meaning Charles Stuart, was in a very good forwardness to come over; and demanded of this examine, what number of horse he conceived might be raised in Sussex; for he had been informed there would be 3000 horse raised in that county; but this examine replied, that he would venture all he had, that there would not be 300.

And further this examine saith, that the said Sir Humphry Bennett told him, that major Malbanke, in or near Midhurst, had assured him the said Bennett, that he had listed 200 horse in Sussex and Hampshire, for him the said Bennett for the said Charles Stuart's service; and that he did intend to go down himself to speak with Malbanke, to be ascertained of the listing of the said horse, and that he would send for this examine; but this examine saith, he did never send for him, nor came not into the country, that he hath heard of. And further this examine saith, that the next day he gave Sir Humphry Bennett another visit, and that Henry Binsted went with him this examine to the said Bennett's lodging; for that this examine had told the said Binsted, what a great number of horse the said Bennett had heard would be raised in Sussex; and he the said Binsted being of the same opinion with this examine, that no such number could be raised, they agreed to go together to convince him the said Sir Humphry Bennett of that their opinion, and to shew him the commission they had received from Baron, at the Ship-tavern, which accordingly they did; and that as to the commission, he the said Bennett only read it over, and gave it back to Binsted, saying little to it; and as to the other business of the horse, he remained in his own opinion, he having, as he said, met with a gentleman, that had confirmed him therein, who knew the state of Sussex, as well as they; unto which this examine replied, that if any did inform the king, meaning Charles Stuart, at that rate, and that he had the like account from other counties, he would be much disappointed of his expectation; and further the examine saith, that the said Sir Humphry told him, that when the king, meaning Charles Stuart, was landed, he was assured that Windsor-castle would be delivered to their party for the use of Charles Stuart.

This examine further saith, that about July last the said Hutchinson having received some blank commissions for regiments of horse and foot, he told this examine, that he had order to give him a blank commission for a regiment of horse, which he this examine did receive of him the said Hutchinson, signed Charles R. and sealed with the prince's signet, which blank commission he this examine kept by him till about the first of February last; and then being at Midhurst, in the house of Mr. Matthew Younge an attorney, he told the said Younge, that he had receiv'd such a commission; and after he had discoursed with him upon the whole business of Charles Stuart's affairs, he this

A.D. 1658. examine was contented to let his own name be put into the said blank commission, which accordingly was done by the hand of the said Matthew Younge, who was also desired by this examine to keep the said commission for him, which he the said Younge accepted of, and hath it by him till this time, for aught he knoweth; and further this examine saith, that he the said Younge did desire him to have a commission in his regiment; and he this examine promised him he should be his lieutenant-colonel; whereupon he the said Younge promised to raise what men he could, and doubted not but he should be able 18 or 20 horse to the first rendezvous.

And further this examine saith, that about a month since, one Samuel Rose of Lewes, formerly, as he said, a lieutenant in the late king's army, came to this examine's house, and told him, that he did desire to have a commission in his regiment; unto which this examine replied, if he could raise a troop of horse, he should.

And further, that the said Rose did tell this examine of one Ralph, a Kentish man, who he said would likewise raise good store of men, and did desire to receive a commission; but this examine saith, he did not promise him the said Ralph any command; and withal told the said Rose, that this examine did intend to waive his commission, and to take a command in Mr. Stapley's regiment; and further told the said Rose, that he did believe captain Woodcock would make him his quarter-master; for he had heard him the said Woodcock say, that the said Rose would make a very good quarter-master.

This examine further saith, that about the beginning of Candlemas term he, and the said Baron, and the said Binsted, and the said Mansell, and the said Younge, met at Guilford at the Red-lion, the meeting being appointed by the said Baron, at which time the said Baron informed him and the rest of the company then present, that the king, meaning Charles Stuart, was in a very good readiness to come over, having shipped his ammunition, and palisadoes, and other preparations for invasion and intrenchments; and that there were with him, the said Charles Stuart, ready to be shipped, 9000 foot, and 1000 horse; and that he did believe they would be very shortly landed in England; which this examine saith was all that passed at that meeting, the chief end of it being to inform this examine and the said Binsted of the said intelligence from Charles Stuart.

And further this examine saith, that about the beginning of March last he had a letter from the said captain Woodcock, to meet him the said Woodcock and another gentleman at the great furzy field near BRIGHTHELMSTON in SUFFEX; and accordingly he this examine went the next day towards the said place, and by the way met the said Woodcock, who told him, that Mr. John Stapley had received a commission or two from Charles Stuart, to raise horse and foot for his service in England; and that he had a title of honour conferred on him the said Stapley (what it was, this examine doth not remember); and further the said Woodcock told this examine, that the said Mr. Stapley, having not been much experienced in martial affairs, did desire to speak with this examine; and that immediately after, this examine and the said Woodcock did meet with the said Mr. Stapley in the fields; and that then the said Mr. Stapley did inform this examine, that he had received a commission from the king, meaning Charles Stuart, and that he did design to speak with him about it; for he had not yet engaged any, but was desirous, that this examine would accept of a command under him, which this examine told the said Stapley he would consider of, and he should be ready for that service, though it was but to march as a corporal in his regiment; and that this discourse was all in the hearing of the said captain Woodcock. And further this examine saith, that ten or fifteen days after, this examine met the said Mr. Stapley and captain Henry Mallory at Hangleton race, where the said Mr. Stapley told this examine, that he had been at London with his highness, who gave him the said Stapley a severe look at the first (or words to that effect); but after he had conversed a while with his highness, he gave him good satisfaction, and they parted upon good terms; and further told this examine, that he now came to consult with this examine and captain Mallory about the election of officers for his regiment, and particularly pressed this examine to take a commission for a troop, which he accepted of. He would have had the examine have been major to his regiment, but he refused it, and told him, the said Stapley, that that would be fitter for the said Mallory. And further the said Stapley said, that captain Woodcock had accepted to be his captain-lieutenant; and further this examine doth not remember what passed at this meeting, save only that the said Mr. Stapley, and captain Mallory, and this examine, did agree to meet the next wednesday, at the lady Allford's at Offington, and this examine was to send to the said Henry Binsted to meet at the same time and place. And further this examine saith, that according to the said appointment the said Stapley, Mallory, Binsted, and this examine, did meet at the said lady Allford's at Offington; and that the principal end of that meeting was to meet with the said Binsted, to confer with him, to know what horse lay in Chichester, and how they might be surpris'd; and that the said Binsted did inform them, that there was not above forty of the lord protector's horse in the said city, and that they lay

lay six or seven in a house, easy enough to be surpris'd; and the said Binsted informed A.D. 1658. them, that the best time to do it would be at seven o'clock in the morning, after they had been upon the guard; but nothing was to be put in execution, till Charles Stuart should be landed, and the city of London in an uproar.

And further this examine saith, that he the said Stapley, in the hearing of the said captain Mallory, told him, that Jack Mordaunt was a person much employed in Charles Stuart's affairs, and that he expected every day to receive orders from him the said Mordaunt; and this examine further saith, that he hath often heard the said Baron speak of the said Mr. Mordaunt, as a person much entrusted and employed by the king, meaning Charles Stuart.

This examine further saith, that about the 28th of March last, he meeting with the said Matthew Younge at Ashurst, at one Widow Badmering's, this examine told the said Younge, that he had accepted a command in Mr. Stapley's regiment, and that he intended to wave the commission, that he had left in his hands; whereupon the said Younge desired, that he might have a commission for a troop in Mr. Stapley's regiment, which he this examine promised to procure for him.

This examine further saith, that at the last meeting with Mr. Stapley and captain Mallory there was some discourse about the place of rendezvous; but that was not resolv'd upon, but left to a farther debate; as likewise, how they might upon their horse rising secure the lord protector's horse, that are quartered at Lewes, and secure the town with the arms that are therein, for the service of Charles Stuart.

The examine further saith, that in Candlemas term last, meeting with Mr. Edward Blaker the new sheriff of Suffex, at Mestum, in his inn, the said Mr. Blaker said to this examine, that he wondered, that Charles Stuart should be so ill beloved; for he could not hear, that any body loved him. To which this examine replied, it was strange to him, which was all the answer he returned at that time; but that about a month since, being at the said Mr. Blaker's house, this examine told the said Mr. Blaker, that he thought the king, meaning Charles Stuart, was in a very good posture, and had an army, which he thought would land very shortly, unto which he the said Mr. Blaker replied, he did not believe it; for he could not conceive how he should be able to do it, or words to that effect.

WILL. GOFFE.

WILL. SMITH.

The protector to the duke of Venice.

SERENISSIME princeps, illustrissime senatus, Richardus Holdipp nuper in exercitu nostro tribunus militum, nunc vero consul societatis mercatorum nostrorum in Peloponneso negotiantium, literis hisce nostris ad serenitatem vestram ornari petiit, quum gratiam vestram summo sibi ornamento et praesidio fore in muneris sui administratione, nostram autem commendationem non mediocris ad eum momenti futuram existimaret; quod quidem nos haud gravatim ei concessimus, utpote de nobis optime merito, et de humanitate vestra multis experimentis cognita nobis et testata nihil dubitantes. Serenitatem igitur vestram rogamus, ut ille in negotiis suis, prout res feret, mutuæ inter respublicas amicitiae et hujus nostrae commendationis fructus quam uberrimos possit percipere, sicuti et nos cuicunque civi vestro praestare gaudebimus: quam erga serenissimam vestram rempublicam benevolentiam merito profitemur. Adeoque serenissimae vestrae reipublicae perpetuam gloriam et prudentissimorum consiliorum felicissimos exitus comprecamur. Dab. e palatio nostro.

Westmonasterii, 20. Aprilis, anno 1658.

SERENITATIS VESTRAE

Bonus amicus.

Serenissimo principi Venetiarum duci, illustrissimoque senatui Veneto.

Secretary Thurloc to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

MY LORD,

I Was necessitated, through my bodily distempers, to omit writeinge by the last; and for want of matter, I might alsoe have eased your lordship of that trouble by this. The whole tyme here hath beene taken in makeing forth those discoveries, which I gave your excellencye the notice of by my former; and truly I can say in that perticuler, the tyme and payne spent therein have beene to very good purpose, wee beinge now able to make the intentions of the enemye, both as to their invadeing us from Flaunders, and their

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

A.D. 1658. their insurrections here, as evident and demonstrable, as if they had actually done both. Besides what the cavaleirs were to doe there, there was a third partye, who never were engaged for C. Stewart, that were most of all depended upon, as Sir William Waller, Harlow, John Mordaunt, both the sonns of old colonel Stapley of Suffex, with many others; and the head of these should have beene the L. F. whom I cannot say they had engaged, but promised themselves much from his discontents. They were alsoe sure of the erle of Oxford. Wee here can scarce beleieve, but that wee see it with our owne eyes, that some men should hanker this way, who seeme to be too farre engaged. It will teach every body here to be very wary whom they trust, these discoveries beinge soe manifest; and also the danger to the whole nation hath engaged his highnes and the counsell to secure the heades and cheife of all the malignant partye, and intend to keepe them secured, untill there can be some effectuall provision made against their attempts for the future, that wee may not be continually at this passe with them every yeare; and this must be by parlament; to which purpose, I think, a parlament will be summoned very shortlye, where this, and other matters, are to be treated on.

Mr. Standish hath done his part with great diligence, as to the shewing the want you have of money. I wish the counsell could doe their parte as well, for the supplyeing of it; but how that will be done, I protest, I knowe not, without the help of a parlament. Wee are soe out at the heeles here, that I knowe not what wee shall doe for money. The counsell will give some answere to Mr. Standish; but I feare they will be necessitated to referre the sumes in arreare to be supplied in parlament. If the answere be better, it will be soe much the more welcome; and I am sure your excellencye hath some servants there, that will leave noe stone unturned, that may be for your service in this particular.

I had the honour to receive from your excellencye the draught of the addresse of the armye in Ireland, which is a very good one; and I am very glad it is soe unanimously signed. I beleieve the dissenters have gayned nothinge by their refusall, but the oppinion of beinge scarce true and faithfull to the trust they are in; and love of all men is to be considered in it. I yet never could see good come of any man, that had served the contrary partie, as I heare he hath; from the pollution whereof, it's to be feared, he is not washed: an outward washinge will not doe it. I thinke it not convenient to have this addresse printed, untill it be actually delivered, and their names printed, hopeinge it will now be with us very shortly.

There is not any thinge from beyond sea very considerable. The French court is come towards Hesdin, which is revolted to the Spaniard, to endeavour the reducement thereof. I feare this may retard the seige of Dunkirk, which is, by agreement with the French, to be besieged before the 20th of May; and in order thereunto wee are sendinge over 3000 foot, as recruits to the foot there already. The kinge of Sweden is yet in the new conquests in Schonen; soe that we heare nothinge of action in Prussia, or those parts. There is like to be an election of an emperor very shortly; and I doe not see what can hinder the kinge of Hungary from being the man, who is like to be a great scourge to the protestant partye in that part of the world. I remeyne

Whitehall, 20. Apr. 1658.

Your excellencye's most humble servant,

JO. THURLOE.

Lord Fauconberg to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

MY LORD,

Aprill the 20th, [1658.]

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

WE cannot justly boast of any advantage had of Ireland, while it affords such a treasure as your lordshipp now discovers in that armyes addresse to his highnes; and I make no doubt, but the hearts of all good men will be as much cheared att the news, as the troblers of our quiet have cause to be discouraged: they may rage for a time, but shall not prevaile. And the same God, who has made you there all of one heart, will (I trust) not only keepe you so, but stirrs up others here, by your example, to tread in those paths, which lead unto their peace. They are still securing cavaliers in all counties of England: other matters remayne *statu quo*, I meane, as to the army, there being no considerable officers remooved, but those of his highnes owne regiment, w h o h a v e n
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 o n;

K. is resolv'd 26 27; but when, uncertain. I have twice this weeke begg'd leave of his highness, that I might wait upon A. but cannot obtaine it; for what reason I know not, other than a punishment to

YOUR LORDSHIP'S

Most affectionate brother,

And truly faithful humble servant,

FAUCONBERG.

My lord of Warwick dyed sodainely yesterday morning.

The examination of Antony Stapley esq; taken the 20th of April, 1658. before major-general William Goffe, and Henry Scobell, esqrs; two of his highness's justices of the peace for the city of Westminster, and liberties thereof.

THIS examine saith, that about the beginning of December last, his brother, John Stapley esq; being at this examine's house in Lewes, the said John Stapley told him, that there was like to be very great troubles in the country; for that the king, meaning Charles Stuart, was preparing forces beyond the seas to invade the nation; and that there would be a general insurrection for the said Charles Stuart: and that he the said John Stapley had received a commission from the said Charles Stuart, to raise forces for that service, and to command in chief for the county of Suffex; and that he told the examine of it, to the end he might have an opportunity to serve himself, and to prevent the evil, that otherwise might come upon him. And this examine further saith, that another time, when the said John Stapley was discoursing about disposing of commissions, he asked the said John Stapley, how he did intend to dispose of him (this examine)? Unto which the said John Stapley replied, he did intend he should have a captain's place in his regiment of horse; but the examine saith, there was nothing agreed upon: for the said John Stapley further said, that when the other commissions came to be disposed of, and other regiments raised, the examine might have his choice of a better command, there being no better place in his regiment for the present, the lieutenant-colonel's and major's places being disposed of to captain Henry Mallory and major Smith, which this examine saith he was contented with. That about two months since, this examine saith, that he the said John Stapley, John Mordaunt, captain Thomas Woodcock, and himself, were in the Half-moon-tavern, over-against the New Exchange, at dinner; but at that meeting he doth not remember, that there was any discourse of the present design concerning Charles Stuart. This examine further saith, that soon after the said meeting at the Half-moon-tavern, the said John Mordaunt came to this examine's lodgings in Long-acre, and began to discourse of the times, complaining they were very bad, and asking his opinion of them; to which the examine replied, he did agree with the said Mordaunt in that opinion, or words to that effect, expressing some discontent; and asked the said Mordaunt, how these things could be helped? Whereupon the said Mordaunt told this examine, that there was a way to redress the present grievances; for the king, meaning Charles Stuart, was intending to come over with a considerable force, and that there would be a considerable appearance here in England ready to join with him at his landing; and that there would be thereby a fair opportunity given to gentlemen to right themselves; which is all that the examine remembers did pass at that meeting. But the examine further saith, that not long after, going to visit the said Mr. Mordaunt at his chambers in Berkshire-house, the said Mordaunt asked him, how affairs went in Suffex, and in what forwardness they were there, meaning how the intended insurrection to join with the said Charles Stuart at his landing: to which the examine made answer, he did not know, for he had not been there of late, and did believe, that things would

A.D. 1658. not be according to his the said Mordaunt's expectation; that he was informed by the said John Stapley, that there would be four or five hundred horses ready in the said county, for the service of the said Charles Stuart, or words to that effect. And further this examine saith, that at the same time the said Mordaunt did further assure him, that there was a considerable party in Surrey ready to join with those in Suffex, for the carrying on of the said design; and that he the said Mordaunt had given out four commissions, three for horse, and one for foot; but the examine doth not know, to whom the said commissions were given, being unwilling to ask him, and he was not so free of himself as to tell him: but the examine doth remember, that the said Mordaunt did then speak of Sir Francis Vincent, and Mr. Browne, in that manner that he this examine did then, and still doth believe, that he the said Vincent, and Browne, were engaged in the said design. This examine further saith, that about five weeks since, the said Mordaunt, and the said Henry Mallory, and this examine, met all at the Half-moon-tavern over-against the New Exchange, where the said Mordaunt told them, that now the king, meaning Charles Stuart, was in a great readiness to come over; or words to that effect; and therefore desired the examine, and the said Mallory, to tell him, what posture those, who were engaged in Suffex, were in: to which the said examine and the said Mallory replied, that they were in as good a forwardness as could be expected in so short a time: but for his the said Mordaunt's further satisfaction, at his desire, it was agreed, that some person in Suffex should give him the said Mordaunt a meeting about a week after at Crawley; and accordingly this examine, and the said Mallory, meeting with the said Mr. John Stapley at his house in Patchum, about three or four days after, the said Mr. John Stapley, and the said Mallory, did agree to meet the said Mordaunt at Crawley the tuesday following; but the said Stapley being sent for by his highness the lord protector to come and speak with him at Whitehall, that meeting was prevented; which is all this said examine can say of the said Mr. Mordaunt, not having seen him the said Mordaunt since that time.

And this examine further saith, that about the 22^d or 23^d of March he went to Sir Henry Goring's of Burton, to visit that family, being just then about to break up house-keeping, and to remove to London, where this examine continued two nights; and then, in his way back to Mr. Blaker's, the high-sheriff of Suffex, he this examine called in at Mr. Henry Goring's of Highdowne, with whom this examine had some discourse about the present design; wherein this examine asked the said Mr. Goring, if he had heard of the landing of king Charles, and of the troubles, that were like to be in the county thereupon? Whereunto the said Goring replied, he had heard of some such thing; and desired him the examine to tell him, whether he was in earnest; to which this examine replied, that he was, and that he had it from very good hands; and further the examine told him the said Goring, that he knew he had a very good interest in the country, and was well beloved, and desired to know what he could do for his party; but he was very wary and shy in his answer, saying, he thought his neighbours did love him, but did not know what he could do in such a case; but desired this examine to meet him another time, which this examine promised to do on the monday following; and accordingly he did on the said monday set forth from his house at Lewes towards the said Mr. Goring's at Highdowne: but this examine saith, that by the way meeting with his brother the said Mr. John Stapley, he the said Mr. John Stapley asked him, whither he was going; to which the examine answered, he was going to Mr. Goring's of Highdowne; but the said Mr. John Stapley did then advise him not to go, for fear of any inconveniencies might ensue thereon. Whereupon the examine did return; and since that time he hath not seen the said Mr. Goring, nor heard from him.

This examine further saith, that in his journey from Battaile to London, about the beginning of April, he came through Tunbridge, and there met with Mr. Edward Rivers, of Fish-hall, where the examine told him the said Mr. Rivers, that he had a good horse, and he would take it as a favour, if he would let him have it at a reasonable rate; for that there were likely to be some troubles in the country; and so told him the said Rivers, that Charles Stuart was to land shortly, and that there would be an insurrection for his assistance, of which this examine did believe the said Rivers was not ignorant; whereupon he the said Rivers confessed, that he had heard of it, and did say, that he should engage as far in the business as this examine; but would not tell this examine the names of any persons, that were engaged in Kent, pretending he did not know them; but by his whole discourse, this examine saith, he perceiveth, and verily believeth, he the said Mr. Rivers was a well-wisher to those proceedings. This examine further saith, that he hath often had discourse with captain Thomas Woodcock about the said design, and that the said Woodcock doth know thereof.

And this examine further saith, that meeting with one Mr. William Dike of Fant esq; (one of the justices of the peace for the county of Suffex) in Fleet-street, he desired the said Mr. Dike to walk into Clifford's-inn, where this examine told him the said

Mr. Dike, that there was an intent of rising to assist Charles Stuart, when he should land; and that he this examine was told of it, and made to believe, that it was in favour to him, that he might have timely notice thereof; unto which the said Mr. Dike replied, Well, chamber-fellow, if I had been told this from any other but yourself, I should not have believed it, nor given any heed to it; but have a care what you do, and look that you go upon good grounds; for I shall rely upon you, and shall be ruled by you, to do as you will have me.

And further this examine saith, that the said Mr. Dike was present with this examine and the said Mr. Rivers at Tunbridge, and heard all the discourse above-mentioned between the examine and the said Mr. Rivers. And further this examine saith not.

Taken and acknowledged, this 20th
day of April, 1658. before us,
W. GOFFE,
HEN. SCOBELL.

ANT. STAPLEY.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

21. April, 1658.

YOUR silence this post, and the length of my lord Broghill's letter urging much his retirement, and other unpleasant matters, will make this trouble of yours the less. I wish I could be but satisfied you are in health; for thereby I shall be the better able to bear the sickness of other things, which, I doubt, God only must cure. The addresses we wanted, are now come in; of all which, and of the several letters sent up with them, we have taken such a view, as will, I hope, teach us the true temper of the army, and what stress is to be laid upon them upon every sort of occasion. I remain

Your, &c.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to lord Falconberg.*

[21. April, 1658.]

THESE are only to thank your lordship for the promise of continuing your favours, and to assure your lordship, that your conversation, this dim and imperfect way of letters, is a refreshment to me. Wherefore I shall earnestly desire God to restore your lordship to your perfect health, the public and your friends being much concerned therein, but more particularly myself, who am

Your, &c.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to lord Broghill.*

MY DEAR LORD,

21. April, 1658:

I Cannot write a word till I have given your lordship satisfaction to what you complained of, as if I had taxt you in my last for not having dealt plainly with me. To which I say, that I did not think your pains had been continuall, (as to my grief you say they are) but that a months or six weeks retirement, about spring and fall, might have sufficed. Besides, I feared, that things went at that pass, as to discourage any sober man from meddling with them; and withall, that you were too tender of me, to disquiet me with too plain a relation of the unpleasant truths you mention in your last.

But things being as they are, I shall only conjure you not to take up new resolutions at the time when your body and mind are in more than ordinary pain; but that you would review and examine them in your intervalls of ease; which having done, and craved a blessing from heaven, which I shall also beg in your behalf, I will labour to be content with as much of you as I can; hoping, that when God shall please to lessen our helps, he will also abate our difficulties. I am not free to enlarge much hereupon. Mr. secretary has writ nothing this week, which fills me with fears. My dear lord, pardon the discomposure of

Your, &c.

The

The further information of captain Henry Mallory, taken upon oath the 21st day of April, 1658. before major-general William Goffe, and Henry Scobell esqs; two of his highness's justices of the peace for the city of Westminster.

A.D. 1658.

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P. 353.

THE informant saith, that he was once at doctor Hewett's chamber, in Michaelmas term last, when Mr. John Stapley, and the said doctor, were discoursing about the affairs of Charles Stuart; and doth well remember, that the said John Stapley did sign a letter to the said Charles Stuart, which was then written, wherein was inserted, that the said Mr. Stapley did not doubt but he should engage some hundred horse in the county of Suffex, for the said Charles Stuart's service; which letter the said doctor received from the said Stapley, and promised to send it for him to the king, meaning Charles Stuart. The informant further saith, that the said Stapley, about a month or three weeks since, desired the informant to go with him to Offington, to the lady Allford's, where he was to meet with major Smith and Henry Binsted of Chichester, to be informed from them how things were in the West; and that he accordingly went, and that there did meet, at the said lady Allford's, the said Mr. Stapley, major Smith, Henry Binsted, Marmaduke Wyvell, and this informant; but doth not remember, what in particular was discoursed of at that time, the most of the discourse being between the said Mr. Stapley and Henry Binsted in private; but the informant remembereth, that the said Stapley told him, as they were riding home, that the said Binsted said, the soldiers at Chichester had neither powder nor bullets.

The informant further saith, that about the beginning of March last, captain Antony Stapley and himself being in the Half-moon-tavern, John Mordaunt esq; being upon the Exchange, was sent to by the said Stapley; whereupon the said Mordaunt came to them the said Stapley and this informant. And then the said Stapley presented the informant to him as a gentleman, that was interested in Charles Stuart's design with his the said Stapley's brother, meaning John Stapley esq; Whereupon the said Mordaunt demanded of this informant, what readiness the horse, that was to be raised in Suffex, were in? To which the informant replied, that they were not in so good a forwardness as he did believe Mr. Stapley had represented to him, but doubted it would fall much short, which he said the said Mordaunt much wondered at; and told them, that the king, meaning Charles Stuart, was in a very good posture, and that there was a daily expectation of his coming over with his forces. And then the said Mordaunt desired, that there might be a meeting, at some convenient place, between himself and Mr. John Stapley, and such others as he should think fit, of the county of Suffex, that they might confer together, and understand how the affairs stood in reference to the counties of Suffex and Surrey, that they might the better assist each other in the intended insurrection; and accordingly it was agreed, that the meeting should be at Crawley, on the tuesday following; in order whereunto this informant, and the said Antony Stapley, did speak with Mr. John Stapley, at his house in Patchum, about three or four days after; and it was then agreed, that the said Mr. John Stapley, and this informant, should meet the said Mr. Mordaunt, at Crawley, the tuesday following; but in the mean time the said Mr. John Stapley being sent for to Whitehall, that meeting was prevented. And further this informant saith not.

Taken and acknowledged, the 21st
of April, 1658. before us,

W. GOFFE,
HEN. SCOBELL.

HEN. MALLORY.

The further information of John Stapley esq; taken upon oath the 22^d day of April, 1658. before major-general William Goffe, and Henry Scobell esq; two of his highness's justices of the peace for the city of Westminster.

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P. 355.

THIS informant saith, that John Mordaunt esq; did, about the beginning of September last, in discourse with this informant, tell him, that he was entrusted by the king, meaning Charles Stuart, in the managing of his present design to engage people to appear for him in England, against the said Charles Stuart should be ready to invade these nations with forces from beyond seas, which the said John Mordaunt hath often said would be with about eight thousand men; and that he the said John Mordaunt, Mr. Adam Browne, and Sir Francis Vincent of Surrey, (who, he said, had commissions from Charles Stuart) should, he doubted not, be able to get together a considerable body of horse in that county; and that if those, that were in Suffex, who were willing to engage in this business, should not be able of themselves to rise, he the said Mordaunt, and others in Surrey, would

would come into Suffex for their assistance. By all which, and other like arguments, he A.D. 1658. did very often press upon this informant, to encourage him in this unlawful design, wherein he hath been so unhappily engaged.

And this informant further saith, that captain Woodcock of Lewes was several times with the said Mordaunt, when he hath been discoursing with this informant about the matters above-mentioned. And this informant further saith, that about the latter end of Michaelmas term last (as near as he can remember) doctor Hewett meeting this informant at the lady Campion's, the said doctor was very importunate with him to come to his chambers, promising he should meet with one Mr. Trelawney, whom he had often employed to Charles Stuart, and was, as he said, within a few days, to go over again to him the said Charles Stuart, from himself, and others, that were entrusted with his affairs here; and was very earnest with this informant, and captain Henry Mallory, to go with him immediately, which accordingly they did, and met with the said Trelawney at the said doctor's chamber. And the said informant further saith, that the said doctor did then inform him and the said Henry Mallory, that the said Trelawney was very shortly going over to Charles Stuart, and pressed him the informant, that he would sign a letter to the said Charles Stuart, which the said doctor Hewett had prepared; the effect whereof was, that the informant should engage, that he would have three thousand men ready for Charles Stuart's service, whenever he should please to command them; which was so great a number, that he and the said Mallory told him, they could not possibly engage for so many: but the doctor replied, he had been informed by Sir Humphry Bennett, that there would be so many men in Suffex as abovesaid; and pressed the informant earnestly to sign the letter, but he refused; all which, he saith, the said captain Mallory knoweth to be true. And the informant further saith, that the said doctor Hewett, taking him aside into another room, told him, if he did not do this, he would lose himself, and would be thought to deal treacherously with them, or words to that effect: but this informant still refused, saying, he would not engage himself to do impossible things, and to draw foreign forces (upon such a mistaken consideration) into the country: but the said doctor still pressed upon him, saying, he would be forced to write that to Charles Stuart, which would be much to his prejudice, if he did not do something; saying again, that the king (meaning Charles Stuart) would be sensible of his backwardness; and being very suddenly to come over, it might be his ruin: and with many such kind of persuasive and almost threatening arguments he was prevailed upon by the said doctor Hewett to sign a short letter drawn up by the said doctor Hewett to Charles Stuart, wherein this informant did tell him, that he did believe there would be five hundred horse raised in Suffex for his service; which letter was signed and delivered to doctor Hewett, in the presence of the said captain Mallory. This informant further saith, that when he received his commission from Charles Stuart, at East Greensted, he saw the said doctor Hewett, with his own hands, insert into the blank space of the said commission these following words, Sir John Stapley baronet; which words he the said Hewett said he had orders to put into the said commission; for he said, he had power to put in that title, or any other. And further this informant saith, the said doctor Hewett asked him, in what temper colonel Herbert Morley was in? to which this informant replied, that he thought he was very much discontented, and he did not know but that some of them might have engaged him in this present design; unto which the said Hewett replied, nay, that was contrary to their order; for he said, this man, meaning Charles Stuart, would not give a commission to any, that had been formerly excepted from pardon by his father; which, as this informant remembers, he did not afterwards tell unto doctor Hutchinson, when he was speaking to him of his resolution, to try whether the said colonel Morley would be engaged to join with them in this design.

This informant further saith, that about the middle of December last Mr. Thomas Nutt, being at his house in Lewes, told him, that he knew this informant could not be ignorant of those things, that were now in hand, for the bringing in the king, meaning Charles Stuart; and desired this informant to tell him something of it; whereupon he asked the said Nutt, what he knew of it; unto which he replied, that he did know something of it; and heard by one Mr. Mills, minister of Ason, that many persons were engaged in it; particularly mentioned major Smith: and the said Mills told him, that there were divers gentlemen in the east of Suffex, that were engaged to give their assistance in the business, and that he, for his own part, should be very ready to shew himself, when there should be occasion; and that he was confident his brother-in-law Mr. George Parker, Mr. Foster, Mr. Gildridg, and Mr. Wilson, would do the like. This informant further saith, that about a month since, major Smith of Steyning did desire him and captain Mallory to meet him at the lady Allford's, at Offington, and that he would send to Henry Binsted of Chichester to meet them there, who should give an account how things were in the west of Suffex, and how the horse, that lie at Chichester, might be surpris'd; and that accordingly this informant, the said Mallory, the said Smith, the

A.D. 1658. said Binsted, and one Mr. Marmaduke Wyvell, (who lived at the lady Allford's) did meet at the said place, and had conference together about the whole affair that related to Charles Stuart's coming over, and the insurrection thereof: and that the said Binsted told them, that colonel Gunter and himself, with such others of their party as they should gather together in the west, would in a morning betimes, newly after the soldiers were come off from their guard, seize upon their horses and arms; which being done, they should easily master the soldiers, and possess the gates of the city: and some other discourse there was for the seizing of the troop in Lewes, and the arms that should be found in the hands of the inhabitants of that town; the particulars whereof this examine doth not well remember.

Taken and acknowledged, the 22^d
of April, 1658. before us,
W. GOFFE,
HEN. SCOBELL.

J. STAPLEY.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

MONSIEUR,

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P. 377.

LES ministres des ^{estats generaux Denmark} 104 en 142 ne font que continuellement inciter les ^{estats generaux} 104 contre ^{Dennemark;} 142; ce qui procede en partie de la passion de ces ministres, et en partie de la ^{Denmark,} malice de 142, qui ayant si malheureusement guerroyé contre 141, voudroit bien planter aussi partie de sa misere sur ses meilleurs amys: mais comme l'annee passée ils ont tousjours mal avisé et mal jugé des affaires de 141, aussi à present ils jugent mal de 104 et ^{Sweden,} 105: car (hormis peu) les 105 monstrent fort petit appetit à present pour la guerre contre ^{estats generaux} 141, au moins jusques à tant qu'ils le voyent en la presente posture. On a fait si grand bruit de l'equipage des 48 navires; mais je vous assure, que hormis Amsterdam ledit equipage ne s'avance rien. Aussi les provinces en effect n'ont encore rien consenty du million petitionné, et sans cela il n'y a point de moyen de l'entretenir; car le commerce, principalement vers l'Oost, qui est le principal, est fort mortifié. Et plusieurs de 105 sont bien ^{Hollande} plus moderes que 112, qui pour quelque sien particulier interest voudroit engager les autres; qui se sentent fort peu interessés dans ce 179. Bref, je pense que 105 sera fort chambre mypartie, et ne courra pas si viste, ains au lieu de la peau du lyon se serviront ^{Cromwell France} maintenant de celle du renard; et voudront planter de la jalousie entre 130 et 140 contre 141; mais tous cela ne font que des pratiques pueriles, pour nuire aussi bien à ^{procteur, France. Sweden} 130, qu'à 140. Si 141 pretend quelque chose du peage au Sond, cela ne prejugea point à ^{estats generaux, Denmark;} 104, ains à 142; car la portion, que se payera à 141, ne se payera pas à 142; et ainsi se fera tout un, si 104 payé à 141, ou à 142. Ce n'est qu'une pure avarice et concupiscence de 105, qui veulent avoir tout, et ne laisser rien à 130, ou aux autres, comme l'est assés veu es Indes orientales; mais chaque tour a un retour. Je suis,

MONSIEUR,

le 3. May, 1658. [N. S.]

Vostre tres humble serviteur.

Intelligence sent from Holland by Mr. Downing.

Resolution of the states general, 3. May, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lviii.
P. 398.

MR. Huygens, and other deputies of their lordships for the affairs of the company of the East-Indies, have reported, that they have (in virtue of their lordships resolution of the 27. March) framed an answer, to give Mr. resident Downing, to the memorial which he presented their lordships the 21st of the said month, with certain attestations touching the damage and wrongs, that the ships and subjects of the commonwealth of England have suffered, in and about the Indies, by the subjects of the United Provinces; which answer hath been read in the assembly. Whereupon, after deliberation, their lordships

lordships have thanked the deputies for pains therein, and ordered, that by Mr. Huygens' A.D. 1658. and Mr. Newport it shall be given to Mr. resident Downing.

J. SCHULENBORCH.

Agrees with the originall,

N. RUYCH.

Resolution of the states of Holland West-Friesland, 9. May, 1658. [N. S.] touching the dukes of York and Gloucester.

SYNDE ter vergaderinge bekend gemacht dat binnen dese provincie aengecomen ende haer jegenwoordich alhier in Sgravenhage onthoudende Waeren de hortogen van York ende van Gloucester meteenigen van haer gevolg is, naer ovorgaende deliberatie goet gevonden ende verstaen dat den heere van Heenvliet als surintendant van de Hoffhoudinge vande vrowe princeesse royale douariere vanden laetstoverleden heere prince van Oraigne gelaft sal Werden, gelyck desolve gelaft wert by desen de hochgemelte princeesse oyt de naeme ende van Wegen haer Ed. Gr. Mo. bekend to maecken derselver intentie ende resolutie le wesen dat de hochgemelte Heeren Hertogen van York ende van Gloucester met alle haer gevolg haer aenstouts wederom vervoegen buyten per ressort ende, gesach van haer Ed. Gr. Mo. ook haer daerinne niet wederomme en begeven doende ropport ende bericht van syn wedervaerm.

Resolution of the states general.

THE states general of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, having seen and maturely examined a certain memorial of Mr. Downing, resident of the lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c. as also the papers delivered with the same the 21st of March last, containing the complaints of divers English merchants trading in the East-Indies, upon the ill usage, that they say they have received in those parts from ships and officers in the service of the East-India company of this country, have found good to let the said resident know, that the directors of the said East-India company have made up a peace by several authentic pieces, and by the very letters of their agent, Mr. Frederick Skinner, and others residing at Bantam, in behalf of the said English merchants; that the Javan in Bantam (being Moors, and great enemies to the Christians) have perfidiously and totally broke the peace lately solemnly renewed; and also, that in an hostile manner falling upon the country about Batavia, they have burnt and ruined wholly, by their soldiers, all the houses, sugar-mills, and all the grain in the fields; so that the governor-general, and the counsellors of the said East-India company of this country, have been also constrained to take arms, and to block up this city and river of Bantam with their ships of war, their barges, and other boats; and have used so much civility towards the English merchants then at Bantam, that they did, by an express, forewarn them of their design before the departure of their ships designed for the blocking, to the end that they might have time to provide themselves against the inconveniences of this war, and prevent the danger thereof; offering them to assist them to the utmost of their power, and as far as reason required. And the firm ground of a war (whereunto there was a necessity) being laid, the law and customs of nations are such, that a bare hindrance of the ships of allies to enter into havens block'd up, ought not to be qualified in such odious terms expressed in the foresaid writings. The directors of the said East-India company of this state have also made appear to their lordships, that they of the ship *Endymion* accuse them wrongfully to have hindered them from lading rice, arrack, and water of Bantam, for their return into England; insomuch as they not only had permission to provide themselves at Batavia, but also of all other necessaries; as also those of the ship called the *Care* did sufficiently doe. The said directors have also amply shewn, that of what complaint was made to his highness the lord protector in the said papers, that the trees in Pouleron were cut down and spoiled, and the fort blown up, is a calumny found false; for that the governor and council of Banda write expressly, by a letter of April, 1656. that they would there regulate themselves precisely according to the agreements of the commissioners on both sides, and by consequence would deliver the said isle immediately (in the same condition that it was then) to those, that should come to demand the same, according to the advertisement of the said directors. What is mentioned in the said papers is not less repugnant to truth, that is, that the East-India company of this state should have offered 30000 pieces of eight, that they only might have the trade of pepper, and the English excluded; and that they should hinder the ship called the *Olivebranch*, to go to the Bantam, Sillabar and Indenpour; and that they endeavour to take away the pepper out of the ship called *Golden Cock*; and finally, that they hinder the English to go to Macassar, because those of the East-India company of this state were in war

A.D. 1658. war with those of that kingdom. As for the complaint of what happened to the ship Fellowship at sea, in his return from the East-Indies in April, last year, by a ship of the East-India company of this state, called the Orange, going thither, and that about two hundred leagues south of Cape Bona Speranza, according to the saying of some affairs of the said ship Fellowship, the said directors of the East-India company of this state have informed their lordships, and declared, that it is a thing, which, for their parts, they cannot believe nor accept for a truth, that the said Orange should so use the said Fellowship, as is held forth in the said papers, because he that commanded then the Orange, in all occasions hath carried himself so prudently and discreetly, that none could expect such proceedings and doings from him; and the less, that having been some days before at the said Cape Bona Speranza, there to visit the residents and situation of the East-India company of this state, according to a special commission, he gave a charge, and instructions in writing, to the government and council of this said place, that they should civilly and discreetly use the English ships, that touch there. The said directors have nevertheless assured their lordships, that if the said commander was guilty of the said complaints, that they will be ready to punish him severely for it, according to the exigence of the matter, and the excesses committed by him shall require; declaring moreover, that they would write again to the governor-general, and counsellors of the judges, that they would take care therein, and take such effectual orders, as well by themselves as their officers, that the treaty of peace, union and confederation, made 1654. between the lord protector and this state, in all and every article, may be punctually and specially observed, without doing or suffering the least violation thereof, their lordships not doubting, that the said lord protector considering, accordingly to his great wisdom, the true and veritable relation here made, will conceive, that the complaints of the said English merchants trading in the East-Indies are altogether groundless and false. But if the said English merchants will not rest herewith content, their lordships promise them, that they laying their action, which they pretend to have, in this country, and before the ordinary judge of the said East-India company of this country, according to the 24th article of the said treaty of peace, that good right and justice shall be administered unto them. Given in the assembly of the said states general at the Hague, the 3^d of May, 1658.

De Thou *the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux the French ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Hague 3. May, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lviii.
p. 378.

I Did always believe, that the great doings in Flanders, for some design upon England, were not altogether without ground; but I also observe, that through the prudence and conduct of the council of England all the said designs are prevented.

Monsieur de Lombres writes to me from Posna, that he meeteth with many difficulties to get the commissioners together for the peace of Poland, being hindered through the artifices of the house of Austria, with whom the duke of Brandenburg hath made a treaty, which seemeth to engage him; but as yet it is not rectified; and he seemeth to delay it, and with good reason; for thereby he might draw the war upon his own countries, from which the house of Austria would be as little able to free him, as he did the king of Denmark in this last war. The states of Holland are not yet met; when they do meet, they will resolve about the employment of their fleet, and the sending over the lord ambassador Nieuport.

The examination of William Dyke of Faunt in the county of Suffex esquire, taken this 23d day of April, 1658. before William lord Goffe, and Henry Scobell esquire, two of his highness's justices of the peace for the city of Westminster and the liberties thereof.

Vol. lviii.
p. 360.

WHO saith, that about a month since, this examine being in Clifford's-inn-walks with captain Antony Stapley, the said Stapley told this examine, that there was a design for Charles Stuart's coming into England, and propounded to this examine, whether he would be of that party, or words to that effect; to which this examine answered, that he did not believe he could come in; and thereupon the said captain Stapley said, that he did know, that Charles Stuart had a great party for him, or words to that purpose, which was the substance of all the discourse that was between them at that time.

And this examine further saith, that, about a fortnight after this discourse, captain Stapley came to this examine's house at Faunt on a Saturday at night, and staid there until

until wednesday, on which same day at night the same captain Stapley told this examinee, that it would not be long until Charles Stuart would attempt to land; and that the said captain Stapley thought the said Charles Stuart had a great party in England, and asked this examinee, what horses he this informant had; who answered, he had two geldings: and he likewise asked him, what arms he had; to which this examinee answered, that he had none. And the said Stapley said, that there were divers persons in the country who were engaged for Charles Stuart, and one person, whom this examinee might guess at, which this examinee did suppose to be his brother, but said he would name no persons. And this informant saith, that on wednesday this examinee went to bring captain Stapley on his way as far as Tunbridge, and there staid to dine together; and he this informant, and captain Stapley, sent a messenger for one Mr. Rivers, who lived about a mile and a half thence, to come over to them, who came accordingly; and captain Stapley taking notice of the horse, upon which the said Mr. Rivers rode, which captain Stapley told this examinee he intended for a charging horse in the intended insurrection; and asked this examinee, whether he thought Mr. Rivers would sell him; and thereupon this examinee asked Mr. Rivers, whether he would part with that horse, and asked his price, who offered him for thirty pounds; and Stapley said, if he would accept of a note under his hand for it, he would give him the price. And this examinee saith, that the said captain Stapley did, in the presence of this examinee, acquaint the said Rivers, that Charles Stuart was shortly to land; and Mr. Rivers was of the same opinion with this examinee, that his attempt would be in vain.

Taken and acknowledged, the 23d
of April, 1658. before us,

WILL. GOFFE,
HEN. SCOBELL.

WILL. DYKE.

The information of John Mills of Alfreson, in the county of Suffex, clerk, taken the 24th of April, 1658. before William lord Goffe, and Henry Scobell, esquire, two of his highness's justices of the peace for the city of Westminster and liberties thereof.

THIS informant saith, that about two years since, one Henry Bishop, late of Parham, Vol. lviii. in the county of Suffex, told this informant, (being then at his the said Bishop's house) P. 370. that there was a design on foot for raising a party for Charles Stuart, and asked this informant whether he would engage in it; to which this informant answered, he would consider of it: after which time this informant, removing his dwelling out of that part of the county, saw him no more in a twelvemonth.

And this informant saith, that major Smith wrote to this informant about a year since, to meet him at Brighthelmsted, which he did accordingly, not knowing of meeting any other person there, but there came thither Mr. Geeres; and then major Smith discoursed concerning a party, that Charles Stuart had raised in Flanders; and that they were modelled into several regiments; and did name the earl of Ormond, and some others, (which this informant doth not now remember) as those who did command them; and did ask, whether this informant thought he could engage any gentlemen in the east part of Suffex and Surry? To which the informant answered, he knew not, because he was but yet a stranger there; but told him, colonel Culpepper lived there, and he did not know but he might engage in it; and he the said Smith thereupon said, he thought colonel Culpepper was engaged already in Kent; and the said Smith said, that for the west part he would endeavour to gain whom he could; which was the effect of the discourse at that time.

And this informant saith, that about Whitsuntide last he met Mr. Geeres casually at Lewes; and the said informant asked him, when he heard of major Smith? who said, not long since, and that he had been in the west; and not long after, this informant met Mr. Hutchinson, who told this informant, that major Smith and he had lately heard from the king, meaning Charles Stuart, that they should procure what parties they could ready; and asked this informant, what he had done; who told him, this informant had not made any mention to any person; but said, that he would try what Mr. Nutt would do, and also Mr. George Parker.

And this informant saith, that one Mr. Corker, who lived at Bourne, meeting this informant at Jeffington, (whither the said Corker sent for this informant to come to meet him) told him, that he had been with Charles Stuart, who had an army, and thought to be in England within a little time, and advised this informant to engage whom he could on the behalf of the said Charles Stuart: to which this informant answered, he had little or no acquaintance in that country, so as he could not tell how to do much in that:

A.D. 1658. and that the informant returning again in the west parts, to the place where he formerly lived, he found major Smith had been there, and had endeavoured to engage some, as one Bransden, and one Booker of Poulsborough, who told this informant as much; and this informant conceives, that Mr. Bishop did engage John Monck of Hursttown; for the said Monck told this informant, that Mr. Bishop had engaged him, which was about six weeks before Christmas last. And this informant saith, that about that time he met Mr. Bishop at Hursttowne, at Mr. Beard's; and walking in the orchard, he inquired of this informant in what forwardness the business were in those parts on the behalf of the king, meaning Charles Stuart; to which this informant giving no answer suitable to his expectation, they had not any further discourse about this business, as this informant remembers. And this informant saith, that about twelve months since this informant acquainted Mr. Nutt with this business, and asked him, whether he would engage and go personally in the force for Charles Stuart, if any rising should be? to which Mr. Nutt replied, he would not; but if they did take away his horses, he could not help that; and that the informant did also, upon occasion of discoursing with Mr. George Parker, asked him the said Parker, whether, if there were a rising for Charles Stuart, he would engage in it; to which he answered, he meant to sleep in a whole skin, if he could. And this informant saith, that having once or twice before spoken with the said Mr. George Parker about this business, received no other answer but as aforesaid, or to that effect. And this informant saith, that if there were any other person engaged thereabouts, it is likely the said Corker did engage them, who was very active in it, and told this informant, that he had been a captain in the north, and was employed to Charles Stuart, and for him.

Taken and acknowledged, the 24th of
April, 1658. before us,
W. GOFFE,
HEN. SCOBELL.

Jo. MILLS.

Mr. Claypoole to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

MY LORD,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

I WAS very proud to receive your commands, and shall be at any time, but am unhappy in that I can be no more usefull or serviceable to you. I confesse we are all under very strickt laws and rules, and yet in great disorder (I may say) both in private respects and in publique; the reflections and consequences whereof, I am sure, reaches Ireland, and brings great troubles and burthens upon you, of which I hope I shall ever have a very great sense and sympathy. Yet we must all confesse, that God hath so qualified, so prepared, and so calculated, your spirit and genius for what you have done and suffered, that I am confident all hath bene advantageous to you, and hath brought you great honour and reputation (and will ever continue, I hope); for the which should I not congratulate, and be heartily joyfull, as for the concerns of my owne life, I were very unworthy to live. My lord, I cannot tell how to mention your kindnesse and favours to my brothers and sisters, and to my selfe, upon all occasions; for the great store of obligations that lies upon me, as well on their behalf as also my owne, I confesse neither I nor they can plead any desert, although my poore sister is very good, yet not so good. I wish my brother Wingfeild hath not too much presumed upon your goodnesse by his long absence. I think he did wayte upon some simple affaires (as they proved) with confidence of my wive's powerfull intercession for him. Should I request any thing at this time besides your pardon for him, it is, that you would please to reprove him sometimes, as also my other brother, who I feare will need it too much. My wife and myself have strong resolutions to waite upon you and my lady this summer, if their highnesses will give leave; but I say no more of it now, for fear of frightening you with the thoughts of such a trouble; I meane not, as to the seeing my wife. My lord, I must beg my humble service to my lady, (I hope my deare freind still) and must begg your pardon for my freedome, because I am,

MY LORD,

April the 26. 1658.

Your humble servant,

J. CLAYPOOLE.

The examination of Ralfe Croutchen of Midhurst, taken before the commissioners entrusted with the safety of the county of Suffex, taken the 26th day of April, 1658.

A.D. 1658.

WHO saith, he was at the house of Mr. Matthew Young, at Midhurst, in the county of Suffex, this last winter, about February last past; and saith, the said Mr. Young asked him this examine, whether he would not take upon him a corporal's employment, and fight again. To whom this examine said, Yes, he would, if he the said Mr. Young would fight. To that Mr. Young answered, he would fight; and then he this examine said to the said Mr. Young, If he would go forth and fight, he this examine would go forth and fight. He further saith, he thought the said Mr. Young, though he spake often to him this examine of fighting, he did but speak in jest; but at the third time saith, the said Mr. Young said he did not speak in jest, but was in earnest; and then the said Mr. Young did shew him this examine a buff coat, a gantlet, a head-piece, and two cases of pistols, and said he had spoken with several persons to go with him, by name, his brother, Mr. William Young, Thomas Wright, William Tate, and others he would speak to, to go along with him; and saith, the said Mr. Young asked him this examine, if he had a horse: to whom he this examine said, he had a horse; and then the said Mr. Young bid him this examine to provide him a sword, and said he would speak to the two Mr. Goldhams to go along with him the said Mr. Young; and further saith, the said Mr. Matthew Young said he was to be a lieutenant-colonel, and that he would speak to Mr. Francis Lewkno to be his lieutenant, and his brother William Young to be his quarter-master; and saith, the said Mr. Matthew Young said they were to seize on the county troops, and all the other troops that were in the several towns; and saith, these several discourses with the said Mr. Young were one time in the hall of the said Mr. Young's dwelling-house; but saith, the main of their discourse was in the study of the said Mr. Young's house, where the said Mr. Young did shew him this examine the arms, that are before expressed in this his examination. He further saith, the said Mr. Young said he would speak to Mr. Peter Betsworth, the younger, of Elsted, and to Henry Courtney, Mr. Buckland's man, and to Mr. Young's son, of Ambersham, and to other gentlemen of the county, but did not make mention of their names; and saith, he believes Mr. Matthew Young did bid him this examine to keep this discourse private; and saith, the said Mr. Young said he would do all this for the king of Scots; and saith, this rising should be just when the king and his forces should land; and that they should hear from the duke of Ormond, who would be, or was at London, when the king would come in.

Taken before us,

RI. MANNING,

C. DUCKETT.

JO. BARTHOLMEW,

The examination of George Gawen of Redhill, in the county of Suffex, taken the 26th of April, 1658. before William lord Goffe, and Henry Scobell esq; two of his highness's justices of peace for the city of Westminster, and liberty thereof.

THIS examine saith, that, about Michaelmas last was twelve-months, this examine came first acquainted with one Baron, by means of Charles Bickerstaf, who brought the said Baron to one Copley's a recusant, at Redhill; and the said Mr. Copley brought the said Baron to this examine's house; since which time this examine, and his wife, and Mr. Copley, were at the said Bickerstaf's house, where the said Baron was; but this examine did not know, that the said Baron was agent for Charles Stuart, nor did he ever communicate the same to this examine. And this examine saith, that about February last this examine coming to Croyden with a tax for the army, whereof this examine was collector, he met there with the said Baron, who asked this examine, if he knew how he the said Baron might convey a letter to major Smith, this examine's tenate: to which this examine answered, he was to send a man to Dr. Hutchinson for oats, which was not far from major Smith's; and thereupon the said Baron desired this examine, that his man might carry the same; and thereupon the said Baron delivered to this examine two letters, one directed to Mr. Hutchinson, and the other to major Smith; and the said Baron being desirous to inclose the letter to Smith in another letter, but wanting paper, the said Baron desired this examine to inclose the said letter to major Smith in a letter, and to write to him from the said Baron, that his the said Smith's

adversaries

A.D. 1658. adversaries would come to a trial within three weeks; which letter this examine did accordingly write, and in it sent the said Baron's letter to major Smith by his this examine's servant, called John Hokum, who carried the same to Dr. Hutchinson's house, and from thence went with the letter to major Smith, and returned back to Dr. Hutchinson with a letter, as this examine believeth; and the said Hokum brought back a letter from Smith to this examine, wherein he wrote, that he the said major Smith could not meet the said Baron, for that here was an order for restraining all persons, who had been of the late king's party, from travelling above five miles from their home; but before this examine could send word thereof to Baron, he the said Hutchinson came to this examine's house, and took his letter, which he the said Hutchinson had sent by the said Hokum, and carried it to the said Baron. And this examine saith, that the said Hutchinson desired his money of the examine for the oats he had of him; but this examine having it not then ready, the said Hutchinson said, he would send for it; and this examine going so far as Croyden with Mr. Levet, his brother-in-law, who was going towards London, Mr. Hutchinson went with them; and alighting together at the Sun, found Baron there; and after some discourse between Baron and Hutchinson, the said Hutchinson desired this examine to pay five pounds of the money due for the oats unto the said Baron, which this examine promised to do; and hereupon the said Hutchinson told the said Baron so much in this examine's hearing; but this examine doth not know, for what the 5 l. was paid to Baron. And this examine saith, that, after the said Levet was gone towards London, this examine staying behind the said Baron, invited this examine, and the said Hutchinson, to dine with him the said Baron at his house, which they did accordingly, and there met with divers citizens and their wives; and after dinner this examine departed home. And this examine saith, that some time before this the said Baron having told this examine, that he should meet with major Smith shortly after, and this examine having desired him to let him know when it was, that this examine might also speak with him about his rent, the said Baron sent a note to this examine, that he was on a day therein appointed to meet the said Smith at Guilford, and desired this examine to meet him the said Baron at Letherhed, in the way thither, which this examine did; and they rode from thence to Guilford, and alighted at the Red Lion there, where, not long after, there came to them the said Smith, and one Francis Mansell, and Binsteed the innkeeper of Chichester, and Mr. Young. And this examine saith, that the said Smith, Mansell, and Binsteed, went out several times severally with Baron, and talked privately, but did not speak of any business in the presence of this examine and the said Young, who continued there from two of the clock that day till the next morning; and this examine saith, that Marmaduke Wyvell about Michaelmas term last came to the house of this examine, and said, he came from London, and was very inquisitive about Baron, and desired much to speak with him; and the said Wyvell staid two nights at this examine's house, but did not communicate any business to him. And this examine saith, that riding to the last assizes for Suffex, two men overtook this examine, and asked him, whether he did not hear any news; who answered, No; and thereupon they told him, they came from London, and that the city was much discontented with the present government; and that they would block up the Tower, and resolved to make a great business: but this examine saith, that they being both strangers to him, they had little discourse besides. And this examine, hurrying to the assizes, met there with Mr. Young; and going to dinner together, Mr. Young asked this examine, what news he heard; and thereupon this examine related what those strangers told him on the way.

Taken and acknowledged, this 26th

of April, 1658. before us,

W. GOFFE,

HEN. SCOBELL.

GEORGE GAWEN.

The examination of Duke Wyvell of Offington, in the county of Suffex, gent. taken this 26th of April, 1658. before William lord Goffe, and Henry Scobell esq; two of his highness's justices of the peace for the city of Westminster and liberty thereof.

Vol. lviii.
p. 375.

THIS examine saith, he was some times a captain in the late king's army, in Sir Bernard Astley's regiment; and above a year since he being at the house of major Smith at Steaning in Suffex, and asking the said Smith, what news, the said Smith answered, that he hoped they would be better times, or words to that effect; for that the king, meaning Charles Stuart, was getting an army, or promised some forces; and that in the last Michaelmas term this examine speaking with the said Smith upon the road, as they were

were going to Mr. Gawen's, he the said Smith spake of a report, that there was to be ^{A.D. 1658.} 3000 men raised in Suffex for Charles Stuart; but said, that if 500 did appear, it would be well. And this informant saith, that coming up towards London in Michaelmas term last, at the George at Croydon, he met with colonel Bishop, Mr. Hutchinson, Hargill Baron, and a minister, whom this examine knoweth not; and after they parted from that inn, this examine asked the said Baron, what news? The said Baron answered, there was expected a messenger from the other side of the water, and then he would be able to inform him. And this examine saith, that he came up to London; and being at one Ireland a taylor's in White-fryars, Sir Humphry Bennett came in there; and this examine saith, there were no words between them about this business. And this examine saith, that about a month since the lady Alford having invited major Smith and his wife to dinner, he the said major Smith came thither; and as this examine believes, major Smith had appointed Mr. John Stapley and capt. Mallory to come thither; and being all together in a room, and the question being asked, what news? Mr. Stapley said, If any thing were to be done (which this examine understood of a rising) in that county, he should have a messenger from London; and this examine inquiring, which was the fittest place for their rendezvous, Mr. Stapley answered, that he thought Beeding-hill; and this examine saith, that he promised to come with two horses, one for himself, and another for his man; and said, that his horse was too little for him, but colonel Morley had one that would fit him; but he was doubtful, lest, if he should attempt to buy him, he should be suspected; and that after dinner the said major Smith asked this examine, whether he would take a troop of horse? to which this examine answered, that this examine had particular respect for the earl of Newcastle; and if he came over for the king, (meaning Charles Stuart) he would reserve himself to go to the said earl. And this examine saith, that on the tuesday following, he this examine went to Mrs. Middleton's at Hangleton, where Mr. Stapley and capt. Mallory had appointed to meet this examine; and there hearing, that Mr. Stapley was sent for to London, he this examine sent for capt. Mallory to inquire the cause of it; and capt. Mallory thereupon told this examine, that he feared the whole design was discovered.

Taken and acknowledged this 26th of
April, 1658. before us,

W. GOFFE,
HEN. SCOBELL.

DUKE WYVELL.

The further examination of the said Wyvell, taken upon oath the 27th of April 1658. before major-general William Goffe, one of his highness's justices, &c.

THE informant further saith, that about two months since, being at the house of major Smith in Steyning, the said Smith told this examine, that he was informed, that the forces, that were to come over with Charles Stuart, were to be commanded by one Marfin, who he said was a brave soldier, and that the prince of Condé was also to come with them; and being asked, from whom else he had heard, that Marfin was to command, the examine saith, that it hath been since that time the general talk of the country; and that he himself did openly, either at the table, or by the fire, speak of it himself at the house of Mr. Goring of Highdown, in the hearing of the said Mr. Goring, which he saith was occasioned by the discourse, that then was amongst them, of the great army, that Charles Stuart had about Ostend on the coasts of Flanders.

April the 27th,
Taken and acknowledged before me,
W. GOFFE.

DUKE WYVELL.

Mr. Hanchett's information against Mr. Clayton.

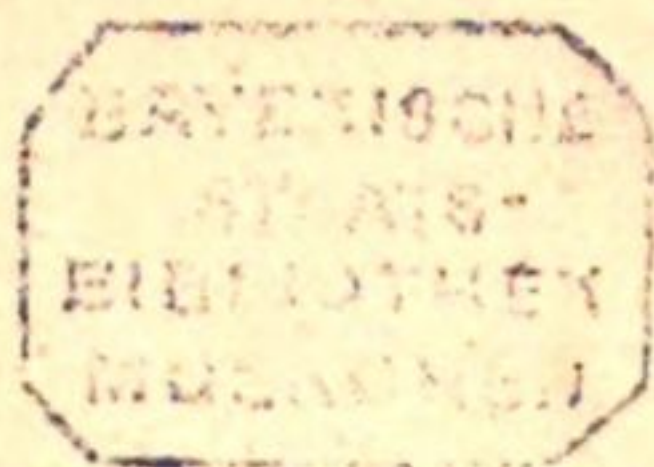
SIR,

DISCOURSING with my nephew, he hath assured me, that Clayton knowes the ^{Vol. lviii.} depth and all the secrettes of this horid designe, and all the parties of consequence ^{p. 390.} therein engaged; for Clayton told my nephew, when he was in London last with him, that he knew the generall agent in this plott, and was with him, from whom he had all his orders. Heereupon my advice is, that, yf Mr. secretary is not fully satisfied in the depthe of this discoverie, that my nephew, being already discovered to that partie, as mentioned at large in the two paperes lately sent you, that he may appeare face to face with Clayton before Mr. secretary, soe fully to accuse him upon perticulers, as probablie may make him confes much more then yet he hath done. This, in my judgment, uppon

VOL. VII.

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hoopes



A.D. 1658. hoopes of mercie, may make him acknowledge the truth, which may be much to the vantage of his highness service.

Sir, yf you have occasion to write any letter to my nephew, Mr. Charles Wheeler, let your man leave it with sonne Charles Hanchett, whoe is a clarke in the registere's office in Chancery-lane, and constantly there every day; and thus it will come safe and speedily to our hands.

Youres,

26. Ap. 1658.

THO. HANCHETT.

Captain H. Smith to Secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lviii.
p. 393.

I HAVE enclosed sent you the lists, which were found in Sir Henry Slingsby's chamber. The bearer, major Waterhouse, will give your honour an account of the whole busyness. I may truly say both for him and capt. Overton, that they have acted the busyness very prudently, and have discovered much affection and faithfullnes to his highness. And I am very confident, they will with much freeness hazard their lives to doe his highness service. Sir, major Waterhouse can informe you, how far Sir Henry Slingsby did proceede with his lieutenant, who hath not carryed the busyness well; but intend to send him up to London ere long, and shall then give you a better account; which is all the trouble I shall give you at this time, but to subscribe myselfe,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hull, Aprill 27. 58.

Your humble and faithfull servant,

HEN. SMITH.

The further information of George Hutchinson, taken upon oath the 27th of April 1658, before major-general William Goffe, one of his highness's justices of the peace for the city of Westminster and the liberty thereof.

Vol. lviii.
p. 391.

FURTHER this informant saith, that near three years ago Mr. Henry Bishop brought a gentleman to this informant's house, (then in Cockfield town) and desired this informant, that he might be conveyed over sea; this deponent asking his name, Mr. Bishop told him, he had none; whereupon the deponent answered it was sufficient to him, if he were his friend. The next day Mr. Bishop, the gentleman, and this informant, met at Thomas Greene's house; from which place, being near the sea side, he was conveyed, together with his servant, over sea; but this deponent could never get the name of him from Mr. Bishop; but this informant, and Tho. Green since, upon some circumstances, imagine him to be colonel Saxby; and the said Mr. Bishop told this informant, that he the said Mr. Bishop, Mr. John Weston, and Christopher Gardiner, had a commission from Charles Stuart to treat with the Levelling party, as he called them, in the army, and instanced in lieutenant-general Overton, Ludlow, Okey, major Wildman, who is his great familiar, colonel Mathews, Alured; and said, that they had great influence upon the army; but being demanded by major Smith, and this informant, whether he thought they would drive on Charles Stuart's interest? he answered, he could not tell, he thought so; but we could never get any positive answer, he being too subtle for us to deal with. We were very cautious of him, but do verily believe, if there were any design upon his highness's person, it was from this party; and that this informant thinks, by some words Bishop cast forth, that Syndercome and Saxby were both poisoned by this party; and this informant thinks, they would do as much for him, (if they could get at him) they being very near kin (if not the same with the Jesuited party.) And this informant farther saith, that about Shrovetide was twelve-month Mr. Bishop told him at Hendfield, that the marquis Hartford was to be generalissimo of Charles Stuart's party in England; and that his son-in-law, the earl of Winchelsea, was to be general in Kent; and that the general agent's name was Pile, a surgeon, as he conceives, to the late king; which agent this informant afterwards met in London at an apothecary's shop. And further this informant saith, that he did employ one John Pickering to go to capt. Lyndsey to engage him, and that the said Pickering did engage him, and had the promise of horses from counsellor Faulkner, and Mr. Watson, attorney. And further this informant saith, that he hath had discourse with one Peyto, a minister of Bolney, and one Jude of the same parish, and they seemed glad of it, and promised some assistance in it.

And

And further this informant saith, he hath seen Bickerstaff two or three times in A.D. 1658. Baron's company; and Bickerstaff heard their discourse, but replied little; but this informant verily believeth he is engaged, but cannot depose it upon oath; the like he saith for Gawen and Wyvell, having had general discourse of the design with Baron in their hearing. And farther saith, that he did engage one Langridge, an innkeeper in East-Grinstead, who told him, that Mr. Graves was then in the house, and told him, that colonel Moerly was engaged, but of the truth of it this informant doubts.

Also this informant saith, that meeting with Mille, a minister, he told him of one Corker, an agent for the east parts, George Parker, Mr. Graves, Mr. Nutt, two Elficks, and in general all the eastern gent. were engaged, and one John Monke of Hurston, Mille's nephew; but for Beard, it is probable, that he was engaged to his uncle Mille, but this deponent cannot depose it.

And this deponent hath heard, either from Bishop or Baron, that Sir William Waller, Browne, and Holles were engaged; and also colonel Harley, Sir Robert Harley's eldest son.

Also this informant saith, that Mansell was with them at the conference with Gunter about Shrovetide was twelvemonth, and he then came from Charles Stuart; and he believes he came once since from him about Whitsuntide last, but this deponent never saw him since the first conference.

This informant further saith, that Baron told him, that divers principal citizens had accepted commissions from Charles Stuart, but would name none; and this he did about the beginning of March last.

Taken and acknowledged, this
27th of April, 1658. before me,
W. GOFFE.

GEORGE HUTCHINSON.

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

MY LORD,

I CAN only say, that wee are sensible of your condition in Ireland as to your want of money; but how to supply it for the present, I am not able to say; nor will it be any releife to you to acquaint your excellencye, that our condition is as badd here, though that be very true. The clamours, which wee have both from the sea and land, are such, that they can scarce be borne. At this very instant the councell is in debate of your condition in point of money; and there is not a treasury, which wee have here, but hath been look'd into, though not with all that successe as was desired. However, the matter is againe recommitted, with an injunction to the committee to sitt this afternoone, and to use their utmost endeavours to get some supplie for you, though it be the lesse. One way to raise money spake of is this, that the quitt-rents of the lands of the adventurers and souldiers from the 24th of June last be cal'd for, which, in respect that the tax of Ireland was then brought from 13000*l. per mensem* to 9000*l. per mensem*, and the consideration, why the quitt-rents were remitted was some yeares, was in respect of the greatnes of the tax sett for that tyme. How this will relish in Ireland, I knowe not: it is here thought very cleare and just; and I thinke it were convenient, that your excellencye would consider it, and write somthinge about it, according as you finde your satisfaction. But I beleive the reall suppliees must be by parliament, if wee could but hitt upon the callinge of one, or rather upon the thinges, which are to bee transacted in parliament. If you aske, what are the difficulties of cominge to those resolutions, I answere, I knowe none but the feares in some honest men, that they will settle us upon some foundations; and the doubts of some other, that if those feares still prevayle, and soe disappoint a settlement, that then a parliament will ruine us. These crosse apprehensions keepe things in a stand, to the prejudice of the publique, whatever it will prove to perticular persons; and this is the effect of the considerations, which have beene here for some weekes. In the meane tyme, we have made sure of the cavaliers, haveinge most of them under strickt guards in the severall countryes, and are resolved never to lett them goe, untill the nation be secured against them; judging it very unreasonable, that wee should be alarmed once every year with invasions and insurrections by them. This security from them must be had in parliament; and I doubt not, but wee are able to state their case soe to the parliament, that they will doe reason therein. Wee have a very cleare discovery of a most dangerous plott layd by them of a generall riseinge; and they have enticed many young gentlemen, that were never before of their party. Some examples of justice will be made by the high court of justice, which I suppose may sitt the next week. The persons to be tryed are not yet agreed. I thinke Sir Henry Slingsby, doctor Hewett,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

A.D. 1658. Hewett, Mr. Mordaunt, Sir Humphry Benett, John Russell, &c. may be some of them; and it's certeyne Sir William Waller was fully engaged. The people in most countyes, to cleare themselves from the suspision of this designe, are petitioning his highnes, and therein to declare their fidelity and readines to serve him.

For forrein newes, there is none of any great consideration. The Swede is not arrived, as wee heare, from Gottenburgh. Untill he returnes into Prussia, noe great action will be in those parts. The Poles and Austrians threaten him much; but they will not venture upon hym, unles they can keepe the elector of Brandenburg with them, which the Dutch doe endeavour to serve them in, haveinge wholly given themselves over to the interest of Spayne and the Austrian family. The election of an emperor doth not proceed very speedily; but yet little doubt is to be made, but that the kinge of Hungary will carry it. They had first resolved to have agreed the crownes of France and Spayne, before an election had been proceeded to; but it was perceived, that this was a device of France to delay the election, and thereupon that consideration is quitted till after the election.

The French are comeinge into the feild with their army; and although Hesdin is lost to the Spanyard, yet they have resolved to be before Dunkerque by the 10th of May, and hope to make a short worke of it. They will be 10000 foot of their owne, and 6000 English, besides their horse. Wee have alsoe sent them hay for the forrage of their horse, at their charge, which wee beleive the enemye will be in want of; and if the French keepe their day, it will be hard for the enemye to be in the feild soe soone. Marshall d'Aumont came to Mardyke some dayes since, with 600 fresh men; and upon Friday last he embarked 1200 French men, and is gone by sea to Oastend, with a design to surprize Oastend, beinge assured, that it will be delivered to him with very little difficulty, haveinge 3 of their burgers on board him as hostages. They came before it on saturday, but wee heare not yet of his successe. Wee judge it a tickelish thinge for a marshall of France to engage in. Sir William Lockart is now here to settle all thinges about the siege of Dunkirke.

This afternoone the committee mett upon getting money for Ireland. All that yet can be thought upon is to anticipate 3 months tax for you; I meane soe much as is assigned for Ireland, that whereas it will not be payed in the ordinary course till 1st Sept. wee hope to get by the 1st of July. I begge pardon for this longe confused trouble, which is given you by

YOUR EXCELLENCY'S most humble,

Whitehall, 27. Apr. 1658.

and faithfull and obedient servant,

JO. THURLOE.

General Fletwood to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

DEARE BROTHER,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

I HAVE not much to wright unto you. The counsell this day have had debate about your affayres, and have recommitted it this morning to the Irish committee, to consider which way to supply your occasions, being very sensible of the extremity thereof; and yet that still is answered, Is not England and Scotland in the same condition? That, which will be done, will be the endeavouring to borrow you a some of money. If we can get you 30000 l. by borrowing, it will be with the most. The delays of the parliament's sitting, which must be the way to rayse monyes by, hath disappoynted our occasions, that I know not which way we shall turn to supply our navall and land necessary actions. I am fearfull your condition makes you think we are heare not so mindfull of you as we ought to be; but I think, if you wer heare yourselfe, ther could not be more don, considering what an extremity our affayres are reduced unto through wants of that kinde. Ther is an inclination to secure the arreares upon the fee-farme rente in Irelande; but nothing will be therein positive without your privity and advise, which I doubt hath many intricacyes in it, that it will hardly satisfy. You must now rather consult what we can doe, then what we would doe. The inquiry into the late plott of the cavaliers hath so much taken up the time of his highnes, that some other affayres have not bine so forward in the dispatch, as would have bine; but this mercy is very great, and therefore may give us the more quietnes and satisfaction. Informing you of my lord Lockyer's return, and of other things, will excuse

April 27. [1658.]

Your most affectionate brother and servant.

H. Crom-

H. Cromwell *lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

28 Aprill 1658.

OUR address will be forthwith ready, and therewith the picture of the whole army; for ^{A.D. 1658.} we are not content to view the outward appearances of men, but to discern by comparing of observations, what they are inwardly, and what the accidents, to which we are the most liable, may turn them into. ^{In the possession of William Cromwell, Esq;}

You do well to rid yourselves of the anniversary mischiefs, I mean the cavaliers plottings; and to endeavour, that not so much as any credible rumour of new insurrections should keep the well disposed people in continual fears, and foment hopes in others. I am weary of thinking any more of this unpleasant difficulty, money. The Lord keep us from the ill consequences of too great streights. Our ministers (some from all parts) having met at Dublin, about the improvement and regulation of their maintenance, assure me both jointly and severally, that all under their charge are in a good frame. Something is indeed to be abated for the flattering genius, which usually reigns in colonies, such as Ireland is; and yet I think upon the whole matter, that comparatively things here are in a very good posture. I remain &c.

I wrote to you about sending directions for a patent for baronet to be granted Maurice Fenton. I do not remember you gave me any answer to it.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to lord Broghill.*

MY DEAR LORD,

[28 April 1658.]

OUR address had almost been with you, had not the poor major generall's afflictions (who has taken the most pains in it) somewhat retarded it. The lord of Warwick's death and your lordship's accidental distemper trouble me very much; but that other stubborn disease, which threatens the inversion of our whole affair, sticks close to me. I said in my last what I could upon that matter, and will henceforward pray, that God will beyond our expectation find out some expedient, &c. ^{In the possession of William Cromwell, Esq;}

This week about 30 ministers met at Dublin, from all parts of the nation, to contrive the the improvement and regulation of their maintenance. They all speak good things concerning the peaceable and obedient temper of their respective flocks. The lord stay the hand of his destroying angell in England, and prepare us for the worst. I remain

Your &c.

H. Cromwell *lord deputy of Ireland, to lord Falconbridge.*

MY LORD,

28 April 1658.

OUR address will now be soon on its way; I wish it may be of good example in England, About 30 ministers have met upon my invitation at Dublin, to treat about the regulation and improvement of their maintenance, which hath hitherto been carried in a mongrel way between salary and tythes. ^{In the possession of William Cromwell, Esq;}

They do all assure me of the peaceable disposition of their respective flocks in the countrey. The hypocrisy of men may be deep; but really any indifferent spectator would gather from the seeming unanimity and affection of the people of Ireland, that H. H. interest is irresistible here.

'Tis true, we are but a kind of colony, the inhabitants of which places are commonly more compliant with their present governours, more flexible to changes, more dextrous in the practise of flattery than other men; for their being indigent and continual suitors for some advantage or other, pensioners to the publick, such as have tryed their fortunes in many places before, used to the little tyranny of country governours, and always in expectation of changes in their superiours, makes them such; begetting in them a genius, more ingenious indeed, but less ingenuous than those have, who reside nearer the seat of empire. Nevertheless, due abatements being made for all this dress, I still believe his highness interest in Ireland to be full weight.

'Tis well the commissions, which are but in limbo, are not in hell; for my part I cannot believe, that his highness can yet do what he would. The excuse of Packer for Butler seems to me no great paradox; for I guess his highness intended rather a rebuke to the personal

D d

contumacy

A.D. 1658. contumacy of Packer, than to expresse distast to his whole party; for I doubt some may perfwade his highness he may command those more absolutely, who have been most used to obey him, and to understand the thorough use of such whom he has longest known; which is the reason, as I think, why he chuses to employ such as Butler &c. than others rather of better principles and parts. But I hope these things will in time wear of. I remain &c.

Mr. Ed. Swift to secretary Thurloe.

May it please your Honour,

Vol. lviii.
P. 395.

Findinge it very difficult by (reason of your waighty and multiplicity of affaires) to have accesse unto your honour, I am bold by this paper to signifie unto you, that my lord Fleetwood desireth, that you would please as speedily as you can to peruse your answer here with the inclosed, there being a desire by all the persons concerned in the estate mentioned therein, that a speedy settlement might be made of the same by a decree in chancery. Pardon the daring of him, whoe is

Your Honour's most humble servant,

Wallingford house

April 28: 58:

EDWARD SWIFT.

The examination of John Mordaunt Esq; taken the 28th of April 1658, before major general William Goffe, one of his highness's justices of the peace for the city of Westminster and liberty thereof.

Vol. lviii.
P. 396.

THIS examinant being asked, whether at any time he hath had any conference with Mr. John Stapley about Charles Stuart's invading England, or about any insurrection intended in this land, saith, that he hath been very free with the said Mr. Stapley, but doth not remember, that he hath had any particular discourse with him about any design of the king, meaning Charles Stuart, as to his invading those nations, or of any insurrection intended in this land.

And this examinant being further asked, whether he did at any time tell the said Mr. Stapley, that he was advised by Sir William Walker to engage him in the present design for the bringing in Charles Stuart, he saith, he did never speak of such things to the said Mr. Stapley concerning Sir William Walker, as he can remember.

The examinant being further asked, whether he hath not at any time pressed the said Mr. Stapley to take a commission from Charles Stuart, to serve him as a soldier, saith, that he doth not remember, that he ever had any such discourse with the said Mr. Stapley.

The examinant being further asked, whether at any time he hath had any discourse with Mr. Thomas Woodcock of Lewes about Charles Stuart's invading England, or about any insurrection in this land, he saith, he doth very well know the said Woodcock, but never had any discourse with him of any business of that nature.

The examinant being further asked, whether at any time he hath had any discourse with captain Anthony Stapley about Charles Stuart's invading these nations, or about any insurrection in England, he saith, he did meet the said Stapley at the Half-moon tavern over against the New Exchange, and that it is probable he might discourse of the news of the times, but doth not remember any particulars.

The examinant further saith, that he doth not remember, that he ever had any discourse at any time with any of the Howards concerning the design of Charles Stuart for invading England, or of any insurrection intended in this land.

The examinant being further asked, whether he ever had any discourse with one Hartgill Baron of Croyden, about the said design of Charles Stuart, saith, that he doth not so much as know the said Baron. And being asked, whether he doth not know one Francis Mansell, he saith, he doth not know him.

The examinant being further asked, whether he hath ever had any discourse with one captain Henry Mallory of Preston in Suffex, about Charles Stuart's invading England, or about any insurrection to be made for him in or about London, or any of the adjacent counties, saith, that he doth not know the said Mallory, nor never spake with him that he knoweth of, but saith, it is possible he might speak with him at the Half-moon tavern, where many persons did come into the room, where this examinant was with the said Mr. John Stapley and others that were unknown to him.

The

The examinant further saith, that he doth not remember, that he hath had any discourse at A.D. 1658. Vol. lvi.
any time whatsoever about the design of Charles Stuart's invading England, or of any insur-
rection intended to be made in or about London, or in any other part of these nations for
him the said Charles Stuart.

Taken and acknowledged before me
the 28th of April 1658

J. MORDAUNT.

W. GOFFE.

The second information of Mr. William Dyke.

WHEN I dined at Tunbridge with Mr. Anthony Stapley and Mr. Edward Rivers, Vol. lvi.
which was upon the 7th day of April 1658, I do remember there was in our dis- P. 328.
course these following passages:

After Mr. Stapley had communicated to us, that Charles Stuart had a design to invade England, and that there was a great party in this nation (amongst which number he himself was one) engaged for him, he did ask Mr. Rivers if he never had heard of it. Rivers his answer was, that he had not, and that he did not think of all men whatever, that ever he (meaning Stapley) would have acted any thing against my lord protector and this present government. To which Stapley replied, there was many grievances and oppressions, that must be removed. I then asked him, if he did not think there would be many more, if a strange people was brought in amongst us? To which he answered, that most of Charles Stuart's army were English and Scotch, and that he had not of others above 2000, which were German horse; and further he said, that there should be an army of those, that engaged for him in England, kept a-foot to counterpoise those he brought in with him. Then Stapley asked Rivers what gentlemen in Kent were engaged in that plot? To which he answered, that he thought the gentlemen thereabouts durst not trust one another; for he had not heard any one speak of it. Stapley replied, that the plot was laid in Kent, and in all places in the nation; and that in Kent there was a great man to command, as he knew, but named him not to us, as I do remember. After this discourse he told us, that he was first made acquainted with it by a gentleman that lives in London; but I never heard him name him, neither did I ever ask him what he was. After all these passages Mr. Rivers told me, he did believe Stapley had a design to insnare us: to which I answered little. As for my self I do seriously protest, I do not know of any man, that is in the least engaged in this plot. Neither had I ever any intelligence from any man, but from Stapley; and I have been so far from engaging in it, that I never did impart my knowledge in it to any man living.

WILLIAM DYKE.

Suff. ff. *The examination of Samuel Rose of Lewes in the county of Suffex sadler, taken before me upon oath at Lewes aforesaid, this 30th of April 1658.*

THIS examinant saith, that about the 4th or 5th of march last he was with major William Smyth of Stenninge at Mrs. Epsleys house of Truley in the parish of Abber- Vol. lvi.
ton in Suffex, they being there upon her desire, to appraise her goods, which she was upon P. 399.
the sale of after the death of her husband the said major Smyth. And this examinant having some discourse after supper, and amongst other their discourse the said Smyth told this examinant, that he heard the king of the Scots was coming over with eight or ten thousand men; to this, this said examinant replied, what he would do with so small an army here; the said Smyth answered, the counties would rise, and that this county amongst the rest would for one; and that many gentlemen in the country would engage in it. Upon this, this examinant replied, that he did not believe it; but the aforesaid Smyth replied, yes they would; and told this examinant, that there was one, who would appear in it, whom he little of, which was Mr. John Stapley; and this examinant saying, that he did not think so, the aforesaid Smyth replied, yes he would, and captain Mallory too, with other gentlemen of the country, but named none more. This examinant further saith, that asking the aforesaid Smyth, whether they would rise in Kent also, and he answering they would, and asking this examinant whether he knew any in Kent, that would do any thing in the business; to which he replied, that he had little acquaintance, only there was one Mr. Relph of Cranbrooke, that if there were any acting, he did think he would be in the business; and thereupon the aforesaid Smyth desired this examinant to speak to the said Relph, to know if he would engage therein, and if he would take a commission he would give him one; and this examinant asking the aforesaid Smyth, whether he had any commissions, the said Smyth replied, yes he had. About
two

A.D. 1658. two days after, the aforesaid Relph came to this examinant at this town about making up an account between them, which they accordingly did; and in discourse between them, the aforesaid Relph asked this examinant what news in the country; and this examinant told him, there was mad news here, for the king was coming over with eight or ten thousand men; and that the said major Smyth told him, there would be a rising in this country, and also in Kent; and this examinant told the said Relph, that if he would engage in it, he did believe he might have a commission from the aforesaid major Smyth: thereupon the said Relph replied, that he would not meddle with no such business, and if he should do any such thing, he would not do it without a commission.

This examinant being further demanded, whether he did not see the aforesaid Relph since they had this aforesaid discourse, saith, that the said Relph came about the 14th day of this month, to see this examinant, hearing he was not well. And being further asked, whether there had not letters passed betwixt them, since their former discourse, this examinant saith, that there has not any letters passed betwixt them since, and further saith not

Taken before me
ROBERT GIBBON.

SAMUEL ROSE.

Suff. ff. *The examination of Mary the daughter of William Wadey of Sillington, taken before the commissioners for the safety of the said county the 30th of April 1658.*

Vol. lviii.
p. 401.

THE said Mary confesseth she found a book on the ground before the door of one Thomas Hampton of Sillington on saturday last before the date hereof, containing about six leaves printed; wherein was written, that any man or woman, that should resist the king, should be cut as small as herbs to the pot. And that a king came into London in woman's apparel with a man waiting upon him in a grey coat, and was in London a fortnight; and when he went thence, he left behind him two letters; the one in his own bed, the other in his man's bed; and said he left them to pick on. And saith, her mother Elizabeth Wadey heard her read part of that book, and bad her lay it up, and according she laid it into the cupboard. And the monday following the said Mary saith, she gave the book to goodwife Hampton's girl; and that now goodwife Hampton hath him. And she the said Mary further saith, that she saw Mr. Peircy Goring, and two other gentlemen, one in black, and the other in black cloaths, with a grey coat, and rode by the said Hampton's door on the same day she found the book; but she found the book before she saw them ride by.

The examination of Elizabeth the wife of William Wadey before the said commissioners the day abovesaid.

The said Elizabeth saith, her daughter Mary above named told her, that she saw Mr. Peircy Goring and two other ride by in a lane, and she found this book after they rode by; but she, not believing her, did beat her, after she confessed she found it at goodwife Hampton's door. And she saith, before she beat her a girl told her, her daughter Mary found it at goodwife Hampton's door. And she said, she heard her daughter read out of that book, that the king had been in London a fortnight; and when he went away, he left two letters in his bed: but she remembers not she heard any king by name in the book; but she read, that every gentleman, that was for the king, might have one of these books.

The examination of Elizabeth Hampton taken as abovesaid.

The said Elizabeth affirmeth, that she, nor none of her family, to her knowledge, did ever see such a book, nor heard it read. And further she saith, that Jonas Tomson's wife told her, that the said Jonas saw a gentleman on the 29th of April 1658, at the house of William Wadey abovesaid; but who it was he did not know.

The examination of Mary Sewell of Sillington, the day abovesaid, upon her corporal oath.

The said Mary saith, that she having heard of such a book was found by the said Mary Wadey in Chilington lane, that the said Mary told her this deponent, that she met Mr. Peircy Goring (and two other gentlemen rod presently after him) in the said lane, and the said Mary found the said book after they were passed by, as she told this deponent; and this deponent saith, she went to the house of William Wadey, and wished him to acquaint some

some with it, otherwise it might bring trouble upon him: and he answered, he cared not, for A.D. 1658. the said book was far enough before that time; which was the Wednesday following the Saturday it was found.

MARY * SEWELL her mark.

A second examination of Mary Wadey within named, taken the within said day, being the 30th of April, 1658; before the commissioners for the safety as follows, viz.

The said Mary affirmeth, that she found the book within named, upon Saturday before the date above written, in Chiltington-lane, after she met Mr. Peirce Goring, and two other gentlemen ride through that lane the same day; and that she told Mary Sewell within named, that she so found it, and she read part of it to her mother, and she bid her lay it up in the cupboard, where it lay until Mr. Peirce Goring came for it himself on Tuesday morning following; and he told her he lost it, and gave her two pence to let him have it again; and that her mother saw Mr. Goring go away from their house, and that she laid up the two pence into the box of the said Mary.

The second examination of Elizabeth the wife of William Wadey, taken the day above-mentioned.

She acknowledgeth that such a book was brought in by her daughter Mary, and she will not speak any thing in it, nor knows not any thing; but saith what her daughter speaks above said, may be true for what she knows,

GEORGE TAYLOR.
RICH. KNOWLES.
THO. BALLARD.

Major-general Jephson to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

I Arrived here last night, and have had this day my first audience from the duke, and Vol. lix. beene by him very courtesye and civillie entertained in his court; and find nothing P. 403. which should give mee occasion to doubt, but that his highnesses propositions may be well

receyvd here, especially 443 501 23 14 8 62 12 29 26 441 548 though even in that I may meete with some opposition. In my journeye hither I soe ordered the matter, that (although I was fayne to ride some Dutch miles out of the way to bring it to passe) I met with count Slippenback, and had three or four houres discourse with him, who hath beene 7 20 44 89 84 301 29 5 27 8 17 3 70 66 135 548 267 4 8 I his treatys to Poland and Branden.

99 245 461 38 26 belonging 441 579 108 596. By him I find that there is a n a l l i a n c e full y a g r e e d by 4 19 36 77 96 100 62 88 55 70 209 3 62 93 23 29 70 66 135 Brand. w i t h and Ho. of Austria, by the K. of Sweden's f u 596 both 13 44 12 20 584 108 578 but whether invited 135 548 26 45 6 c c e f f e s or for what other c a u s e 7 31 70 79 94 29 45 366 204 497 372 7 36 6 26 14 I cannot posi- b u t he at r e f u s e t h the tively say; 11 6 12 253 110 present 23 14 37 50 79 29 12 46 444 ratifi- of that a g r e e m e n t;

cation 365 443 36 42 23 29 70 33 89 19 12 and I find it generally believed that 443 315 comming 326 possiblye 27 23 70 50 89 19 103 245 190 62 f f e n t i n g to it

26 45 89 88 103 269 441 274. The prince electour seemed very kindly to embrace the assurance of his highnesses friendship, and told me, he would presently give order to some of his counsell to receive my propositions, in which, since I perceive his highness seems to be so much concerned, I shall give them in with as much strength as argument, as I am capable of; and I doubt not, give reasons (not very easy to be answered)

that it can neither stand with 23 29 49 44 18 67 17 19 354 245 7 67 6 i l i n t e r e f t for him to join K. of Sweden's e 44 8 67 88 54 70 23 29 94 103 204 244 441 264 with 548 26 29 n e m i e s, or to give his v o i c e to H. of Austria for 19 29 5 100 70 26 366 441 230 245 50 40 67 7 89 441 578 204

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 his highnesse be pleased to give me orders, eyther by a particular letter 441 548 366 4
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 19 3 372 waye, it may put an end to severall differences, which now obstruct 4 more 406
 u n i o n
 6 30 67 40 30. In the mean while I shall doe what lyes in my power to prevent any
 inconvenience, that may arise thereby. Sir, I know not whether you expect it, or whether
 your other ministers send you all their speeches and propositions verbatim: whatsoever I have
 judged fittest for your knowledge, I have sent; and constantly the substance of all my
 transactions: but trulye, sir, to send you all the papers, whereof a great many are but mat-
 ters of forme, I have thought to be too great a trouble for you, and would looke but too like
 formality in mee; but if I knew that it were your pleasure it should be done, I should not fayle
 obey you. But so much I dare promise, that if it shall please God to bringe mee safe to you
 againe with my papers, I shall give you a very punctuall account of all things I have acted
 in pursuance of your commands, since I left England. This afternoone I receyv'd one of
 the 16th Instant from Mr. Morland, which gave mee the unwelcome newes of your indis-
 position, which I hope had no long continuance. I hope to dispatch your commands here
 in ten or twelve dayes at the most, and then to returne directly to the king of Sweden, there
 likewise to put your orders in execution; and then to have the happinesse not long after to
 kisse your hands in England, where I shall endeavour to manifest to you how sensible I am
 of your continued favours in my absence, and how much I think myselfe obliged for ever
 to bee,

SIR,

Your most faythfull, and

affectionate humble servant,

Berlin, the 30th of April, 1658.

WM. JEPHSON.

H. Cromwell. *lord deputy of Ireland, to lord Falconberg.*

MY LORD,

† April 31. 1658.

In the posses-
sion of Wil-
liam Crom-
well, Esq;

WHEN your lordship is weary of the trouble of this unequal correspondence, you must
 find some better evasion, than that of calling what you write follies, which indeed is
 not otherwise than as all things are such and vanity. Although there be nothing new
 under the sun, yet to us novices, for want of years and conversation all things seem such.
 Besides, my lord, I cannot but esteem whatever your lordshipp writes but to be newes,
 because we worthily admire it: for although we may contemplate and ponder upon all
 things, yet we can properly admire but only such as are new. Wherefore I say, your
 lordshipp cannot but write newes, since we cannot but admire what you write. I
 thank your lordshipp for the articles between the Dane and Swede. I perceive the Swedes
 conditions are not full, nor so glorious, as was noised; neither is he properly more master
 of the Sound than he was before; otherwise than as the Dane is become less able to keep it,
 when the Swede shall think fitt to take it from him. The best news here is, that there is
 none; and next to that, that the address from our army goes on very smoothly, men being
 free and unanimous in their subscriptions of it.

I have obeyed your commands in troubling your lordship with a character, but shall
 never make use of it, when I declare myself

Your &c.

† There seems to be a mistake of the month in this and the following letter: it is probable, that it should
 be *March*.

H. Cromwell

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to lord Broghill.*

MY LORD,

YOUR lordship not using your character, leaves the understanding of all affairs (as to A.D. 1568. me) in cyphers, your lordship being the only key whereby I read them. Our address runs very smoothly. I hoped we needed not the copy of that from England to draw ours by. I hope we mean as well as they, tho' we use not the word principles and engagements so freely as they do; which, altho' in themselves they are very honest expressions, yet I have observed a sedulous disposition in them, who delight much to cant in them. I beleive the army of England use them in that sense, rather from a custom their tongues have got, than from any Triplo-heath-habit of their affections. Really I can only pray for a happy issue of what is under consideration. Your lordship will be please to impute this brevity to want of matter, rather than to any wearying to converse with your lordship any way whatsoever; for I am unalterably

Your &c.

A letter of intelligence.

Bruges

111 this 22^d of Aprill, 1658. N. S.

Ch.St.D. John D. York D. Glouc. Conde a n d Marcine i s i n Bruxels. Ch.St. f o l Vol. lviij. P. 359.
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A.D. 1658.

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are in 17 20 8 79. Noble Sir, I am alwayes fearfull that myne doe miscary, or that you are offended, for I have not had the honor to heere from you but once this six moneths. If I knew any fayled, I should strive to fynd another way. Sir, when you think fitt, I humbly beg your commands. I am weary of this place: if you think fitt, you may direct yours hither. I am forced to trouble you so farr, as to tell you, that I have bin sicke this fortnight, and indeed in want: but sir, bee confident what is above sayed is all: so craving pardon for this bouldness, I rest,

SIR,

Your most obedient

and humble servant,

MARGRAT SMITH.

Responsum nomine suæ serenitatis electoralis Brandenburgicæ, domini nostri clementissimi.

Ad capita

Nomine serenissimi, et celsissimi domini protectoris Angliæ, Scotiæ, & Hyberniciæ, per illustrem ejus ablegatum proposita.

Die ii. mensis Maij anno salutis, 1658.

datum.

Vol. lix.
 p. 214.

AMICITIAM, quam cum serenissimo regæ Sueciæ pro communi salute protestantium, jussu domini sui primo loco suadet dominus ablegatus, vel antequam summa rei Suecicæ regis suæ majestati delata esset, magni æstimavit, imo ambivit sua serenitas electoralis, nihilq; ejus gratia in se desiderari passa est, quod a fido amico bonoq; vicino jure meritoq; expectari potuit. Apprimeq; constabunt ejusdem utrinq; rationes, usq; quo infestis sua majestas Poloniam aggressa est armis. Exinde autem reipsa compertum est, adeo connexas esse suæ serenitatis electoralis status cum regni Poloniæ statu rationes, ut hic concuti nequeat, quin sua serenitas electoralis collidatur: et equidem, quæcunq; tandem inita fuerit via modusq; neutiquam evitari potuit, quin tam superioribus quam moderno Suecico in Prussia Poloniaq; gesto bello, præcipua in suæ serenitatis electoralis domum redundarint incommoda. Proinde unica hæc expediendæ salutis astringendorumq; insolubilis amicitiae naxum superesse videtur ratio, ut quam primum pax inter utraq; regna reducatur, cujus gratia si auctoritatem suam interposuerit, serenissimumq; regem Sueciæ ad certæ pacis conditionis, præ speratis ex bello commodis, amplexandas induxerit serenissimus dominus protector, non tantum magnis discriminibus suam serenitatem electoralem liberaverit, verum de orbe Christiano, quem a barbaris et infidelibus tot seculis tegit propugnatq; Polonia, plurimum merebitur. Hoc dum aget sua celsitudo, serenissimus elector suo loco dabit operam, ut serenissimus rex Sueciæ a Polonis, modo æquam voluerit, honorificam duraturamq; obtineat pacem.

Quod ad secundum attinet, optandum quidem esset, tale caput legi posse orbi Christiano, quod ob communia sacra advocatum religionis suæ haberent protestantes; verum cum non unius hæc res sit arbitrii, et nisi totam imperii compagem solvere velit sua serenitas elector, secundum leges fundamentales et instituta majorum id pro rite legitimeq; concluso necesse est habeat, quod major pars electorum, quam catholici constituunt, in rem communem censuerit, pro moderno Europæ statu, vel ipsorummet protestantium interesse reputat, tuta potius quam speciosa sequi consilia, nec ultra niti, quàm ut pactis jureq; jurando religionis indemnitati caveatur.

Ultimum ad conservandam sacri imperii quietem tranquillitatemq; pertinens caput, summo opere sibi commendatum habet sua serenitas electoralis, eoq; sine suis ad conventum Francofurtensem inprimis mandatum dedit legatis, ut omnes ineant rationes, quo pactis Monasteriensibus sua constet firmitas, regi; Christianissimo nihil denegetur, quod ex præscripto eorundem postulare potuerit.

Cæterum sua serenitas electoralis domino ablegato gratiam et benevolentiam suam propenso desert affectu, et fausta quæq; exoptat.

Subscriptum et signatum.

FREDERICUS WILHELMUS, ELECT.

Vice-

Vice-admiral Goodsonn to Secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

UPON my last writing on the 24th of April to the commissioners of the Admiralty, Vol. lix.

I humbly desired, that their honours wou'd ... to yourself what might be of use in mine; p. 1.
for at that ** have written to your honour the arrival of marshall D'Aumont, with (as they say) about 12 or 1300 officers and soldiers **** pleased himselfe and about 20 of his officers to take up *** me these eight daies, but as yet is not pleased to give me *** designe. I have according to my abilities treated him civilly, and shall continue so doing, whilst he is with mee; and so much the rather, because he hath told mee, that his highnes and the commonwealth of England have an adventure embarked with him, to which (when I shall further know) I shall give all ready and chearful assistance. I have received advice by one that came from Ostend, that they are in a very great fear there; and have kept their gates shutt these ten daies, suffering none to pass out without ticket. Two of six shippes bound from Ostend (mentioned in my last to the commissioners of the Admiralty as aforesaid) I understand are again hauled in and dismounted. I formerly gave account of the Dartmouth's lying between the Maze and Welings. The said frigate come in yesterday with 3 prizes retaken from the enemy, as in the inclosed. I have sent the Assistance and a ketch to supply her room; but judge that coast would require more shipping, if they could be spared. Here are only 5 shippes, and the two gallies upon this station. I remaine

YOUR HONOUR'S

Very humble servant,

Speaker off Ostend,
the 1st of May, 1658.

WILLIAM GOODSONN.

The information of Henry Bensted, of Chichester, in the county of Suffex, inn-keeper, taken upon oath, this first day of May, 1658, before William lord Goffe, and Henry Scobell, Esq; two of the justices of the peace for the city of Westminster, and liberties thereof.

THIS informant saith, that on this day was three years, one Francis Mansell, a merchant, Vol. lix.
came to this informant's house, and pretending that there was a parcel of wine to be p. 3.

bought at Shoreham, and that this informant might have a pennyworth in it, drew this examinant to go with him unto colonel Gunter's, where they staid that night; and the next morning, the said Mansell told this examinant, that a person, that was then in the house with colonel Gunter, whom he called Mr. Watkins, had an interest in the wine, and would go with them; and as they were upon the way this examinant observing, that they went not the direct way, and the said Mansell desiring this informant to ride before, and see whether there were not any house in the way, this informant began to suspect there was something more in it, and desired the said Mr. Mansell to tell him the reason of it, and who that was that was in his company, who seemed rather like a butcher than a merchant; whereupon he said, Mansell told that informant, it was the lord Wilmot. And this informant being much troubled, that he should be so drawn into a dangerous business, the said Mansell told him, this informant, that he was now ingaged, and must go through; and thereupon this informant went with the said Mansell and the lord Wilmot, to major Smith's house at Steyning, where they lay, and from thence went to Geere's, and so got a boat to go to sea; but this examinant came back from them; and the next day the said major Smith sent for his informant to come to them, the lord Wilmot being come back by reason of a leak in the boat, and intending to go for London; but this informant sent word he would not come to them, being sorry that he had gone so far. And this informant saith, he doth believe, it was the lord Wilmot; for that he did tell the informant, that he had made several escapes.

And this informant saith, that about a year and a half since, he was going to see a brother he had, and called in by the way at major Smith's, and there saw one Baron, and Bickerstaffe, and colonel Bishop, (which were all strangers to this informant, save that he had once seen Bickerstaffe at this informant's house with Mr. John Butler, his brother-in-law) and they were privately whispering together; and this informant asking what news, and who these persons were, the said Smith told this informant, that Baron was an active man for the king; and the said Baron in discourse said, that the king, meaning Charles Stuart, was preparing an army to come over; and that about shrovetide was twelve months, there met at this informant's house at Chichester, the said major Smith and colonel Gunter, and one Ames, and Crosfield, and the said Mansell, who was then lately come back from the king, meaning Charles Stuart, with whom he had been; and the said Mansell made a relation of the condition of the said Charles Stuart and his army.

A.D. 1658. And this informant saith, that he coming to his house in Michaelmas term last, he accidentally met with the said major Smith, who asked this informant, whether he would not go to Sir John Leeds; and this informant thereupon went to the lodging of Sir John Leeds, but there was nothing spoken of any business there. And from hence this informant went with the said Smith to the Lamb tavern beyond Clements, where there came the said Baron and Matthew Young; and the said Baron did there speak of his brother, that was an agent for the king, meaning Charles Stuart; and that colonel Bishop was one of the best friends the said king had, in dividing the army here, and some other general things. And that about two days after this informant met the said Baron, and they went to the same tavern, where came to them colonel Bishop; and the said Baron did there procure a blank commission from Charles Stuart for raising of forces, and did there consult of some names to be inserted; and they did insert the names of Sir John Pelham, Sir Henry Goring, then Henry Goring, Adrian May, William Garroway, Mr. Lukener, and Sir William Morley; and delivered this informant the commission to communicate the same to those present; but this informant, after he had considered of it, did dislike it; and that the said Smith brought this informant to Sir Humfry Bennet, at his lodging in Milford-lane, and had there some private discourse; and the said Sir Humfry Bennet did desire to see the commission, which this informant did shew him; and that Sir Humfry Bennet saying, that there might be three thousand raised in Sussex, that this informant did tell him, that there were hardly two hundred to be expected, and that Sir Humfry Bennet was speaking of the place of rendezvous. And this informant further saith, that when upon the delivering of the said commission to this informant, this informant said, he did believe none of those gentlemen would meddle in it, he the said Baron bid him tell them for their encouragement, that they should not act in this business, until they did see London up in arms, the army together by the ears, the king, meaning Charles Stuart, landed; and for the lord protector, he was an old man, and might die; and that three of them would come to pass, they might be sure: by which words this informant did conjecture, that they intended to destroy the lord protector, which made this informant very fearful; and thereupon when he came home, he soon after burnt the said commission, and never shewed the same to any of the said persons named in it, nor to any other person to this informant's remembrance. And this informant further saith, that in Hilary-term last the said Baron wrote a letter to this informant, to give him a meeting at Guilford, whither this informant came, together with Mr. Matthew Young; and there were then present the said Baron, Mansell, and Smith, and one Gawen; and Baron did there acquaint the company, that the king, meaning Charles Stuart, was coming over, and had 9000 foot, and 1000 horse, and was so ready, as that his provisions were shipped; and that London would be in a readiness, and the army together by the ears; and that the said Baron asked this informant, what he had done with that commission; and this informant saith, that he had not shewed it to any of the said gentlemen, because he was confident they would not have any thing to do in it. And that the said Young, about two months since, wrote a letter to this informant, to write to major Smith to give him a meeting; and the said Smith sent word to this informant, that he would give him a meeting at one Mr. Seston's, whither this informant also went, and met them; and then the said Young asked this informant, how things were in Sussex, and what preparations there were; and said, that it was expected every hour, when the king, meaning Charles Stuart, would come over; and said, he had a great army of 9000 foot, and 1000 horse, and provision of arms; and that the Dutch had agreed to transport them. And this informant saith, that about a month since, this major Smith sent a letter to this informant to come to the lady Alford's to meet with Mr. Stapley, whither this informant came; and Mr. Stapley took this informant aside to the window, (there being in the room Mr. Stapley, and captain Mallory, and Mr. Wyvell) and asked this informant, whether the gentlemen in the West of Sussex were in any readiness; and this informant answered, that he did not know, that any gentlemen there were engaged, unless colonel Gunter were; but if he were, he kept it private, and it was unknown to this informant. And the said Smith asked this informant afterwards, what Mr. Stapley said; and this informant acquainted him therewith. And this informant saith, that the said Mr. Stapley told this informant, that he had 150 arms. And this informant saith, that Smith told him, that one Mr. Woodcock, Mr. Mallory, and Hutchinson were engaged in this business. And the said Baron told this informant, that there was a considerable garrison to be delivered up for the use of Charles Stuart; and saith, that Thomas Crosfield, John Ames, and major Cradock, did at several times tell this informant, that the king, meaning Charles Stuart, was shortly to land, and that he had an army.

Taken and acknowledged before us
the 1st of May, 1658.

WILL. GOFFE.
HEN. SCOBEL.

HENRY BENSTED.

The

*The examination of Walter Tomlinson, clerk, of Trotton, in the county of
Suffex; taken this 1st of May 1658.*

THIS examinant faith, that he, this examinant, did never hear of any design of any ^{A.D. 1658.}
insurrection to be had, until the news-books did communicate it; and that neither ^{Vol. lix.}
Mr. Young or any other person did ever communicate any such thing to this examinant ^{P. 5.}
before that time; and he faith, that he did not only always detest any such design, in
respect of the wickedness of it, but for the unreasonableness of it; and hath often testified
as much.

Taken and acknowledged before us,
the 1st of May, 1658.

W. GOFFE,
HEN. SCOBELL.

WALTER TOMLINSON.

*The examination of Edward Choune, of Kingston-bows, in the county of Suffex,
Gent. taken before us upon oath at Lewes, in the county of Suffex aforesaid,
the 3^d of May, 1658.*

WHO faith, that in or about easter-week was a twelvemonth, Mr. Thomas Ayenscombe, ^{Vol. lix.}
late of Mavell, in the county of Suffex, did inform this examinant, that he under- ^{P. 9.}
stood, that there was ready received, or to be received, commissions from king Charles,
or some of his agents; which said commissions were in the hands, or to be in the hands of
John Stapley, of Patcham, in the aforesaid county, Esq; to assist the said king against the
present government here, when an opportunity should serve; or words to this effect: and
that the said Thomas Ayenscombe was ready to be the said Mr. Stapley's servant, in aiding
and assisting him in such a design, or to that effect: and further faith, that the said
Mr. Ayenscombe did acquaint this examinant by the way of secrecy; and that he understood
the said Ayenscombe had the aforesaid passages from the said Mr. Stapley himself. And
this examinant further faith, that he never heard any else speak of it since, nor before that
time, until he heard the said Mr. Stapley was secured. And being demanded whether or no
this examinant had not spoken to any of it, faith no; for as much as he looked upon the said
Ayenscombe as an inconsiderable person, and not worthy to be trusted with a business of such
high concernment; but until after the said Mr. Stapley was secured, this examinant faith,
he spoke of it to his brother Mr. Henry Choune, and to Mr. Blacker, now high sheriff,
they both wondering at the said Stapley's restraint; but this examinant faith, he was fearful
it was true, by reason of the aforesaid relation from the said Ayenscombe to him. And the
said Ayenscombe did give this examinant, that he did think his uncle Goringe of Hyde,
and his cousin Goringe of Cobden, and some others, whose names he doth not now remem-
ber, would be assisting in the said design. And this examinant being demanded, whe-
ther he had not received any letters concerning the premises from the said Ayenscombe, or
any person, he said no; and further faith not.

Taken before us the day and year within specified.

EDWARD CHOUNE.

ROBERT GIBBON.
ANTH. SHIRLEY.
NAT. STUDLEY.
THOM. JENNER.
RICH. BURDETT.
THO. NEWINGTON.

*The examination of Gawen Pollard, of Selby, in the county of York; taken at
Hull the 3^d of May, 1658.*

THIS examinant faith, that about easter last, William Smith of Cawood, formerly ^{Vol. lix.}
lieutenant in the late king's army, did inform this examinant, that Sir Henry Slingsby ^{P. 11.}
did desire him to send him in a man or two to Hull to be listed as soldiers; and the said
Smith told him, this examinant, he would come himself, and did desire this examinant to
repair to Hull to Sir Henry Slingsby; and told this examinant, that Sir Henry would pre-
fer him there to some office.

This examinant faith, that he did according to Smith's desire come to Hull, and sent for
Sir Henry Slingsby's man, John Jefferson, who immediately came to him; and this exa-
minant

A.D. 1658. **U**minant desired the said Jefferson to let Sir Henry Slingsby know, that he was come according to his desire to wait upon him. And this examinant further saith, that Sir Henry Slingsby sent him ten shillings by the said Jefferson the next day, to bear his charges; and within a little time after, sent him ten shillings more by Jefferson; and this examinant saith, that he was with Sir Henry in his chamber at the castle, and that Sir Henry told him the king was in a very good condition, and did desire this examinant to carry himself civilly, and further saith not.

GAWEN P POLLARD.

The examination of Thomas Sanderson, of Moor-Mountain, in the county of York, servant to Thomas Slingsby, Esq; taken May 3. 1658.

Vol. lix.
p. 13.

THIS examinant saith, that about the 18th of April last, Mr. Robert Stapleton came to Mr. Thomas Slingsby's lodgings, at the house of one Mr. Consett, in Gifford's-buildings, in Holborne. The said Mr. Stapleton understanding, that this examinant was to be sent down to Hull to Sir Henry Slingsby, the said Mr. Stapleton desired this examinant to let Sir Henry Slingsby know, that he heard that there was a commission delivered by Sir Henry Slingsby to some at Hull, which he thought might be his prejudice; and that he did believe Sir Henry Slingsby would be sent for to London shortly, and did therefore desire this examinant to let Sir Henry Slingsby know, that he desired him to endeavour his escape, if he could.

This examinant further saith, that his master, 'Squire Slingsby, Mr. Robert Stapleton, and his mistress, being all together at that time, did all of them desire him to make all the haste down to Sir Henry Slingsby at Hull he could possibly, with the above-mention'd message; which this examinant saith he did accordingly do, and further saith not.

THOMAS SANDERSON.

The examination of John Jefferson, of Scriven, servant to Sir Henry Slingsby, taken at Hull the 3d of May, 1658.

Vol. lix.
p. 17.

THIS examinant saith, that Sir Henry Slingsby sent him in March last to Cawood, to one William Smith, an inhabitant there, who was formerly a lieutenant in the late king's army; and that the said Sir Henry gave this examinant orders to speak to the said Smith, to send him two men that he might trust to be listed as soldiers in Hull, which would be a means to help him to his liberty; and when the king came, they might do him good service. And this examinant saith, that he did, according to Sir Henry's order, speak with the said Smith, who promised him he would do what he could to send in two men to Sir Henry, according to his desire. And this examinant further saith, that the afore-mentioned William Smith did accordingly send over to Hull one Gawen Pollard, who was formerly in the late king's army. And this examinant saith, that the said Gawen was with Sir Henry Slingsby in his chamber at the castle, where Sir Henry and the said Gawen had some private discourse; but this examinant could not hear what their discourse tended to. And within a little time after, the said Sir Henry did send twenty shillings at twice by this examinant to the said Gawen, to maintain him in his quarters, as this examinant doth believe.

This examinant further saith, that about the latter end of March, or the beginning of April, he did see lieutenant Thompson three or four several times in company with his master Sir Henry Slingsby, in his chamber at the castle, and that they had private discourse together; but this examinant could not hear what their discourse was.

This examinant further saith, that his master, Sir Henry Slingsby, did demand of him, whether he knew any, that would take up arms for the king, or stir if occasion should serve.

This examinant further saith, that he hath seen Mr. Horner, Mr. Topham, and Mr. Summerscales of Hull, several times with his master, Sir Henry Slingsby, at his chamber in the castle, but did not know of what concernment their discourse was: and further saith not.

JOHN JEFFERSON.

The examination of lieut. George Thompson, taken the 4th of May, 1658.

WHO saith, that he being in company with Sir Henry Slingsby at the Castle, Sir A.D. 1568.
Henry told him, that he had a very great confidence in him, in respect of his civil
deportment; and that he should therefore freely declare his mind to him. Vol. lix.

The said lieutenant further saith, that Sir Henry told him, there was a design P. 21.
in agitation at this time for the bringing in the king with a considerable army; and that it
was imparted here to those who were his friends.

The said lieutenant saith further, that Sir Henry Slingsby did desire him to serve the
king; and promised him, that whatever was in his power to do for him, the lieutenant
should be sure of it; and told the lieutenant he did not know the prefixt time of the king's
coming in; but when he did know, he would be sure to give the lieutenant notice thereof.
And Sir Henry did further say to the lieutenant, that the king had sent over a proclamation,
wherein he did declare, that he would pardon all officers, soldiers, and others whatsoever,
except the lord protector, and the lord Bradshaw.

The said lieutenant further saith, that Sir Henry Slingsby did desire him, that he would
not discover what he had imparted to him.

The said lieutenant saith, that he being in company with Sir Henry Slingsby's son,
Mr. Henry Slingsby, he the said Mr. Slingsby told him, that the king was expected to
come over into England with a considerable army e'er long, but said he did not directly
know the prefixt; and further saith not.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

Vice-admiral Godsonn to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

MY last was on the 1st instant, wherein I gave account of marshall D'Aumont's being Vol. lix.
here with about 12 or 1300 officers and soldiers; the next day at evening he was P. 27.
pleased by an instrument of his to give me to understand his designe, that it was first by a
party provided on shoar, and then with the forces here with him to have surprized Ostend.
They pretended to have within the town 250 or 300 resolved men for their purpose, who
(as we were informed by a messenger that came out there about five this morning) seized
upon the guards about two of the clock the last night, and were masters of the towne;
whereof to give us notice by a signe, they made fires upon the workes, and had till near
9 or 10 in the morning the French colours upon the bulwarks, at which time, by virtue of
the intelligence by the aforesaid messenger of the place being wholly subdued, marshall
D'Aumont desired all possible aide to get his men on shoar, for which I readily granted him
the assistance of my boates and men, and soe much the rather with cheerfulness understanding
the towne to be subdued to the French; but the marshall (with whom is also the intendant)
noe sooner got within the fort in a French frigate, in company with 3 French vessels more,
and a shipp of Dover, but wee observed them from the towne, to ply upon them with
great guns and small shott; and also observed, that for the space of two houres there was
great store of small shott plyed within the town. The master of the shipp aforesaid of Dover,
(who escaped out in a small boat with 4 men) gives us an account, that the French are
wholly defeated, and in their assistance we have from this and other frigats (either killed or
prisoners) near 100 men in 4 or 5 boates. If I have herein transgressed, I humbly
beg pardon. What might putt me upon their assistance, I did in part give your honour an
account in my last; and truly the consideration of my last yeares imploy, wherein I
received commands from the generall to act in the like nature for assisting the French in
the busines of Flanders, and being given to understand, that the sea-port townes were to be
delivered up to his highnes hands, made me at this time the more ready in what I did. The
number of officers and souldiers (I conceive) that went on shoar with the marshall are near
700, and pretended to be as able souldiers as the king of France hath any. The particulars of
this transaction more at large I shall give an account of soe soon as obtained. I have under-
stood, that the enemy are gone towards Graveling with a great convoy to neer 300 waggons
of corne. I formerly wrote to the commissioners of admiralty for some provisions, which we
believe to have bin obstructed by the easterly winds; and it hath bin soe long, that all our
provisions are almost expended; which is all the present affords from

Your Honour's very humble servant,

Speaker of Ostend,
the 4th of May, 1658.

WILL. GOODSONN.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloc.*

SIR,

5th of May 1658.

A.D. 1658.

In the possession of William Cromwell, Esq;

THE two ways you propound for our relief, will neither of them do; viz. the 3 months anticipation will at six months end leave us where we now are; nor will it advance enough to fit us for a new establishment: wherefore let nature work till a parliament. The anticipation of quit-rents upon the adventurers and soldiers will not (though it could be executed according to the most perfect idea) afford 2000*l. per mensem*. But the soldier is not yet so formally settled, nor are the records so perfectly returned, nor the species of the acre so clearly determined, as whereby we can tell how to charge or levy this duty. And as for the adventurers, they are in a condition more confused than their first chaos; what they have done as to distribution being better, if it were all undone again. Inasmuch, as I have thought fitt to send over Petty, who by conference may shew them their unsettlement, and try, whether they will endure to receive a remedy. But suppose all this were done: the tax of Ireland is now 9000*l. per mensem*, and was but 10000*l.* when the quit-rents were respited; though afterwards 13 in course. Moreover the reason of the tax in Ireland settled upon other grounds, viz. that it might bear a proportion with England and Scotland; in which consideration Ireland's paying 9 to England's 35, is certainly over-burthened, that is, pays 6 for England's one. Now whether the lowness of the tax in Ireland considered with the generall wastes, or great and daily losses by base coin, the debt our army owes to the poor countrey, is a reason to torment us before the time, judge you: we believe here, that you cannot do it by law: wherefore, rather than to be cast upon such troublesome, irregular, and insufficient shifts, all for but a seeming relief, we will stay a little longer, and see what a parliament will do for us.

In the mean time the army every 3 months must run back one; and because we cannot reduce, you must hereafter pay 50 *per cent.* interest for what would have once paid your principal. I did foresee what you write concerning the causes of the parliament's backwardness. 'Tis unhandsome, if we knew how to help it, that the concernments of these 3 nations should serve but to make rattles for, &c. The lord prosper your endeavours concerning Dunkirk, securing the cavaliers, &c. I am the briefer this week, because myself and wife (who has been very ill) have been under some distemper, which indeed has seized us generally in this countrey; and because Petty (who, with some others, is to attend the address) will tell you my sense upon several matters here, whom I pray hear when he comes. I remain &c.

H. Cromwell *lord deputy of Ireland, to general Fleetwood.*

DEAR BROTHER,

May the 5th 1658.

In the possession of William Cromwell, Esq;

I Perceive by all letters, that our supplies must depend upon the parliament's meeting; and that the chief effect of Mr. Standish's negotiation will be to shew you, that we did not complain without cause. As for placing the security of our arrears upon the quit-rents, I doubt will prove a broken staff; for when you can legally demand them, (which will not these 12 months) they will be no property applicable to the growing charge. Besides you will meet with many difficulties, before they can be effectually levied; wherefore they are very unfit for extraordinary uses.

Through the unheard of intemperance of the weather, myself and wife have been ill; and indeed scarce 3 of 4 have continued well. The lord teach us by these dispensations to live but as sojourners here; and that we may prepare for a more abiding home. Dr. Petty with others is coming over with the addresses, and to see whether any conclusion can be made with the adventurers, with whom we are daily troubled. I shall only say this for him, that he has in all the late transactions shewed himself an honest man, and I assure you with a constant respect and affection to you and my sister, as shall always.

Yours &c.

H. Crom-

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to lord Broghill.*

MY DEAR LORD,

I Am glad that no part of what put your lordship upon retirement is his highnes dispro-
portionable esteem of your merit. I say I am glad of that, for I that know your lord-
ship's deservings, would be secured, that his highnes do not undervalue them. I said in
my last, that I hoped God would find out an expedient. I hope his highnes's expressions,
not only of his value for your lordship's particular, but his promises that he will ratify and
prepare the army for due compliance &c. and that he will also give assurance of those other
things you mention, are ingredients of that medicine, which will cure your lordship's de-
praved appetite of retirement. Well, if it be possible, my lord, follow this blow. Your
accommodation at Hampton-court, and his highnes promise, that your attendance upon
business shall not be strained beyond your health, should be near as good for your bodily
distemper, as any retirement in Ireland, where the news of such miscarriages, as your lord-
ship's presence might have prevented, will afflict you more than you are aware of. I say
again, the lord direct you. But &c.

A.D. 1658.

In the posses-
sion of Wil-
liam Crom-
well, Esq;

Our address now is now almost moving. Wallis has not yet subscribed: we fear although
he do, 'twill scarce be hearty. We are sending with it colonel Abbott, lieutenant colonel
Nelson, major general's son, he being going for Holland, and Petty; the last whereof will
acquaint your lordship with my sense upon several things, and is one, unto whom your
lordship may safely communicate such things, as your leisure and indisposition will not
permit you to write yourself. We find by Mr. Standish (whose concerns I shall
mind) that our hopes of supply grow very faint. I see we must have patience till a parlia-
ment. I remain &c.

Marigny to Stouppé.

Francort, May the 16th 1658. [N. S.]

ALTHOUGH it be long since I writ to you, yet I will not doubt but that you have
still some friendship for me, as I have a great ambition to serve you; and this belief
maketh me to take the liberty to trouble you at present, and to give you a small com-
mission, which I believe you will very well perform. Having had my watch stole from me,
I pray bespeak me another at Monsieur Bouquet's, and let it be of the same bigness of that
which I had of him. Our electors here labour hard about the capitulation; there be alrea-
dy several of the articles regulated, and in all probability the election will be at the end of
this month. We say here, that the English and French will devour all Flanders this summer;
be not so cruel, leave some one corner for others to breath in. I am

Wholly your's.

Lockhart to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

Mardick, May 16th 1658.

AT my coming a shoare this morning I mett with a sad account of Marshall d'Au-
monts misfortune before Ostende. I know not whether he ought to be the more or
lesse pittied, because by all circumstances its evident, that he hath fallen into a pitt, which
he hath digged for himself. I cannot give your lordship a particular account of that
business: I find that the losse of men is not so considerable as that of reputation, tho'
that of men is too greatt; and I heare our English seamen have shared to deep in it, and
think it strange, that they shoud have ventored so much upon a design that his highnesse
was not acquainted with. A drum, that came this day from Dunkerk, assures, that the
mareshall is not wounded as was at first reported: the vice-admiralls account of all other
particulars will be more full then myne can be.

I find that our officers and soldiers heare are a little amazed at the businessse, and the
French yett more. I have told both, that they must put on resolutions of seeking a just
revenge. I heare the cowrt is come to Abbeville, and the army is in readynesse to march;
and therefore must begg that all things be hastened over so soone as is possible; and if his
highnesse would be pleased to command over these two half-regiments they would be of
great use and encouragement. The vice-admirall will certainly have so much pressed his
fleets being recruited with boatts, as I shall not need to urge it. I have sent a list of the
number

A D. 1658. number of the recruits come; they do not exceed 2079 men, and most of them are raw men. I have advysed the officers to beginn the exercysing of them to-morrow.

I hope your lordshipp hath sent order to your shippes in the straits to joyne with the French fleet, and will order major generall Morgann's comming over so soone as is possible; for I feare it will be necessary, that I make haste to court. It will also concerne his highnes to choose the commander in chiefe of theise forces; the French will be much discouraged, if it be any longer delayed. If my lord Falconberge be sent over, he must have some tyme to provyde a futable equipage; and their is not much tyme to spare him. The tents, mortar-pieces, and their granados are, I hope, aboard the vessels appointed to transport them before this. I shall during my stay heare omitt nothing that I can think will be of advantage to his highnes service. I have writt to the cardinal concerning his losse at Ostend, and have encowraged him to seek his revenge. I gott heare before any of the officers, that took leave last weeke. Sir John Cockram is just now arryved, and colonel Clerk is expected to-morrow. I am,

MY LORD,

Your most humble

and fathfull servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

The examination of John Watson, of West-Hoadly, in the county of Suffex, Gent. taken the 6th of May, 1658, before major generall William Goffe, one of his highness's justices of the peace for the city of Westminster, and liberties thereof.

Vol. lix.
P. 30.

THIS examinant confesseth and saith, that about the middle of March last, Mr. John Pickering of Cookefeeld, meeting with this examinant, asked him, if he heard the news of the king's, meaning Charles Stuart, coming with great forces very shortly; and asked this examinant, if the said Charles Stuart should come, what was to be done? unto which this examinant answered, he would for his part do nothing, nor could if he would; for he was old and lame. And then the said Pickering said, though the examinant could do nothing in person, yet it would be expected he should in contribution; but he saith he did deny to meddle any way, and wished him, the said Pickering, to do the like.

And further this examinant saith, he was told by the said Pickering, that Mr. Stapley and Mr. Hutchinson had commissions from the king, meaning Charles Stuart; and that he feared severity would be used against those, that did not in some measure assist. Unto which this examinant reply'd, he did believe all Charles Stuart's designs were known, and would be prevented.

And the examinant further saith, that he asking the said Pickering, whether Mr. Burrell of Cookefeeld, or any other Gentleman thereabouts, were acquainted with it; he answered, none that he knew; and that Burrell, as he had heard, was so wise as to procure himself to be nominated as one to be questioned by the state as an actor for Charles Stuart, colourably that he might be the better excused, if the king, meaning Charles Stuart, should come, for not acting for him really. And further this examinant saith not.

Taken and acknowledged before me
the day above written.

JOHN WATSON.

W. GOFFE.

The examination of captain Richard Lyndsey † of Bexted in Suffex, taken the 6th of May 1658: taken before major general William Goffe, one of his highness's justices of the peace for the city of Westminster, and the liberties thereof.

Vol. lix.
P. 31.

THIS examinant saith, that about the 20th of March last, one Mr. John Pickering of Cookefeeld in the county of Suffex, sent a messenger to this examinant to meet him at Marsfeeld (a mile off Buxted, the place where the examinant liveth) about some law bu-
sinesse; and accordingly this examinant did immediately meet the said Pickering at the sign of the Chequer in Marsfeeld, where being drinking of a pint of wine together, the said Pickering told this examinant, that he was afraid we should have troublesome times, and had some other strange confused discourse about the public affairs, which the examinant saith, he gave no great heed to, but well remembers that he replied, let come what will come, he was

† A counsellor of the Inner-Temple.

was resolved to live under this government of his highness the lord protector; for he had suffered much, and was in years, and was resolved to live peaceably: and thereupon they fell to other discourse concerning their private affairs. And being asked whether he had any discourse with the said Pickering at any other time about Charles Stuart's invading this nation, or any insurrection to be made thereupon in Suffex, or any of the adjacent countries, he saith, he never had any such discourse with the said Pickering, but what is abovementioned; and further this examinant saith not.

W. GOFFE.

RICHARD LYNDSEY.

The examination of John Pickering of Cookefeeld, in the county of Suffex, Gent. taken the 6th of May, 1658.

THIS examinant saith, that about the beginning of March last, Dr. Hutchinson of Cookefeeld came to this examinant's house in the said parish, and after he had done his private business, told the examinant, that Charles Stuart was purposed to come into the nation with eight thousand men, or some such number; unto which this examinant reply'd, he did not believe it, which is all the discourse, to this examinant's remembrance, that there passed between him and the said Hutchinson, about Charles Stuart's affairs, save only that since the discovery of the design, he told the said Hutchinson, that now he hoped he himself would be of his opinion, that it would not be possible for Charles Stuart to come into this nation, or words to that effect; and further saith not.

W. GOFFE.

JOHN PICKERING.

The examination of Justinian Barrow, taken upon oath the 6th of May, 1658, before major-general William Goffe, one of his highness's justices of the peace for the city of Westminster, and the liberties thereof.

THIS informant saith, that about two months since, he was solicited by one Robert Baxter, to engage in a party for the king (meaning Charles Stuart) who, he said, intended to come into England with forces from beyond the seas; and that the lord of Ormond was come over as an agent from the said Charles Stuart, and had been in London, and was come away again safely; which he said was told to him the said Baxter by one Mr. Kettleby of Hornescourt, in the County of Surrey. And that the said Kettleby had further told the said Baxter, that he would endeavour to help him to some command, as an officer among the forces, to be raised for the service of the said Charles Stuart; and did press the informant very earnestly to engage, saying, he would undertake to help him to be an officer, or what advance he could among that party. But the informant utterly refusing to engage, the said Baxter told him, that if he would come over into Surrey, he should see what entertainment he had; but the informant still refused. And further this informant saith, that being one time drinking in a house in Carter-lane, without Blackfriars-gate, the said Baxter shewed him the said Kettleby, and one Mr. Taylor, and one Basset, and said they were all agents for the king (meaning Charles Stuart) and would have had him have spoken with them; but the informant refused to speak with them at that time, but promised the said Baxter to make a journey to see him in Surrey, intending to make some further discovery of the business; but the informant being soon after arrested for debt, he hath not heard any thing more of these affairs; and further saith not.

W. GOFFE.

JUSTINIAN BARROW.

South. The information of William Edmunds of Farneborow in this county, butcher, taken upon oath before John Cole of Odiham in this county Esq; one of his highness's justice for the peace, the 6th day of May 1658.

THIS informant saith, that the 5th of this instant, May, he this deponent coming to the house of Mr. Finch, an inholder in the parish of Farneborow, that he there came into company to a stranger to him then unknown, but as this deponent hath heard, that he was one of the purveyors for the late king, and his name to be Mr. Hene.

That after some time the said Hene and this deponent had kept company together, he this deponent falling into discourse of the late intended insurrection, and particularly dis-

H h

coursing

A.D. 1658. courting with the said Hene of some persons engaged therein, as he had heard, who lived at a place called Compton in Southray, by name one Mr. Francis Mansel a merchant, who upon a search made for him by the soldiers, had made an escape from them: that hereupon the said Hene replied to this deponent, that they were honest men, that were to rise in that party to let in the king, in opposition to my lord protector; and that they that did oppose the said party were knaves; and that their cause, who were to rise, was right, and the others wrong, and contrary to law.

That there was for some time in this deponent's company, one William Browne of Frinley, and his son William Browne living in Farneborow; but knoweth not certainly whether they were in the room at the time of this discourse; for that the said Brownes, both father and son, came above an hour after he this deponent had been in company with the said Hene alone; and that the aforesaid Finch, master of the said inn, was not at home when this discourse was.

And this deponent further saith, that in the presence of the said William Browne junior, he this deponent told the said Hene, that had talked so much on the behalf of the said parties, that sure he had something about him that concerned them; and the occasion why he said so to him was, because he this deponent having formerly seen papers in his hands with the queen's name at the upper end of one of the said papers; whereupon the said Hene pulled out more papers, which this deponent desired he might see, but was denied it by the said Hene; and the said William Browne being then there, he the said Browne had sight of one of the papers, which he read, and said to the said Hene, you rogue, this is enough to hang you. And the said Browne tore the said paper in several pieces, and would not suffer this deponent to see it; that hereupon this deponent went and called the officer to apprehend the said Hene, and was reviled at by the said Browne, and called knave.

WILLIAM EDMUNDS.

The information of William Browne of Farneborow in this county, taken before me the 6th day of May 1658.

WHO saith, that this informant was in company with one Mr. Thomas Hene, and one William Edmunds; and this informant was also there upon the 5th of this instant, May, at the house of one John Finch in Farneborow; but saith, that all the time that he was in their company, there was not any discourse, nor one word spoken concerning the late insurrection, nor tending thereunto. But saith, that there were some papers pulled out by the said Thomas Hene in this informant's presence; and that he read some of the papers, one of them being a copy of verses written to the queen. That for the other papers he knows not what they were, nor can relate no part thereof; and confesseth, that he tore one of the said papers: but denies that he used any words at all unto the said Hene or any other, upon the tearing of the said papers; but says, that he called the said Edmund busy knave, when he caused the said Hene to be apprehended.

WILLIAM BROWNE.

The examination of Thomas Hene of Erith in the county of Kent Gent. taken before me at Odiham the 6th of May 1658.

THAT this examinant being sent for from the place of his abode, to come to London by my lady Victoria Uvedall, he this examinant came thither upon the 26th of April last past: that he this examinant was sent by the lady Uvedall after he came to London to the master of the rolles, and was by both of them employed to go to Wickam in this county; and that his business there was to make search with Mr. Jonathan Clark for an acquittance of 1500 l. or thereabouts, given by Sir John Heyden to Sir William Uvedall deceased, in discharge of so much money paid by Sir William for the king's use when he was treasurer. And this examinant saith, that he went out of London upon the 29th of April; that in his way back towards London, he came upon the 3d day of May at night to Farneborow, and lodged in the house of one John Finch. That he this examinant being fore with riding, he staid at the said Finch's Tuesday and Wednesday following. That upon Wednesday last, being the 5th of this instant, May, there came into the examinant's company a stranger, who, as this examinant now hears, is called by the name of Edmunds. Saith that he had no discourse with the said Edmunds, concerning any intended insurrection, or any persons lately apprehended, or to be apprehended by any directions from his highness and his council; and that he never heard of any thing that concerned that business. Denies that he this examinant ever shewed the said Edmunds or any other person any papers whatsoever: saith that this examinant was never any ****

Mr.

Mr. Downing, the English resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloc.

HONOURABLE SIR,

I Received yours by the last post, and have very little this weeke to returne you. The A.D. 1658.
 queene of Portugall did say the same to the French ambassador at Lisbon, to witt, that she
 knew that the last yeares Holland fleet was made by the Spaniard; but neither the French Vol. lix.
 ambassador nor myself can finde any reall ground for that report, though we have en- p. 49.
 deavoured theis 4 or 5 weekes to finde out the bottom of it. I doe verily beleeeve it to be
 a mistake; as concerning the report about my lord Falconberg. I doe beleeeve they had a
 designe upon him, and upon whomesoever, or what thing soever they have a designe, it is
 their custome presently to take the thing for effected, and thereupon to ground reports, with
 which they please themselves for a time. By the last post I gave you an account of a
 letter from the admiralty of Amsterdam to the States of Holland, concerning the condi-
 tion of the Portugall prise at Plymouth to the Portugeises, which, what credit it found,
 and with what effect, the inclosed resolution of the States of Holland will shew you. I
 could wish, with all my heart, that that busines were made an end of; and I hope by the
 next post, according to what is hinted to me in your last, to receive something from you
 to that end. I shall say no more of it, haveing formerly hinted my thoughts thereabout;
 but it will be an advantage to his highness, as well as reflexion elsewhere, to ground re-
 solutions of state, and especially of such a nature upon untruths; for so far as I perceive
 by yours, the said prise is not rendered to the Portugais. De Witt cunningly to
 divert the debate 263 158 67 155 259
 104 393 105 52 362 477 267 152 286 146 468 263 227 466 in the assembly of
 the States of Holland, concerning the present sending of their fleet
 120 132 287 39 106 147 140 282 339 55
 408 468 70 133 46 358 289 477 551, put the 532 upon the 121 134 287 41 106
 Memorial; Holland,
 147 339 55 the inclosed 379 384 441 199; for as they of 557 have very little
 war with Portugall, De Witt so little
 minde to the 487 500 551 so 263 502 150 hath very little minde, that 459 362
 a fleet left at home;
 147 150 358 15 48 358 289 should be 358 50 148 219 328 379 which yet must
 that warr very jealous eye upon you;
 be, if 467 487 should be prosecuted with vigour: they have a 152 41 441 69 40
 I Nieuport's
 12 365 524 41 169 42 523 510, yet I am confident, 71 had kept off 27 142
 going for England, Portugal prizes.
 314 339 55 305 547, had it not been for those 551 121 441 174 287. The States
 of Holland separated upon Thursday night last, and are gone to their severall houses,
 to advise about the employ of their fleet. Amsterdam would
 477 13 32 152 67 140 40 182 468 41 89 120 365 170 408 468 71 132 48
 not have it go to Portugal, little part
 358 289 566 501 395 147 323 70 147 314 477 551 or at most but a 362 147
 of them; that eye is more upon England and Sweden: and they
 358 422 408 468 101 468 71 132 42 171 43 366 384 135 43 523 547 207
 talk of making ready more ships.
 554 207 268 171 463 83 77 408 371 352 133 41 14 267 384 135 44 456
 United Provinces,
 142 and there is a commission dispatht towards those parts of the 154 393 149
 which are next Westphalia to
 279 122 443 155 339 28 287 493 213 42 391 160 287 148 121 319 362 16
 visit those garrisons,
 to 154 71 142 73 466 148 328 143 44 308 135 393 459 108 142 and to
 encrease them; K. Sweden
 44 108 29 135 44 16 144 40 468 101 for that it is said, that 536 hath demanded
 passage thro' that country,
 122 217 143 15 311 472 467 254 155 109 151 135 44 171 though I believe
 their state
 not the truth thereof, but such a report is enough. It's pittie to allarum 469 142
 but when to the purpose. Their militia is a miserable one,
 463 466 244 492 477 468 122 154 133 431 142 40 468 72 137 381 362
 most divided.
 475 13 346 14 381 140 286 179 111 390 and 385 267 154 336 279.
 The resident of Brandenburg tells me, that his master hath refused the Poles and
 Austrians passage over the river Oder, whereby they might fall into Pomerania, so that
 now all the talke is of falling upon the Swedes garrisons in Prusia, unless they they can
 otherwise incline that elector. The king of Hungary insists vehemently against the me-
 diation

A.D. 1658 diation of France, betweene the kings of Sweden and Poland; so that the king of Sweden is at a hard push, not knowing well how to refuse the mediation of France, which was accepted by him, both before the treaty between him and the king of Hun-

gary, and since; nor ^{d ar es he} 33 213 287 324 goe directly against the service of that king, with whome are therein joyned the ecclesiastiques of Poland. Monsieur Appleboom is not yet recovered of a feaverish cold, the general disease of the time; so that I can-

not by this post give you the result of any advice with him touching that affaire; ^{but} 244 certainly the lord protector is much concerned in

251 133 463 339 362 534 346 89 152 25 60 254 105 251 133 106 279 that affayre; ^{prejudice to him, if}

339 467 192 298 170 133 41; and it might be of greate ^{that peace should be concluded without him.} 121 132 42 70 154

267 251 477 326 70 49 467 427 141 328 82 33 231 254 106 26 370 34 ^{interest, if possible, to divide Poland from}

279 500 418 326 and must it not undoubtedly be his ^{House of Austria, and to turn} 339 466 134 287 149 70 the

48 431 141 144 334 358 477 267 155 71 263 553 306 468 544 207 477 150 ^{let} the K. Sweden rather into Germany,

155 123 390 468 536 437 468 135 339 477 55 286 371 393 then to 360 him be engaged against Dantzick,

326 231 42 106 308 311 32 14 310 260 104 145 174 335 75, which must ^{hazard} ^{this state;}

also necessarily 319 174 213 33 the engaging 469 141 463 466: and its certaine, ^{laicks of Poland} ^{peace.}

that the 355 335 76 287 408 553 have a very greate minde to 427 It is said, ^{Dantzick} ^{lord protector.}

that one from 260 110 151 174 73 31 80 will be speedily with 534 Upon reading the letter from this states-resident at Madrid in the States of Holland, wherein was declared the king of Spain's readyness to comply with their desire of liberty of fetching salt at Ponte Del Ree, but withall that he desired joyntly to carry on a treaty for a more strict allyance with this state, the States of Holland did order that justice be continued for obteyning the aforesaid liberty without makeing any reflexion, or taking any resolution concerning the states allyance. The election at Franckford meetes yet with difficulties and rubbs. It's said, that the elector of Saxony is sending for his prin-

cess thither; so that indeed never was a ^{fairer occasion} ^{for great action in Flanders.} 298 68 133 286 406 305 54 131 275 145 The French embass.

184 146 345 339 47 355 104 263 132 139 468 532 sayth, that he knowes not ^{nor} ^{what counsels will be taken, but}

in what condition Hesden is, 395 132 consequently 491 254 153 107 251 82 140 ^{that he will write}

503 231 464 106 244 467 324 503 159 441 466 as I desired. The prince of Conde's forces are held to be 7 or 8 thousand, and they are indeed the considerablest body they have in Flanders, or like to have this yeare, the leavyes of the ecclesiastiques going not forward; and it's said that there are some forces drawne into Antwerp by those of that citty, and very greate and universall are the discontents at the present government. The cavalry of Courtrey and Lisle are marcht, as also its beleevd that the rest will be speedily in the feild, to hinder their enemies as much as in them lyes. They of Antwerp are making up all the chaines in their streets, to be in readyness in case of danger. Heere is many, that talk very high against me for what I did the last weeke in relation to the two dukes, who are now upon record, and many wonder I could get such a resolution past against them, which was sent after them to Hounslor Dike, from whence they went upon Monday last. And its looked upon as a very great prejudice, both to Charles Stuart and the Spaniards, that such a flurr should have been put upon them. Charles Stuart hath about 12 or 13 hundred men and not more. It's said, that he intends Franckford to the Dyet, being invited thither by some princes of Germany. I am sorry, that you did not before give me notice of your minde,

^{I sent into Flanders should write directly to England;} that these that 69 141 42 106 147 339 477 48 355 106 34 286 138 140 328 ^{two of them}

83 35 160 441 466 267 134 278 150 362 339 477 547 for that 150 160 111 ^{are gone,} ^{how to send to them,}

408 468 102 213 41 314 390, and I know not 328 162 477 142 42 107 35 ^{would not} ^{consent; that I should write}

477 468 101 for that they 161 116 155 85 35 395 150 254 108 138 43 109 ^{to them;} ^{one of them}

149 467 72 142 328 85 36 161 441 466 477 468 102 but 114 390 408 468 100

got before the receipt of yours, hath order to
 100, who was not 316 233 468 134 278, 41 70 121 147 408 511 142 322 416 A.D. 1658:
 write to Mr. Lucas Luce.

35 286 47 161 441 466 477. Mr. 370 245 141 370 252 and I shall, as soon as
 order for the rest,
 possible, take the like 416 35 286, 305 468 133 287 148; and I shall, by the first
 two or three ciphers.

occasion of shipping, send you 148 161 117 416. 148 63 135 43 252 122 63 286
 Sir Marmaduke Langdale was also in England;

142. It is said, that 141 72 136 371 136 371 273 355 106 54 260; 358 483
 141 201 339 547; but this I have only by report; but for what I wrote you by my
 concerning O Neale,

last, 254 107 251, 134 107 339 54 115 390 199 42, it is very certaine; and I doe
 that hee is yet returned.

not yet heare, 467 324 346 171 289. 135 289 155 136 107 279. It shall be my
 settle you a good and sure intelligence in

constant endeavour, by little and little, to 142 289 358 510 15 314 407 207 144
 F I and er s.

157 136 45 339 466 83 362 311 108 251 339 50 82 207 286 142. I forgott;
 in my last, to give you an accompt, that Mynhere Beverning giveing me a visite, did
 earnestly desire a true picture of his highness, which he said he would take as a great
 favour: and since giveing him a visite, he tooke occasion to repeate the same discourse;
 ading, that notwithstanding the oath he had taken when he went into England, he thought

he might dispence with the taking such a thing as that is. I have again tendered the lord
 Nieupert his present; hee sayd hee would speake with his friends about it, before
 71 323 11 309 466 106

35 286 279 527; 327 122 133 287 41 104 146 324 450, 34 324 161 112 153
 hee would take it. De Witt is the

82 33 141 426 197 500 327 47 441 282 143 182: 72 149 324. 161 114 155
 only man against it.

82 36 464 71. 147 263 159 68 146 346 461 412 362 372 16 310 73 151. I
 finde nothing in your last concerning the conference betweene me and some of the depu-
 ties of the states generall, concerning the poore Protestants of Piedmont. I think it
 were not amiss, that as what they said to me was by word of mouth, so by word of
 mouth to lett them know something of his highness's readyness to do good to that
 people.

The expressions in yours concerning myselfe, are as much beyond my desert as my
 expectation. It shall be my endeavour to serve his highnesse and yourselfe, so far as in me
 lyes, and for my expences it's as I then wrote; and indeed my wife herselfe knows not
 what I have spent since my coming hither, I having returned hither moneys of my owne,
 which she knowes not of, nor thinke I it fitt to let her know. I am contented, and 1100 l.
per annum is an honourable mayntenance. I am quite out of money; and am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your very humble faithfull servant,

Hague, May 17. 58. [N. S.]

G. DOWNING.

*The information of John Overton, captain of the garison of Hull, commanding
 the castle, taken the 7th of May, 1658. upon oath, before Henry Scobell esq;
 one of his highness's justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex.*

THIS informant faith, that upon the 18th of February, 1657. Sir Henry Slingsby Vol. lix. p. 39.
 being then prisoner in the castle at Hull, under the custody of this informant, and this
 informant being in the said Sir Henry's chamber, the said Sir Henry Slingsby said to this
 informant, that he this informant might very much befriend him, and desired he would do
 so. He further said, that colonel Overton was engaged to bring six regiments to the king,
 (meaning Charles Stuart, as this informant understood him) and had engaged to enjoy what
 he had, and a pardon for what was done or by-past. And hereupon this informant asked
 him, if he were sure of it? to which he answered, that some, that were acting there, were
 both told and assured, that it was so; but colonel Overton failing, or being discovered,
 gave over: and he the said Sir Henry asked this informant, if this informant's men would
 stand by him, and particularized one Clerke, who this informant answered was right. And
 this informant further faith, that the said Sir Henry asked him this informant, what he
 thought of one hundred pounds to engage them to him? whereto this informant answered,
 they were never used to any such great gratuity: he further said, that he feared this
 informant would let in no men into the garison-side; but if he stayed in his command,
 he the said Sir Henry would say more.

A.D. 1658. And this informant further saith, that on the last of February, 1658. he being in the said Sir Henry Slingsby's company, he the said Sir Henry asked this informant, where the Sally-port was? This informant told him, about 20 yards north from the castle wall; whereupon the said Sir Henry said, that some prisoners privately intended to make their escape that way, but that this informant prevented them; and asked which way, or whereabouts, it enters into the castle; and asked him, if he could let forty men into the castle? and then he said it would be well, and that this informant should not want any money; and asked, how this informant knew the soldiers would stand by him? who replied, they were engaged to this informant by his supplying of their wants. To which the said Sir Henry said, he was glad of it; and asked which way, or how, he this informant could victual the castle. And further said, the king kept this design very close or secret, and that it was not known, whether he would land at Hull, Scarborough, or Portsmouth; and that so soon as he knew any thing, he would tell this informant, or let him know. And further saith, that duke Darcy inquired at Brussels, in what condition Hull and Scarborough were in.

And this informant further saith, that on the 3^d day of March, 1657. the said Sir Henry Slingsby asked this informant, whether he continued to command this company? who answered, he knew nothing to the contrary; to which the said Sir Henry replied, he was glad of it. And this informant telling the said Sir Henry Slingsby, that he wondered the said Sir Henry Slingsby would appear at Heflam-moore with so inconsiderable a party, unless many fail to appear, who were engaged; to which he answered, duke Darcy was coming with a good party, but stay'd so long, that all the rest were gone, and that we had then eleven troops in the country. And he said Sir Henry further said, he was glad he was here, (meaning the castle) and glad, that he was quit of his bonds; and asked, when the guns came from London.

And further this informant saith, that on the 6th of March, 1657. the said Sir Henry asked this informant, what news? and said, that Ned Chapman told his son Harry, that the townsmen were able at any time to deal with the soldiers, and invited his said son that day to dinner, and came over to the garison side with him, assuring his son, that the town was too strong for the garison; and that the said Sir Henry wondered much at the said Chapman's saying. And further he said, that the three block-houses could command the town, and that Sir John Hotham had no soldiers, when the town overpowered him; asking, how this informant could know any thing of a party in the town; and that he verily thought the said Ned Chapman was not for the soldiers: and then further said, he feared the troop would very much command the town.

* The northern word for ready.

And this informant saith, that on the 14th of March aforesaid, the said Sir Henry Slingsby being walking upon the top of the castle, this informant told him, that he heard Charles Stuart, his old master, was * fit to take sail with seven or eight thousand men, and wanted nothing but wind to fly with. He the said Sir Henry answered, the king kept his design more private than to have any know of it; and said, if it was so, he hoped this informant would make ready for him; and asked, if this informant were sure, that his men would stand by him? saying, there were some of them fellows, as Rose, and three or four more, that might hinder the rest, and that this informant might well stand upon his own guard for pay, and that the king must promise fair to all, that would assist him, and perform too; and if he should come that assize week, it would make a mighty stir and uproar all the country over; but for any thing he knew, he must go for Scotland.

And this informant also saith, that on the 23^d of March aforesaid, the said Sir Henry Slingsby being in this informant's chamber, he drew his chair near to him this informant, and said, that now this informant had a fit opportunity to entertain such men as would be right for him; to which this informant answered, he thought he could not get half his number. Whereupon Sir Henry said, he thought Mr. Watkinson would help him this informant to some, and that he might get John Horner to write to him; but this informant told him, there were few men in Holdernefs to be spared. He answered, that he the said Sir Henry would be glad, that he this informant would serve the king; this informant should not want any thing he could do for him, though he had no positive order to agree for any sum; but he had assurance, that any that assisted the king, when he first came to kiss his mother's earth, he would give them four or five thousand pounds, and that he had so much in bank ready, and that this informant deserved it as well as any other. And this informant asked, if he the said Sir Henry would give his own engagement for it? to which he answered, he had no order to be positive, but he would write for an order, if this informant would accept of it; and told this informant, that he desired him to go no further than major Waterhouse; and this informant asked the said Sir Henry, whether he would assure this informant, upon his honour, that he had engaged major Waterhouse to serve the king; to which he answered, he would not tell this informant that absolutely, but he would not desire this informant to go one jot further than the major, and said he would

would furnish this informant with moneys to raise men withal; and if the king should land at Headon, Fetty, or within two or three miles, that this informant would not shoot any great bullets at his men, as they landed, to gall them. And the said Sir Henry said, he would give this informant twenty pounds for raising forty men; which was as much as Sir William Vavasour did give. A.D. 1658.

And also this informant saith, that on the 1st day of April, 1658. the said Sir Henry Slingsby being in his own chamber, where this informant was, drew the chair, wherein he sat, near to this informant, and asked him, if he this informant did continue his resolution? whereupon this informant asked him, what resolution he the said Sir Henry desired this informant to take? whereto the said Sir Henry replied, to serve the king; and told this informant, that if he would accept of a commission, or a deputation for this command, he this informant should have it. And this informant would accept of a deputation for the command of the castle, if he would the next day give major Waterhouse a commission from the king to be governor of the castle and two block-houses; by virtue of which, Sir Henry would draw out a deputation for this informant to command the castle; and that this informant should not want money to engage the men to him; and that he had 100l. at Mr. Topham's, that he could command.

And this informant saith, that upon the 2^d of April last, the said Sir Henry Slingsby said before major Waterhouse and this informant, that he the said Sir Henry had a commission for the government of Hull, and that he was in great hopes the governor (meaning colonel Smith) would accept of it; and being asked, upon what grounds he thought so, he replied, upon some reasons best known to himself. And on the same day this informant saw the said Sir Henry Slingsby deliver a commission, written in parchment, to major Waterhouse, which these were herein written, and the arms of the last king of England herein and thereto prefixed.

CHARLES R.

CHARLES, by the grace of God, king of England, Scotland, Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. To our trusty and well-beloved major Ralph Waterhouse. We do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be governor of the castle and two block-houses near Hull, and to put such a garison of horse and foot therein, as you judge necessary for the preservation of the said places. Given at Bruges, 12th of March, 1657. And saith, that the commission now shewed him is the same commission which he saw the said Sir Henry deliver to the said major.

And this informant also saith, that the same night he this informant saw and heard the said Sir Henry Slingsby read a letter, which the said Sir Henry said was the king's own hand, and was from the said king to him the said Sir Henry Slingsby, containing some words of compliment, and desiring him to assist the bearer in taking up such commodities as would yield him the best profit; and that he did not doubt, ere long, to be in a condition to pay all his debts.

Taken and acknowledged, the 7th
of May, 1658. before me,
HEN. SCOBELL.

JO. OVERTON.

The information of major Ralph Waterhouse, taken upon oath this 7th day of May, 1658. before Henry Scobell esq; one of his highness's justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex.

THIS informant saith, that about December last Sir Henry Slingsby sent unto this informant, by one of his sons, a note written in a leaf of a table-book, containing these words; Put this out with your finger, and then tell me, if Robin Gardiner spoke not to you to assist the king in the place you are in; tell me this, and I will tell you strange things. My son hath engaged not to look into this, going or coming. I will be faithful to you. Upon the receipt of which note, this informant, according to his duty, did acquaint colonel Smith therewith, who commanded this informant immediately to go to Sir Henry Slingsby, and to make what discovery he could of any design the cavalier party were carrying on against his highness and garison of Hull. And accordingly this informant went to the said Sir Henry, and as soon as this informant came into the room, he said, Sir Henry demanded, whether Mr. Gardiner had not endeavoured lately to engage this informant to serve the king in the place he this informant was in? to which this informant answered, that he had heard Gardiner say something in a ranting manner, but not to much purpose; and then the said Sir Henry said, that it was much taken notice of, that he had been much slighted by the party, that he this informant served; but told this informant,

A.D. 1651. informant, that however others might disesteem him, they knew not a person more fit and able to serve them than this informant, in all respects; telling this informant, he heard this informant's soldiers were very much his servants, and very obedient to him, and that he this informant might do what he pleased with them; and that if he this informant would secure the south-house for the king, (meaning Charles Stuart) they would send this informant fifty or an hundred men, or thereabouts, which should lie as it were about Paul's, and should come in to this informant's assistance in a dark night: and in case this informant did comply, he did not doubt but they should shortly be masters of the town. To which this informant replied, that he thought it would be to little purpose to attempt the thing, unless they had a greater force; whereto Sir Henry answered, that they were assured of a very considerable force in a very short time, that would be able to besiege the town, had they any place of security to retire unto; telling this informant, if they had but this garison, (meaning Hull) they should think a great part of their work done. And the said Sir Henry likewise told this informant, that they had a very considerable bank of money for the carrying on of their work, out of which there might be a considerable sum taken, and not missed; and that within a little while this informant should know more: to which this informant answered, that formerly a little money might do, but now that could not be, there being a vigilant person in the place: whereunto the said Sir Henry replied, But that opportunity was missed or lost; and used many other expressions of confidence of having a greater force for their king; and so at that present the discourse broke off.

And this informant saith, that about a week after, he the said Sir Henry Slingsby sent another note by his son, written in the same manner, and in these words, viz. If the match go on, the gentleman will give a portion suitable to his estate, though it be three hundred a year at sixteen years purchase. Trust not him that was here, nor any such. And that immediately after this informant received this note, he acquainted colonel Smith with it, who gave him the said order as before; upon which this informant repaired to Sir Henry Slingsby, and discoursing upon the former business of the south-house, he the said Sir Henry told this informant, they would supply him this informant with men from sea; and that in case this garison were in the king's hands, it would put the whole country into such a distraction, that they should thereby accomplish their ends; and did at that time promise this informant, in consideration of his securing the south-house for the king, that he this informant should have five thousand pounds to be secured him by land, or paid in money here or elsewhere. And this informant replying, it was not money he look'd for, or words to that effect; at that time they ended their discourse, and parted.

And this informant further saith, that about ten days after, Sir Henry Slingsby sent this informant another note by his son, written as the former, in these words, If the governor send for me, I will give bond for my peaceable living. Give me a piece, and I will give you twenty for it, if I do not procure you a commission for the government of the south block-house, under hand and seal, from beyond the seas, and in fourteen days, upon receipt of the note. And this informant applying himself to colonel Smith, he gave him this informant the same order as formerly. And thereupon this informant went to Sir Henry Slingsby, who after some other discourse said to this informant, would he give him five pounds, he would give this informant one hundred, if he had not a commission for this informant in fourteen days after the post-day, that he should name or appoint. And this informant demanding of him the said Sir Henry, from whence those forces he had mentioned should come, he the said Sir Henry answered, that the king of Spain would furnish the king with men, had they any town or fort, or place of security to land them at, but thought it not safe otherwise to land them in an open country: and further said, that the duke of York, in the head of seven or eight thousand men, had told this informant, they would supply him with men, for enabling him this informant to carry on what they had debated on before; and at that time they parted.

And this informant further saith, that being with the said Sir Henry Slingsby, on the 3^d day of February last, by order of colonel Smith, to make what further discovery he could of this business; he the said Sir Henry told this informant, that this informant should have a commission, and that nothing should be acted concerning any of their affairs, but that he this informant should have first knowledge of it. And this informant telling him, that he this informant desired to be commanded by him the said Sir Henry, he the said Sir Henry told this informant, that he should have a commission to command the three houses. And this informant asking him, how he could get the commission in so short a time, he the said Sir Henry replied, that he had a way of sending for it with safety, but would not discover it to this informant. And this informant demanding of the said Sir Henry, whether he had acquainted any other with the business, the said Sir Henry answered, that some had thought, that Jeremiah Smith was the fittest person they could think of at present to be employed in the business. And this informant saith, that on the 7th of March last, he this informant received from the hands of the said Sir Henry Slingsby

Slingsby a letter directed to this same Sir Henry Slingsby then at York, which he desired A.D. 1658. this informant to deliver, which was in these words, viz.

Harry, concerning two men, which are of the jury, I would not have you fail to speak with your friend about them, that they may not fail to be at the assizes; and, if it be possible, let him speak with the rest of the twelve; for it concerns your friend's business very much. You had need of an expositor; therefore let the lawyer see this letter, and commend me to him. I rest

Your loving father,

HEN. SLINGSBY.

March 22. When he hath seen it, burn the letter. Major Waterhouse is pleased to deliver this letter to you.

And this informant further saith, that on the 27th of March last, this informant being then in discourse with Sir Henry Slingsby, amongst much other talk he told this informant, that he the said Sir Henry had promised captain Overton to raise forty men; and that there had been with him the said Sir Henry, two or three days before, one Smith of Cawood, and had engaged to send in two men; and that he had offered to come himself to serve as a soldier in this informant's company. And this informant saith, that on the last day of March, the said Sir Henry Slingsby told this informant, in discourse between them, he the said Sir Henry had a commission by him; and that he would not only lend captain Overton money, but give it him towards raising men; and that if this informant would disburse money for buying provisions for storing the south block-house, he would give this informant his bond to repay the money, or else deliver this informant a commission from the king; and that he would speak to captain Overton, to know whether he would accept of a deputation to command the castle, or that he would accept a commission. And further this informant saith, that on the 1st of April last, the said Sir Henry told this informant, there was one Andrew, a tenant of the said Sir Henry's, who had promised to raise fifty or sixty men, if occasion were; and that the said Andrew told him, that he sent four horses to Sir Marmaduke Langdale. And speaking of the governor, colonel Smith, the said Sir Henry had a commission for him, and was in good hopes, that he would accept it; and he then again told this informant, he would help captain Overton to money to lay in provisions. And further this informant saith, that upon the 2^d day of April last, captain Overton and this informant being with Sir Henry Slingsby, amongst other discourses between them, he the said Sir Henry Slingsby said he had a commission for the governor, which he hoped he would accept; and further said, he hoped he need not trouble himself, for others would do it. And this informant asking him, what reason he had to imagine any such thing, he said it was for some reasons best known to himself. And the said Sir Henry Slingsby did at that time deliver a commission from Charles Stuart unto this informant, which is the very same commission now shewed to this informant; on the back whereof this informant hath endors'd his name. And the same night the said Sir Henry Slingsby did read to the said captain Overton, and this informant, a letter, which he said was the king's (meaning Charles Stuart's) own hand, beginning thus, I can never be enough sensible of your favour to me, or words to that effect; and the contents thereof was little more than compliments, save that he desired him to assist the bearer in taking up such commodities as would yield him the best profit; and that he did not doubt, ere long, to be in a condition to pay all his debts.

Taken and acknowledged, this 7th
of May, 1658. before me,
HEN. SCOBELL.

RA. WATERHOUSE.

Lockhart to secretary Thurloe.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Mardick, May 7. 1658.

I Have little to add to what I said yesterday, save that the French army will march very suddenly, and I feare sooner then we shall be reddey heare. I learnt this by a letter from Mr. Tellier to the king's lieutenant heare, which arryved this morning; and therefore I must beseech your lordshipp to hasten over the rest of the recruits, with all other things contained in the French ambassador's list. And againe, I make bold to presse your lordship's mooving his highnes, to send over theise two half regiments, that are in Kent. I find not one minister heare, and out of charity have sent for my chaplaine from Calais: the foldiers need much to be both dehorted from evill, and exhorted to good. If you will send over three ministers, they may very well serve the six regiments; and I engage myself

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to

A.D. 1658. to procure them 180 *lib. sterl. per annum* a-piece, which, I think, is encouragement enoff to any honest man, who hath zeale for his master's service, or the propagation of his gospel. The Popish priests, who go a begging to vent their errors, will ryse upp in judgment against our ministers, who cannot be yett perswaded, even upon reasonable terms, to preach the gladd tydings of salvatione to their poor countrimen, who have som longings after the ordinances of God. I beg pardon for this trouble; and am,

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Your most humble, fathfull and obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

Lockhart to *secretary* Thurloe.

Camp, May 8th, 1658:

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

UPON thursday last, towards the close of the evening, the enemy sallied out upon the point of our trench with all their horse, amounting to 43 troupes in six squadrons, which made a body of 700, as the prisoners then tooke assert. These horse were supported with two battalions of foot, and intended to have passed at a little opening we had left in our trench, in order to the drawing of a line of communication betwixt our approach and that of the trench. They were very vigorously repulsed, when they first offered to force their passage; and finding that station too hott for them, they went up towards the point of the trench, and passed where some ground was not broken, and so thought to have scoured the backside of our trench; but they no sooner offered that way, but the two battalions in the trenches were ordered to quitt their posts, and to face them in the plaine feild, which they did with a great shout, encouraging one another: and at the same time the reserve, commanded by lieutenant-collonel Haynes, marched downe from a high downe, which covers the entry of our trench; so that all the 14 companies, that were in the aproach, were in battle, ready to relieve the enemy; and our reserves of horse coming up at the same time, the dispute did not last long: the horse did execution upon them in their retreat, till they entred the barriers or scrupisons upon their counterscarpe. This action was performed in the face of all the canon and musqueteers, that were upon that part of the walls or outworks; and certainly both the officers and soldiers of our body did as much as could be expected from men, whom God had enabled, not only to see what their present duty was, but also to performe it exactly. I knowe his highness will not take it ill, that I have bin larger in this account then needed; the account passeth for a handsome one in the report of the French, who are not over-apt to flatter us; and the enemy have bin so well satisfied with the supper they then gott, that hitherto they have not expressed any appetite for a breakfast, or any other meale of that nature. Sir Bryce Cockran comanded the 19 companyes: I had occasion to be near him, and a witness to the truth of what I have related; and sent off next morneing at lest a 120 wounded men; the number of the killed was not great; but I know many of the wounded will dye. Their was none of the officers, above the quality of a lieutenant, killed or wounded.

WILLIAM LOCKHART.

Vice-admiral Goodsonn to *secretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol.lix. p.51.

I Have herewith sent a more exact account of the late transaction at this place. Yesterday I received a letter by a messenger from marshall D'Aumont, giving me to understand, that he is endeavouring the release of our seamen; but I take it for a French complement, in that I have cause to believe, that he hath at present neither men nor money to give in exchange; one of which must bee. I writt in my last to the commissioners of the admiralty, requesting to know, whether I might not endeavour their release upon my parole for giving their equalls in exchange; which I humbly begg may be taken into consideration. I am informed, that the enemies men of war are furnished with a greate part of their men from Fleishling, and that there, and at other portes in Holland, the goods and prisoners they bring in with them, are put on board Holland vessells, and carried for Antwerpe, and soe through the land of Oastend and Dunkirk. There are diverse prisoners at Oastend, that have bin brought that way: this I have from one of their owne men, native of Dunkirke, who hath forsaken them, and entered himselfe in one of your vessells of war here: he hath also further related, that a small Ostender went out of Fleishling a few daies since,

since, and carried 20 of the men of that place with her; which abuses, I hope, will be A.D. 1658. taken into serious consideration. The shippes here with mee are most of them very foule, and our victualls exhausted, and the supply thereof ordered hither, not as yet arrived; which is all the trouble of

Your Honour's very humble servant,

Speaker, off Ostend, 8th
of May, 1658.

WILLIAM GOODSONN.

Captain H. Smith to the protector.

May it please your HIGHNES,

I Have enclosed sent your highnes the examination of George Thompson, lieutenant to Vol.lix. p.55; major Waterhouse, concerning Sir Henry Slingsby's designe; wherein hee hath not carryed himselfe well nor honestly, haveing had private discourse severall times with Sir Henry concerning that busynes; but did not discover any thing of it to mee, till I drew it from him, haveing some other account of his carriage by others. Hee hath of late frequented the company of Sir Henry Slingsby's sonn very much, and such as are disaffected to your highnes. Supposeing that he was able to discover something more then others from Sir Henry and the cavaliers in this place, I did endeavour to make use of him for that purpose, but did not find him forward in that worke. I have sent him up to London, supposeing that his evidence may be of some use against Sir Henry. I have also sent your highnes the examination of three other persons, whom I have in custody here, who are fitt instruments for so wicked a designe. I tooke boldnes formerly to present your highnes with a paper I received from captain Overton, concerning some unhandsome expressions delivered by Mr. Stapleton to Sir Henry Slingsby; of which the captain is able to give your highnes a more full account: which is all I shall trouble your highnes with at present; but to crave leave to subscribe my selfe

Your HIGHNES

Most humble and faithfull servant,

Hull, May 8. 1658.

HEN. SMITH.

Lockhart to secretary Thurloe.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Mardick, May $\frac{12}{20}$. 1658.

SINCE my last, their haith arryved from Plimmoth towards 270 more recruitts. I Vol.lix. p.57. hope all that will need to compleat the number of 3000, will be heare very speedily. Their came some granado shells and baveens yesternight: those who brought them assure us the rest were embarking. They cannot be heare too soone, for I am in howerly expectation to heare news of the approach of the French army. I need presse the hastning over the generall and major-generall of these forces upon no other account then that of the interest of your own affairs. I have sent Mr. Noell ane account of the money received for the provisions last year, and must begg, that he may have order to pay in the surplus of what will be resting me in arreare before the 1st of August last. He will give your lordshipp ane account of both. We have not heare one bitt of coals: the soldiers cannot be restrained from burning the deale boards, that are in their howses: to send them a few coals will save his highnes treble their pryce in boards. Their came a shipp with coals heare two dayes before me; but finding their was no reddy money for him, he stole away in the night. I forgott to give your lordshipp the copy of ane arrest I obtained, towching the affair of Blay. I cawfed print at Paris, and it will not be amisse, that the same be done in England, to the end all merchants may take notice of their priviledge. Don John is expected at Donkerk upon the $\frac{14}{24}$. instant. I shall continue to pray, that the of the two regiments, that are in Kent, may be sent over, and that as soone as is possible. I have had no newes from the court since their comming to Montruill: I heare they are expected at Calais once this week; and therefore shall once more begg, that all things may be hastened over. I am,

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Your most humble, fathfull,

and obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

My

A.D. 1658.

MY LORD,

The officers heare have no power to punish offenders with death, which occasioneth many disorders. I leave Mr. Swift at court, to the end he may advertise your lordshipp of all its motions, which I hope he is able to perform carefully.

May 11th, 1658.

An accompt what moneys have been weekly paid into the receipt of his highness's exchequer, arising by fines, for buildings upon new foundations, from the 9th day of March, 1657. inclusive, (on which day a committee of his highness's privy councill began to dispose of the said monyes) till the 7th day of Aprill following inclusive, being the last day the said committee disposed thereof, viz.

In the possession of G. Duckett esq;

Within the weeke ended, {

March 13. 1657. -----	1157	
March 20. 1657. -----	651	
March 27. 1658. -----	1323	
Aprill 3. 1658. -----	1214	4345

There have been paid in of the said moneys since the said 7th Aprill to the 8th of May, 1658. inclusive, viz.

Within the weeke ended, {

Aprill 10. 1658. -----	1189	
Aprill 17. 1658. -----	390	
Aprill 24. 1658. -----	1196	
May 1. 1658. -----	1277	5
May 8. 1658. -----	537	4589 5

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

MY LORD,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

I Perceive by your lordship's, that the way discoursed of here for some present supply of money will in noe sort accommodate your occasions, nor be any releife at all; but that you had rather expect a parliamentary supply, then be put to those shifts. I cannot say, that you take a wronge measure, and am very glad, that there is soe much as a possibility for your excellency to keepe the cart upon the wheelles, untill the parliament comes. However, if any meanes yet can be found to raise any money for you, it shall not be neglected.

I wrott your excellency by the last, what was become of mareshall D'Aumont's designe. The enclosed will shew the issue thereof more at large, which is the first tyme wee here knew the ground of this undertaking; and I beleive it is the first of this kinde, which soe great a souldier as D'Aumont is esteemed to be ever engaged in. The very same designe was offered to his highnes by the same persons neare a yeare agoe; but it was thought here ridiculous and impracticable. The greatest evill is the weaknes of Goodson, to afford them boates and men to land his men, without any order hence.

Wee expect the French armye upon the coast very shortly, being already within a few legues thereof.

Our owne affaires here stand as they did by my last, without any alteration. I begge your excellency's pardon for this hasty scribble; and am

Your EXCELLENCYE'S

Most humble and faithfull servant,

Whitehall, 11. May, 1658.

JO. THURLOE.

H. Cromwell

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary* Thurloe.

12 May 1658.

I AM not at all pleased, that Dr. H. should be so officious as to trouble you with A.D. 1658. such a piece of incoherence, as one single subordinate action must needs appear to you to be. I doubt not, but he might mean well in it; but for him to get a paper from me under colour of his own perusal, in order to the management of the matter to which it related, and to dispose of it in another way, I must say was not very fair. But the thing is the more qualified, when I consider into whose hands it fell; for I am confident, you will use it so, as not to give occasion to any to think, that I am put to that streight, that I must *numerare pecus*. I confess the general drift I aimed at, and the several means to that end taken altogether, might have been worth your knowledge, so far as to have induced you to give your opinion thereupon, which, I must needs say, I value in any concernment of mine.

I suppose the subscriptions of the army here, ere this time, are with you. I do every day receive others from the English inhabitants of the several parts of this nation. When they are all come together, I shall transmit them over, to the end you may make such use of them, as you shall think fit. I have also subscriptions from most of the ministers of this nation. I am also told, that the Scotch ministers are thinking upon something of the same nature. I am,

Your &c.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

12 May 1658.

HERE is a messenger on purpose from col. Roger Mofson, of Mofson, in Denbighshire, by whom I am informed, that col. Mofson is secured, together with such other persons in those parts, as have been officers in the late war against the parliament. In the possession of William Cromwell, Esq;

This gentleman is a person, from whom I have received many civilities in my voyages for and from Ireland, and one who hath often declared to me, that he thought it was his duty to submit chearfully to the present government, and that he was resolved never to act against it, but to follow his private affairs, and mind the improvement of his estate, and discharge himself, as became a good subject, to his highness. I will not undertake to say, he hath kept his word; or that any other obligation lies on him to keep it, more than that of gentleman and honour: yet, nevertheless, if you have no particular matter against his person, but that he is taken only within the compass of a general rule, I would mediate so far in his behalf, as to desire you to take the best opportunity you can to get him enlarged, he being willing to give what security shall he desired for his good deportment. I remain,

Your &c.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to general* Fleetwood.

DEAR BROTHER,

12 May 1658.

I Perceive by your last (wherein you express, that we have design'd to alter the ways of the minister's maintainance, &c.) that you have been fully and particularly informed of that affair. I hope (that to bring things into their proper and legal channel, and thereby to gratify the greater number both of good ministers and other persons) to make way for the encouragment of more ministers to come over into this land, which doth so much want them, little more than a third part thereof being as yet supplied; and altho' it be so, the maintenance set apart for them as it is now managed falling short 2 or 3000 l. even to pay this quarterly salary to those upon the place; and it being impossible to improve the maintenance any other way than by putting them that are free to receive tythes in kind upon their tythes, and making other provision for those, who conscientiously scruple that way of maintenance, altho' they are contented, that the state be their stewards to set, let, and gather the profits, and themselves receive the very specifical money, which ariseth out tythes, instead of tythes in specie, which all of them have done ever since that revenue hath been put into a distinct treasury; for so it hath been now above these 12 months: I say, I hope upon these and many other considerations, it will not be lookt upon as an evil design,

A.D. 1658. design, thus to settle the ministers, having regard as aforesaid to those that do soberly, and not wantonly, scruple that way. I wish as fair a way lay open for answering the necessities of the state, as this will those of the church.

Mr. Downing, resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloc.

HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. lix.
p. 67.

I Receiv'd none from you this last weeke; and by mine from my wife, I understand that she had received none from me that post, I should be troubled, if the letters of that post to you should have miscarried, in which were some things of consequence, and, among others, a resolution of the States of Holland, commanding the two Dukes of Yorke and Gloucester out of this country.

Wee have noe newes yet of the arrival of the Portugall ambassador, but are in dayly expectation of him, as you will perceive by an inclosed memoriall of the French ambassador. However, the States of Holland have offered it to the States Generall, as their advice, that about six men of war be employ'd in the narrow, and to looke after Biscayners, about eight for the Streights, and ten for Portugall, the rest to remaine here for the present, to be made use of as occasion. And ord **** for fitting out those, who are not ready **** of Holland, are separated not to meet again **** upon accompt of the Portugall ambassador's arrivall. Yesternight my lord Nieupoort came to me from the States General, to know whether I had any answer concerning the Portugall prizes, and acquainted me with a letter to them from the admiralty of Amsterdam, and the resolution of the States of Holland thereupon. You have already an accompt. I told him that I had no letters this last post; but that by what I had by the post before, I did suppose I should have received something this post concerning them. I wish with all my heart, something were done in that business. And haveing so often told them, that some answer would come, and none coming, I know not what more to say to them; but I hope by the next post, to have something from you about them. My lord Nieupoort is

hastning to make ready to go for England, ^{w h i c h h a d i t n o} 158 325 25 60 319 32 67 145 395
t been for this Portugal bu f i n e s, I h a d h i n d e r e d.
146 232 305 469 551 242 140 68 390 140, 70 319 33 325 106 34 286 279.
His ma in bu f in es is to the ma ri ne t r
327 371 339 242 141 339 287 346 477 **** 62 468 271 441 390 147 132
e a ty; the y t h i n k that the y o b t e i n m o r e
40 11 475; 468 169 147 325 104 74 467 468 170 401 466 339 384 133 41
upon the p l a c e from you the n by a ny instructions you will give to
523 468 120 355 251 306 510 468 105 239 12 393 343 510 503 313 477
me.

379. Mynheer Mornoe, and three other deputies of the town of Trevere in Zeeland, came th'other day to me, in the name of that town, to desire my intercession for the continuation of the Scotch staple at that town, and to let me know, that there were two Scotch men, the one named Robert Anderson, and th'other Andrew Sheene, which are endeavouring the removall of the said staple to Rotterdam; from whence the English merchant-adventurers had lately removed themselves for the evill treatement they found there, and the place which doth so stoutly interest themselves for Vandieft. I have promised the deputyes my assistance, and that I doubted not, but that his highness would be very ready in this particular to testify his good will towards them. I cannot think, that these Scotchmen have any authority from his highness.

Yesterday also the deputy of Dantzick was with me to let me know, that that city had ordered him to transport himselfe to London, earnestly to beg his highness's favour and mediation in behalf thereof, that they may be served in their privileges, and remain in the same condition as formerly, and that the lord Nieupoort should have instructions to the like effect; and therefore that his **** is to cross the Sea with him.

There are two English prizes brought into the Texell by a small Ostender; there is a ship ca l l e d the Ha m b o r o u g h, or the Ha m b o
456 245 81 83 279 468 319 80 241 443 152 54 61, 416 468 319 90 18 416
o u g h A r m e s, f q u a r e f t e r
111 153 54 61 213 100 287 of about 300 tuns 138 126 155 213 40 140 466 133
ne; l o a d i n g with pi t c h and t a r r,
390; which is 365 12 267 105 54 500 429 147 26 61 207 463 133 136, and
from Amster. for Me f f i n a i n S i c i l i a, f
such like things 306 566 305 379 141 143 339 14 339 141 71 252 362 14, to 141
u p p l y the Span i f h f r e e b o o t e r s
154 121 123 362 468 550 72 142 62 46 132 40 42 241 113 466 134 141. This is
certaine;

certaine; and I shall hereafter give you a more particular accompt concerning it. It is said, A.D. 1568.

the la dy S ta n h op hath a p af s e to go to
that 468 355 267 141 463 105 61 414 322 14 120 217 141 41 477 314 477
England, h er mo the r be in g la te ly de a d;

547, 62 286 384 468 133 231 339 55 355 466 362 263 13 35; which I doe little
f he is pr e v y to all the la te

wonder at, for I am sure that 141 324 346 121 44 153 169 477 199 468 355 466
p lo t t. O Ne al e h er house w

121 265 147 149. 113 390 199 41 was at 62 286 329 all the last winter, and 160
e n t for England:

41 105 106 directly from thence 305 547: and though I did use some meanes to that
him; and the princefs royal her

end, yet I would discover nothing concerning 326; 207 468 570 is now gone to 62 286
l l e n, j o u r n

*** 75 81 84 41 105, which will be a good preparation for **** 71 113 154 133 106
y. The r e is o ne L e e of Eff ex Englnd.

170. 468 133 42 346 114 390 82 41 44 408 2 **** 294 that is now going for 547.
He was with me for a pass, but I refused him. He said he would take his *** that although

its true, that he was once secured *** suspition, yet that nothing could be proved against him
*** by the meanes of your lady he obteyned his liberty: hereupon I gave him a word or

two to yourself *** a manner as I believe he would make noe *** he pressed earnestly to have
f in ce I under f

had it in form *** that I would by noe meanes consent unto 140 339 251 69 519 141
ta n d that for ce r ta in he f ho u d ha v e go ne

463 105 33 467 305 251 133 463 339 324 141 328 84 34 319 154 41 314 390
for England d u ri n g the la te p lo t t, and o ne co

305 547 36 154 441 106 55 468 355 466 120 365 147 150 207 113 390 254
lo ne l J er v as Ho l l is f ho l d have gone as his

365 390 82 70 286 154 217 328 82 86 346 142 328 83 34 323 316 217 327
f er v an t.

141 286 154 205 150.
The lo r d Di g by Ar mi g

468 365 132 37 267 55 239 was also in England, and is returned. 213 381 54
er this to w ne

286, is now in 469 477 160 390 and it is said, that he hath gott very well by his voy-
Ma r f in is r et u r n ed to

age by presents given him. 371 133 141 339 346 134 289 155 135 105 279 477
Bruxels from F rank for t with af f u r an ce of C. St. w e l

585 306 46 438 305 148 500 217 141 154 133 205 251 408 572 161 42 83
come the r e.

255 468 134 42. So that it is supposed, that he will speedily be going thither. I heare
O Ne al e or La n g da le.

noe newes yet of the returne of 114 390 199 41 416 355 106 55 260 358.
The r e is o ne co lo ne l B la c k w e l of To um o

468 131 39 346 112 390 254 365 390 81 18 355 25 14 158 40 83 408 477 518 113
u ne in I r e la n d me, p ri v

154 **** 133 42 355 106 34 that came to 370, **** that one was 122 441 155
y to all that Ormond did in England, lo d g ed with him at Amsterdam p ri va

172 147 *** 268 339 547, 365 36 56 279 500 3 *** and that he 123 441 514
te ly go t co pi es of his p a pe r s and a

466 362 314 148 254 429 287 408 327 123 14 426 134 141 207 desires 16
p af s and mo ny to carry him to you, di f co v er

121 217 145 207 384 393 477 249 326 477 510, and that he will 267 142 254 155 286
all he know es;

199 324 353 287; the man is altogether a stranger to me, and therefore I know not what
to say of him, or what weight to put upon what he sayth; but desire your directions.

I p ra y lo o k for letter s from Bruxels, di r ec t ed
69 120 437 171 365 113 77 305 361 143 306 585 267 136 278 148 279

T ho m as P la m p in a l a Ro f e b
A Monsieur 148 328 101 217 123 355 101 124 339 15 85 16 443 142 43 22

la n c h a B r ed f t r e a t
355 108 29 64 16 22 135 279 142 150 136 43 16 151 Londre: and by the first

ship s you cy p h er s.
456 142 510 shall receive 252 124 63 286 144. If I had any knowledge of the French

intentions against Ostend, I should in all probability have hindered that disafter; for
that I had a very particular and timely accompt of the march of those extraordinary

Spanish **** that place. It seems Don John had notice of the **** first. The dif-
ference continues very greate and the cityzens of Antwerp, by reason of the greate

somes of money he would have from them. The 18th instant Don John gave orders to
all the Spanish horse to march towards Cambrey, Dowey, Tournay, and those parts,

to be in readyness; and their whole army is beginning to leave their quarters: and
having

A.D. 1658. having furnished such places as are necessary, they will have not many foote to spare to make them capable to be even upon the defensive.

Having spoke much of surprizing St. Venant. I am at a greate straight truly, and goe upon tickett for want of mony; but shall try no more, being confident to receive authority for returning mony by the next, or bills of exchange; and I pray, that you will be pleased to take care that I may have an order to charge my allowance on Mr. Noell, as it grows due for the future, monthly; that I may not be so troublesome to you in my letters hereafter.

It was most fitt, that as I wrote in my last, I had something to say to the commissioners of the states general, who came to me about the protestants of Piedmont. And am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your most faithfull

humble servant,

Hague, May 24. 58. [N.S.]

G. DOWNING.

the French ambassador about Hesden,

I have spoken with 468 532 182 324 139 33 339, ** he saith that he is possitively of opinion, that 468 ** not 477 149 67 145 151 271 233. 324 140 ** 110, and that he beleeves that 324 503 395 149: and that he would againe write at large to that purpose; and he saith, which is also most true, that the great 328 121 287 of all the 47 441 282 143 408 468 545 346 467 542 503 231 141 70 279 311 467 p la ce. 121 355 251.

Discourseing at large with the deputy of Dantzick about the affaires of Poland, he said that the king of Poland had reason to be carefull of offending the king of Hungary, who had done so much for him; but especially, because he is not sure (as he said) of the intentions of the king of Sweden to peace with him; and that he should be in a desperate condition if he should have the Muscovites and Swede upon his back, and lose the assistance of Hungary: but that if the king of Sweden were come to this side the water, and that the king of Poland did know upon what terms the king of Sweden would be content to quitt Prussia, that then he verily beleaved the king of **** would give little care further to the difficulties the king **** makes against the acceptation of the mediation of France, **** of that kind. Monsieur Aplebom is not yet in a condition.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Samedi la 18 May, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lix.
P. 53.

CEUX Zutphen avont escrit pour plus de garrison, et reparation de leurs remparts. Le vice-admirall Pieter Floris pleint, que à Amsterdam on ne luy veut pas donner part du butin du sucre confisqué. Le Sieur Beuningen escrit derechef pour sa permission de revenir, qu'on veuille pour cest effect y faire venir un vaisseau de guerre. Il y a ou aura du bruit pour la question (meüe à l'occasion du proces de Tins) si des sentences du Conseil d'Etat il y a appel. Ceux de Hollande veulent encore, que Beuningen demeure quelque temps a Coppenhage. Les Estats de Hollande se separeroient ce soir.

Lundy 20 Dito.

Il y a eu un grand avis du conseil d'Etat touchant l'appel, que demande Tins. La question n'est pas propenement touchant Tins; mais s'il y a appel des sentences du conseil. Pour la negative sont le conseil meme, et pour tout le Sieur Beverning; et en Hollande le rael pensionnaire avec les siens; qui estudient a augmenter l'autorité de la Hollande dans ledit conseil, ou le sieur Beverning a la direction, avec trois de Hollande: attirants a eux aussy le sieur Vander Hooge; et par ainsy la plus part du...ayants, pluralité. Pour l'affirmative sont tous, qui ne desirent pas, que le conseil soit aggrandy, desapprouvant, que dans la deputation vers Munster, il y a eu un: Item, qu'a faire des traites on prend l'advis du conseil; item, que dans des conferences avec ceux du conseil, il commencent avoter par capita; et cy devant ils ne fouloient que donner avis en corps.

La

Le prince Maurice a écrit, que dans la capitulation de l'empereur futur on veut faire A.D. 1658. inferer, que cest estat ne doit pas se mesler des sujets de l'empire contre leur prince. Touchant le consul d'Espagne l'admirauté de Rotterdam a avisé, qu'on le peut admettre, en ne tirant plus icy, que les consuls d'icy ne tirent en Espagne. Le conte Harman demande commissaires.

Mardy, 21. dito.

De l'ambassadeur de France il y a eu derechef un memoire, disant que l'ambassadeur de Portugal soit en chemin, & desja sous les costes de France, desiroit qu'on mit ordre à la reception du dit ambassadeur, & que tout se fit avec honneur convenable, sur quoy on a resolu, qu'oui. Touchant l'affaire de Tins on est tombé d'accord de requerir aussy un avis du haut conseil, & apres cela on y avisera de plus pres. L'ambassadeur Boreel demande augmentation de traitement, autrement qu'il cassera la moitié de son trein.

Mecredy, 22. dito.

Aujourd'huy messieurs d'Hollande ont proposé leur avis provincial d'avoir enfin consenty au subsidie à l'equipage extraordinaire des 48 navires, non pas d'un million, mais de 600,000 Francs, comme l'année passée, & que 6 navires & deux yachtes seront employes dans le Bocht contre les depredateurs ou capers, & le reste vers les costes de Portugal. Quant à l'affaire Baltique, ont trouvé à propos de n'y toucher pas, ou pas encore; ains de permettre au sieur Beuningen de retourner, s'il trouve qu'il n'y a plus rien à faire, & pour celle fin est resolu d'y envoyer un navire de guerre pour son transport. Et pourtant mieux parfaire l'equipage, est consenty aux admirautés Nort Hollande & Rotterdam de negotier pour chaque navire dix mille Francs, au lieu de six mille.

Jeudy, 23. dito.

Aujourd'huy ceux de Hollande ont proposé de l'instruction à donner au sieur Newport; ou des points influants en icelle, à savoir qu'il aura à remercier le protecteur touchant les offices de mediation d'entre cest estat & Portugal. Qu'aura à resumer & avancer le traité de marine; mais evitera d'accorder le formulier du passeport proposé par les Anglois; ains persister en la resolution du 18. Janvier, 1657. & ne point decliner d'icelle. Item, il taschera d'engager le protecteur à se liger plus estroitement avec cest estat, specialement pour la conservation du commerce dans la mer Baltique, & pour la ville de Dansick. Item, à empescher l'alliance & dessein de la Suede & Dennemarc pour exclurre tous estrangers de la mer Baltique. On a aussy parlé d'asseurer la pescherie des harengs. On parlera aussy au Downing touchant les prinsees du sucre. On aura aussy resolu quelque chose touchant la compagnie d'Ostende.

Vendredy, 24. dito.

Il n'y a rien eu aujourd'huy qu'une plainte de l'admirauté en Zeelande, de ce que les depredateurs Turcs ont prins six navires de cest estat; sur quoy est resolu d'escire. Des 24 navires sont desja six dans le Bocht; 8 iront en la mer Mediterranée, & dix iront sur les costes de Portugal. Les 24 restants s'en vont estre equipés, & iceux serviront pour donner jalousie aux voisins, comme aux Anglois & Suedois.

The protector's instructions to the fleet.

WHEREAS by treaty between us and the king of France, Dunkirk is to be besieged both at land and sea; to witt, at land by the French power, and at sea by our fleet; and we are given to understand, that the French army is come near to that place for the purpose aforesaid, you are forthwith, upon the receipt hereof, (leaving behind you 2 or 3 of the ships, for preventing the enemies from coming into and going out of Ostend) to repair with the rest of the fleet with you before Dunkirk, and with them, such ships as you shall find there and thereabouts, and such as shall be sent unto you from other places, you shall your best endeavour to block up the said town of Dunkirk, and to hinder any relief to be carried thereinto, and prevent the enemy from coming out from thence; and the commissioners of the admiralty have direction to send you victuals, and send other provisions, as will be requisite.

You shall in this correspond with our embassador in France, and likewise with the general of the French army, and shall comply with all designs, as far as you are able, for the taking of the said place.

You shall afford to the French army such quantities of powder and bullet out of your ships, as you can spare for the said service, they paying ready money for the same; as also to lend them some battering guns, if they shall have occasion to use them.

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M m

Whereas

Vol. lix. p. 65.
In the handwriting of
secretary
Thurloe.

A.D. 1658. Whereas there are 5 companies of colonel Salmon's regiment to be transported to Mordeck, you are to send over our first ships to take some of them on board, and to be a convoy to the rest.

Whitehall, 14. May, 1658.

Extract out of the register of the secret resolutions of the lords states general of the United Netherlands.

Sabbathi, the 25th May, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lix. p. 91.

WAS heard the report of the lords Huygens and others, their H. and M. L. commissioners for the affairs of the sea, according to their resolution of the 23^d instant, having visited and examined the letter of the college of the admiralty writ at Amsterdam the 10th of the same month, concerning their considerations and advice upon the letter written by the consul David de Vries to their H. and M. L. from Salee, the 2^d of February last, 1658. Whereupon being debated, it is thought fit and understood herewith to ratify the said treaty by the said consul, upon procuration and order of their H. and M. L. with the lord Sid Abdalla Bensod Mahumed Benbuquar, concluded the 2^d of March of the last year, and by letter of the 25th of the same month, sent to their H. and M. L. by the said consul, and consequently an act of ratification shall be dispatched in due form, and sent to the said college, to be sent to the said consul. But considering the hard and exorbitant proceedings which are now-and-then used against the subjects of this state at Salee, from whence we may presume to gather, that the said lord doth not seem to be so much concerned as he ought in observing the treaty of peace and amity with this state, and in regard the said treaty by such practice might be easily broken, or interpreted that the same is unuseful to this state, it is resolv'd, that therefore shall be written to the said college of admiralty, that their lordships will send away the act of ratification upon the said treaty to Salee, by a squadron of ships of war, according to a former resolution, designed for the subduing of other Turkish pirates, and recommend the exchanging of the said act to the commander in chief of the said squadron, together with the consul; with some civil excuses for the relapse of time, and protestation of this side's inclination to observe the same precisely, and to continue it; and this having taken effect, they be then to insist upon the complement of justice in the business of Mr. William Wilhelmi Jaques Vyssell, and other subjects of this state, mentioned in the said letter. And in case they cannot come to a good agreement, the commander of the said squadron shall use the best means he can to preserve the subjects of this state dwelling at Salee, together with all their effects, and keep the said road and harbour blocked up, as if the said treaty had not been made, till such time that the said lord come to alter and change his resolution. It is also left to the choice of the said consul, according to the success of affairs one way or other, either to quit his charge, or continue in it, as he shall conceive to be best for him.

Relation of a voyage to Amsterdam and North Holland, with an account of all the ships of war, sent by Mr. Downing, resident in Holland.

Vol. lix. p. 95.

APRIL 30. departing from the Hague, next day I arrived at Amsterdam, where, from the secretary of vice-admiral Ruyter, and the commissioner-general of the admiralty, I was certainly informed, that the said admiralty was charged with seventy-two ships of war, twenty already employed for convoys, and of the rest 52 there are 36 equipped, whereof most are already descending towards the Texel. To know exactly the true constitution of the said equipage, the 2^d of May I hired a shallop to visit all the ships at or near Amsterdam, and found, that only 8 ships of the 36 were about Amsterdam, which are preparing with all diligence; the other 28 are descended toward the Texel. The same day I sent to the resident at the Hague this following list.

A list of the ships under the direction of the admiralty of Amsterdam, that are equipped, or to be equipped, whereof these following are descending towards the Texel.

Commanders.	Ships names.	Cannons.	N ^o men.
Vice-admiral Ruyter	The Great Genoway, or House of Swieten	54	250
De Wilde	English Apleton, or the Leopard	54	250
Brahel	The Little Genoway, or House of Cruningen	50	230
Van Salingen	The Shepherd	40	200
John Gedeons	The Amsterdam	52	230
			Vander

Commanders.	Ships names.	Cannons.	No men.	A.D. 1658.
Vanden Bosch	The Bull	32	180	}
Gillis Tyssen Campen	The Gouda	60	230	
Caulery	The Utrecht	34	180	
Peter Salomons	The Peasant	30	160	
Boogaert	The West-Friesland	30	160	
Jeroens Moy	The Seven Provinces	50	230	
Jweers	The Dom of Utrecht	50	220	
Arent Wernarts Swart	The Brack	20	90	
Jacob Swart of Edam	The Greyhound	20	90	
Isbrant de Vries	The Shepherdes	30	160	
Dirck Crynen	The Prince on horse-back	50	200	
Schatter of Harlam	The House Jaerswelt	50	200	
Marrevelt	The Overysfell	30	160	
- - - -	The Zeland	30	160	
- - - -	The Leyden	30	160	
Schaeff	The Harlam Stadthouse	50	200	
Abraham Vander Hulst	The Peace	50	200	
- - - -	The Pastime	54	230	
Jereen Adelaer	The Zutphen	32	180	
Le Graef	The Virgin of Enchuyfen	30	160	
John Richecoyn	The Star	30	160	
Van Reen	The She-cat	16	80	
Nieuwen-hoff.	The He-cat	16	80	

These 8 ships following are making ready with all diligence at Amsterdam.

Willem Vander Saen	The South-house	50	200
John Van Campen	The Half-moon	50	200
Ruytings	The Shepherd	30	160
Schay	The Bonnel	44	200
- - - -	The Burg, or Castle of Leyden	50	200
- - - -	Arms of Campen	50	200
- - - -	The Waking King	50	200
- - - -	The Harlam	50	200

13 ships of war at Amsterdam, that are not to be made ready for this year.

The Cowerden	50
The Geldersand	50
The Lantman	50
The Duyenford	50
The Holland	50
The Stadenlande	50
The Oosterwyck	56
The Tergoes	50
The Jaerswelt	50
The Trump	50
The House without name	50
Two frigates	{ 30 16

Within the freights are,

Admiral Tromp	The Arreere	50	200
Evert Tennis	The Lewarden	44	160
	There is also another ship	44	160

So that the whole sum of the men of war belonging to the admiralty of Amsterdam are as followeth :

Already going out, and at the Texel	Ships.	28
Almost ready at Amsterdam		8
Out in convoys		20
Within the freights of the Mediterranean sea		3
Those that will not be fitted out this year		13
In all		<u>72</u>

The

A.D. 1658. The 3^d of May from Amsterdam I went to Bruyckflood, and advanced as far as Monickendam, where I found not one man of war; but understood, that at Hoorn they made ready a man of war of Moninckdam, called also Moninckendam, commanded by captain Samblen, of 36 pieces of cannon, and 130 men. The same day I arrived at Edam, and there found none; but learnt, that Edam had lately separated its equipage from North Holland, and order it to be done at Amsterdam; and that the Greyhound in the list above was a frigate of Edam. The 4th I arrived at Hoorn, and there found true the ship Moninckendam to be commanded by captain Samblen.

There I also learnt, that the ship Alemar, belonging to captain Groot, was sent for from Helvoetsluice to be made ready; besides which I found at Hoorn these following:

Vice-admiral Peter Floris	The Joshua	50
	The Caleb	50
	A great ship without mast or name	50
	The Orange-tree	32
	The North Holland	58
	The Hoon	32
	Enchuyfen	32
	The Marriage	40

Vol. lix. p. 95. The same day I arrived at Enchuyfen, where are the ships following:

Pomp	The Endracht of Enchuyfen	36
	The Arms of Holland	30
	Moninckendam	50
	The Jupiter	50
	The New Endracht	50
	The West-Frise	50
	The Two Lions	50
	The Young Prince William	24
	The Shepherdes	30

The same day at Medenblick I found these ships:

	The Three Willands of David	44
	The Arms of Medenblick	40
	The Castle of Medenblick	28

So that all the ships of North Holland and West-Frise, depending upon the admiralty of Hoorn, are 23.

	Ships.
At Hoorn . . .	10
At Enchuyfen . . .	10
At Medenblick . . .	3

Whereof there are preparing only two.

The Alemaer	50	200
The Moninckendam	36	180

That evening I went towards the Helder, and there arrived at 3 of clock next morning; then took a boat, and visited the fleet, and found as above-said; also, that the Greenland fleet for whales went away the 30th of April, and some merchant-ships toward the Mediterranean sea, yet without convoy, which is ordered to stay till the 20th of May. The commissary-general of the admiralty of Friesland told me, that at Harlingen, where the college of that admiralty resides, were 10 ships, whereof these two were making ready.

The Groingen	36	160
The Westergo	40	160

And that the same equipage went on but slowly; so that these two ships, and those two of North Holland, will not be ready before June.

Vol. lix. p. 99. The names and number of cannon of the ships set forth by the admiralty of Amsterdam in all places.

The House of Swieten, commanded by de Ruyter, with 70 brass cannon.
 The House of Kreuningen, with 60 cannon.
 The Tyger, heretofore belonging to Appleton, with 60 cannon.
 Arms of Amsterdam, 56 cannon.

South-

South-houfe,
Leyden,
Harlam,
Ofterwich,
Campen,
Dome of Utrecht,
Jupiter,
Gelderlant,
Hollands Garden,
Holland,
Naffau,
Gideon,
Joshua,
The Landfman,

with 50 to 56 cannon each one.

Kilmerfon,
The Conne,
The Moon,

50

The Great Shepherd,
The Great Shepherdess,
The Little Shepherd,
The Little Shepherdess,
Pheasant 30 guns.

frigates of 40 guns.

frigates of 30 guns.

The Cat,

The Hater,

The Brack,

The Hound,

The Old-way,

The New-way,

The Bears, or Exchange,

The Town-houfe,

frigates of 16 or 20 guns.

of 40 and 46 guns for the city of Amsterdam.

Examination of Richard Culpeper.

May 15. 1658. Richard Culpeper, *living in Three-middle Alley in Moorfields.*

THAT yesterday there came unto him Edmund Stacy, John Edwards, and Edward Hagar, dwelling in Dunning's-alley in Bishopsgate-street, and propounded to him, that he would take a commission from the king of Scots, and that this night he would be assisting for him at Fisher's-folly for the surprisal of his highness and his guards, and that their grandeur or council had a list of all such persons as were enemies to the said king. They also said, that their colonel lived at Hoxton, a gentleman of 300l. a year, but his name they would not impart. John Edwards said, that he had lodged a barrel of powder, and a barrel of shot, in Bishopsgate-street, but did not discover whereabouts.

RICHARD CULPEPER:

The information of John Halleman, a Staffordshire man, born in Ridgeley, and lived lately at Ashby in Leicestershire, and now lying at the Lock and Sheers in Church-lane, near Dunstan's church, butcher, taken the 15th of May, 1658. before John lord Barkstead, lieutenant of the Tower.

SAITH, that one Mr. or major Cane came to this informant's lodging this day, and called upon this informant to drink with him; and then said to him, We are this night to fall upon and rout the party at Paul's, and colonel Pride's regiment in Southwark, and alarum Whitehall and all the out-guards. And said, When we have routed that party in the city at Paul's, we are promised strength enough, with guns and halberts, and the train'd-band arms, to carry on our work; and appointed this informant to come to the Bell in Carter-lane, at nine of the clock this night, where he should have two or three to come to him, and to certify him more fully. And this informant also saith, that one Mr. Dr. Banke, that was formerly a gunner for the king at Sashby, lying at a glazier's house next door to the Lock and Sheers, knows Mr. Cane, and hath been several times in his company; but the informant knoweth not, whether he knows of this design or no; for he never heard them speak together any thing of this business. When Mr. Cane went from this

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informant,

A.D. 1658. informant, he said he was to go to some friends in Southwark, before he was to come to the Bell as aforesaid; and said, he had been up and down all this day to acquaint his friends with the design of this night's rising. And this informant saith, the said Cane was with him four or five days ago, and told him, he should see such a sight in London, that he had not seen a good while before; and when it was to be executed, would come and acquaint him with it. And in discourse this day, he bid this informant fear nothing; for this night they should be able to do their work, and bring them now under, that kept them under so all this while; and said they should have gold and silver enough to-morrow eleven of the clock, for they would plunder all the goldsmiths shops in London. And also promised this informant four months pay, which he said he should have in hand; and also said, though he could not prefer him at present as he desired, yet he should have a halbert, and better preferment after. And further said, when they had routed that party in the city, there would be few apprentices, journeymen, and others, that he doubted not, but that they should have forty thousand in 24 hours; and bid him not fail, but to be at the Bell aforesaid, before nine rather than after, and to inquire for Mr. Roberts instead of his name; because, he said, upon such a design, they must take any name.

JOHN HALLEMAN.

Letter from Marcus Mom.

London Tower, the 15th of May, 1658.

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P. 233.

MUCH beloved father, greeting. I have received your acceptable of the 17th current, which in this cannot be answered, because the present condition wherein I am will not permit it, which (to inform you of it) is, that I do not follow here a suit in law upon account of captain Govert Tyssen, who was owner of the tobacco that you sent, against one Thomas Couwell, who had made seizure on the said goods by letters of marque, all which I have defended, and gotten the goods free; and having since disposed of the said goods, I arrested the said Thomas Couwell, and intended an action of damage and expences against him; which suit having won, and being ordained, that he should give me 150l. sterling for the damage and charges, I got an execution against him for the said moneys; and because I have pursued the said suit something hard, he often threatened to be the death of me, yea to make me come to the gallows, which I do not fear. In fine, seeing he could revenge himself with no other action against me, hath made a declaration, that I should have offended the protector and his counsel with injurious words, and held correspondence with the enemies of this state; which the said Thomas Couwell hath sworn absolutely against me. Whereupon, last saturday morning very early, I have been (though unguilty) taken by soldiers out of my bed, and led prisoner into the Tower; wherein it is very easy to come into, but very hard to get out. Therefore I beseech you, that you would be pleased to go with the first occasion to the Hague, and to make it known to the embassador Nieuport, and to intreat him to send a letter of recommendation to his secretary Crooke being here, or else to Mr. Strickland, who is here one of the council of state, and hath great favour, that I only may be heard with my witneses; for I am unguilty, and that which is declared, is but of pure malice against me. I intreat you to use all diligence to get recommendation; for the long being here, is of great charges; in the mean time, many friends use all diligence to help me out. So I recommend me to your good fatherly care; and commit you to the protection of the Almighty.

Subscribitur,

MARCUS MOM.

Agreeth with its original, written in Low-Dutch, and translated by me, translator of the high and mighty lords the states general of these United Provinces; *in fidem cujus signavi,*

G. LO COEUR.

John Cooke, &c. to Sir John Copleston.

HONORABLE,

Vol. lix. p. 75. IN pursuance of your instructions wee speeded to Dorchester, where wee came on Monday night aboute eight att night, delayinge the time untill then, because wee would avoid observation in our cominge; and in order to the concealment of ourselves, left our swords

att Burport. Suddenly after our cominge to Dorchester, wee delivered your honor's A.D. 1658. letter to Mr. Bushrode, who thereupon readily engaged his best assistance; then acquaintinge us, that some of the Annabaptists had beene with the major, (himselſe and major Strange being present) and desired to have one of the churches to meete in; which, after some consideration and debate, hee refused to grante them. One tuesday morninge, a trusty and fitt agent attendinge them, thereby to gett knowledge of the number and quality of the persons assembled, as also what they did, who acquainted us, that the wholl forenoone was spent in receiveinge and readinge certaine letters, (by them stiled epistles) which were sent by the respective churches, whose messengers there mett; whereof there were many. The inscription of all which epistles was this, viz. An epistle from the church of Church in ——— to the messengers of the severall churches of Christ, who are now assembled att a generall meetinge in Dorchester. The subject matter of most of them (besides salutations) was to inquire the estate of the other churches, and to give an accounte of there owne; the motive to both beinge the consideration of the season, which they assert to be a time of apostasy and persecution, wherein the sufferings of Syon were. There subscription was under such terms; Subscribed by your fellow-members and sufferers in the body of Christ. The regulator of this affaire was one Collier, a clarke, all the while attendinge and recordinge the said epistles. The afternoone was spent in prayer, and such kinde of preachinge as they customary use; wherein there were eight employed that little time. In there prayer all of them much complained of the bonds and sufferings of the faints; some callinge itt the time of Syon's affliction, wherein those that have beene glorious lights on the right and left hand, are shutt up in bonds; vehemently prayinge, that in order to there deliverance, God would put a hooke into the nostrills of, and destroy him, who is the enemy of God and his people. In both these meetinges there were about three hundred persons. The same afternoone came captain Kiffin, captain Deane, one of the treasurers at warr, Mr. Warren, Mr. Harrison, and six more from London, to attend this meetinge.

Wensday in the forenoone the like or a greater number mett in the same place againe; and after prayer, performed by captaine Kiffin, many epistles (so called) were presented and read under the same inscription, and of like substance with those of the day before. The remainder of the time then, as also the afternoone, was spent in answering certain questions, viz.

1. Whither one of these church-members, beinge poore, might lawfully seeke after and receive reliefe from the world?

2. Whither a church-member might lawfully marry with an unbeliever?

3. Whither a teacher might preach and presse such truthes (not beinge fundamental) on his hearers, as appearinge soe to him, are yet not generally received for such by the churches in generall?

4. What is to be understood by anointinge with oyle, mentioned in the epistle of James, &c. whither itt were materiall oyle they anointed with, and whither such unction be now in use?

5. Whither layinge on of hands bee nowr equisitt to be used?

The debate about these questions was very greate, and the answers at last resolved soe empty, as not worth reciteinge. All that was donne besides, was the proposall of a little manuscript they had got printed, intituled, Sertaine questions and answers proposed and answered att fower generall meetings; two whereof were to bee sent to each church, who sent there messengers thither: the contents whereof I could not understand. That afternoone one John Cary, captaine Vernon, and adjutant Allen came to town. Att night there was a private meetinge in the George, where many of the principple ones were; and amongst other thinges there debated, a greate contest arise aboute there joyneinge with the fifth-monarchy-men; but for that time not concluded, by reason of captaine Kiffin's opposeing itt.

Thursday morneinge, a little after eight of the clocke, there mett att the George-inn all the grandees, with the pastors and teachers only, where (the doore beinge close shutt, and all resort of others denied untill two in the afternoone) they sate close in debate; but whither about the fifth-monarchy-busines, (broke off the night before) or what else, could not learne. All the day their publique meetinge in the accustomed place was carried on and managed in prayinge and speakinge as before; but att eveninge, another close meetinge was held; to what purpose also, unknowne.

Friday morninge they mett againe in the accustomed place, the forenoone, in prayer.

In the close of these meetinge it was published, that the messengers of the churches were desired to meete att the same chamber they mett in the night before, to receive an accounte of the result of the generall meetinge, to communicate to the severall churches from whom they came, and to receive information of the day and place appointed for the next generall meetinges; but what their conclusions were, or the day and place assigned for

A.D. 1651. for the next meetinge, wee could not learne. This donne, the company disperfed to there
 { } respective homes. We are

Your Honour's and the commonwealth's

faithfull and most humble servants,

15. May, 1658.

JOHN COOKE,
 DANIEL CARY,
 GEORGE FORDE.

The principall persons at this meetinge
 were these under ;

Mr. John Cary.
 Adjutante Allen,
 Captaine Vernon.
 Lond^{rs}. Captaine Deane, one of the treasurers at warr.
 Captaine Kiffin.
 Mr. Warren.
 Mr. Harrifon.
 Mr. Collier of Wells.
 Mr. Strange of Barneftaple.
 Mr. Sheires of Plimouth.
 Mr. Mercer of Bridgewater.
 Mr. Glaffe of Bovey-Tracy.
 Mr. Hitch of Lime.

The names of the other wee could not get.

Colonel Barkstead, lieutenant of the Tower, to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

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 p. 101.

SUMNER and Fryer are here ; Harrifon is certaynely noe house-keeper in or neare Aldersgate, and foe cannot be heard off ; only the party, that I sent for him, apprehended four genteele fellowes, in a desperate malignant ale-house, which can give noe good account of their being together at that tyme, or how they live otherwise. Somerton hath not layne at his house these five or six dayes, but they expect him to-morrow, whom I shall look after. There are foe many of the Carletons, and having not his christian name or place of abode, I know not which to apprehend. Major Cane, against whom the information of John Halleman was, (which I sent the last night inclosed to his highnes) I apprehended at the tyme and place as in the information. Soe soon as I saw him, I knew him : he was a major in the late king's army ; and after they were beaten out of the field, served in Wallingford ; and was accounted, both by myselfe and others, one of the stoutest officers of that garrison. He had planted himselfe in the midst of the butchers at Algate, at a cooke's shop, where he had layne for three monethes by-past. There were two other taken with him : had it not byn for the beating up of the drummes, and allarum in the city, they had byn a greater number. There are severall others taken up in the streets, by my petrolls, which I have not yet had tyme to examine. As for horse, in all that part of the towne, there were very few innes ; and all places being strictly examined, they found not above forty, which were most of them carr-horse. Soe farre as I am able to judge, their resolution was to horse themselves where they could take them by force, as to their greater number. I shall not faile to wayte upon you to-morrow ; only I thought it my duty to give this to you at present, from

Your most affectionate friend,

and hearty servant,

May 16. 1658.

JO. BARKSTEAD.

Some boxes of pistolles, which were seised upon by some of my men, whilst they sent for a stronger guard to fetch them off, they were forced from them by a party stronger then they sent from Paul's.

A letter

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

Hague, May 28. [1658. N. S.]

A.D. 1658.

SINCE my last, which was the first I ever had the honor to address from these parts, according to directions, I returned to the Hague, to resolve on some buisiness, and

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Charles Stuart

receive new instructions; the former not sufficient for future resolves, 625 resolving, the latter end of this weeke, or the beginning of next, for 70 147 31; 121 71 128 147

Franckford;

Sidney Stocale,

161; and giving some passes to one 154 91 54, 122 190 155 162 129 47 92 107

elect. Brand. Ch. Stew.

Ormond,

61, and others, for the service of 663. 625 takes very few with him; 629, my lord

Gerard,

77 63, 149 33 150 57, and some few. I am designed yet to goe in the place of

secretary Nicholas, where I

157 64 51 151, 65 549 552 463 292 419 159 599 95, shal be able to doe you no

O Neale

Brussels

England;

inconsiderable service. Sunday last was seavenighte 485 320 422 came to 638 from 667.

Ormond is come Brussels. Sunday last Ch. Stew. D. York, D. Gloucester, Prfs. Roy. his son, and Ho-

629 404 293 to 638. 545 303 420, 625, 626 627, 623, 382 382, 545 239 383

court did

dine

the burghers of

Brussels: all

quin 297 151 163 310 309 460 with 554 277 148 363 143 157 481 638: 231

at another table

251 489 549 276 110 were very highlie received, and with much ceremony; stay'd till

about 8 of the clock. Monday last don John,

and the marquis

214 8 481 554. 51 112 130 52 100, 68 451 123 303 420 628 239 554

Caracena, marched to the

army.

On tuesday prince Condé, D. York,

438, 151 quis 283 518 289 67 445 329 563 554 246. 484 tues 303 624, 626,

D. Gloucester, and Ho-

court

on wednesday. All make fourteen thousand

627 239, 383 quin 297 151 163 484 484 177, 62 123 159 303 231 443 554

horse.

They have but 5 or 6 thousand foot.

552 560 560 383. 149 146 66 554 y 778 279 5 or 6 560 353 552. Most of the

D. Gloucester's men are lost.

Ormond's

seven hundred; Ch. Stu. as many. They are said

627 447 241 431. 629 regiment consists of 7 387; 625 249 441. 554 190 245

to be four thousand

Dunkirk.

61 534 305 563 266 4 560 in 635. But of this, and what else that happen, I shall

certainely give you an account by the next poste; by which you shal be confirmed,

that I am,

SIR,

Your unfained, assured freind and servant,

WILLIAM BROWNE.

Culpepper

Holland.

650 is in North 677. I shal know hereafter his imployment. The next you shall

Brussels.

receive from 638.

The Superscription.

*A Monsieur Monsieur Thomas Plampin, à la Rose-blanche en Bredstreete, London.**Captain Stoakes to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONORABLE,

IN my last from Furmitora I gave a full relation of the statt of the squadron, and of what had passed att Leagorne, and my intention in plying towards Cadiz, in hopes

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p. 103.

to meet with the victuallers; since which time I have ranged all the coast of Spaine as farre as Malaga, where the last of Aprill wee surprized a Spanish man of warre of 24 gunes and 120 men, which had his station att Gibraltar, in the mouth of the straites, and had done much hurt; and (in all probability) would have done much more, if not timely taken off. The windes proveing verey boystrous att west, I was by noe means able to gett out of the straites, although I endeavored many dayes; and was the more earnest, by reason of the intilgence I had from the captaine I tooke, and from a Holander whoe came lattly out of Cadiz, that the Spanish fleet are in the bay of Cadiz, reedy to faill for the Indes; 38 or 40 faill in all: 17 of them are to convoy the Indes men as farre as the Canaries, and then to returne to Naples. One of there best men of

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O O

warre

A.D. 1658. warre was overfett in the Carackes, which have hindred their goeing forth some time. I am informed shee is wholly lost, only her gunes. It hath been noe small trouble to mee, that want of victualls should hinder my meeting the enemy. I had with mee but six of the ten; being forced att Formitora to send two of them to Argir, to procure, if possible, victualls for their subsistence, and on to Marfilla, and another to Tetuan. Had all the ten been with mee, and victualled, I should have adventured upon them, though I had followed them halfe way to the Indies: notwithstanding, wee were all resolved to fall upon them in the bay of Cadiz, with the small party which wee had; and endeavored it eight dayes; but westerly winds held foe vemently, that we could not gett out. Our victualls being foe neare expended, we weare doubtfull of perishing in the sea, and foe were forced to this place, where we arrived the 15th instant. Truly, my lord, for wante of all thinges, especially faillers and victualls, we are in a verrey sad condition; for in all my life, never was I foe put to my shestes by fowle weather: the winter hath, and still continues so bade in theise parts, that the oldest man never saw the like. We have not, throughout the whole fleet, above 18 dayes victualls att short allowance; and thinges so excessive deere, that I know not what sheft to make, if the victualls come not within that time.

May it please your honor, this day I received a letter from Mr. Longland of Leagorne, that informes mee, my bills, which weare charged on the treasurer of the navy, are not yet pay'd, nether accepted; nether was a bill of Mr. Thomas Amoreyes of Lisbon, in November. This being blowne abroad amongst the merchants, I dout of being furnished with mony to buye victualls for our men to eatt. I leave the consequence to your honor's judgment, and doe earnestly desier some course may bee taken therein; for I will assure you, I shall charge noe more then necessity forceth me to: nether have I exceeded the credit given mee by his highnesse, the mony being mad good, which I payed for the captives at Tunes. I have lengthened out the victualls which I had at first, by putting our men to short allowance, that if I should pay them what is there due, it would neare amount the credit his highnesse gave mee. In the man of warr which I took, there was a small parfell of suger, which I intend to make off for paying some short allowance to our men for there refreshment here; it being high time to keep them quiatt. I hope your honor will be pleased to consider, that almost seventeen moneths is a long time to bee abroad; and every man is talking of home; the time hath been out a long time; and captaine Smith sayd, hee would not stay out in her, if hee might have her given him. If it should be foe, that I did stay out another winter, I desier that a shipp might bee sent; for this can never doe it: besid, poor men cannot maintain their families foe long att home. I leave all to your honor's grate wisdom, doe take leave, and remain,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Lyme, in the bay of Marfilla;
May the 18. 1658.

Your faithfull servant,

JOHN STOAKES.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to colonel Cooper, May 19th, 1658.*

In the possession of William Cromwell esq;

I Received, about three weeks since, a desire from you by major Lowe, that this young man, who attends you, of whom you give a good character, might have a colours in your regiment. I must confess, I was not forward at that time to signify to him my approbation, tho' I was and am still willing to gratify you in any thing of that nature, or otherwise; for truly I do esteem him to be an honest man, faithfull to his highness and the publick, and one who on all occasions hath testified the like to me.

Dr. Gorges hath direction to prepare a commission for the ensign's place; and withall, to signify my grant thereof to lieutenant-colonel Duckenfield, with orders for his passing the musters accordingly.

I suppose I need not give you any relation of major Lowe's carriage at that time, when the late address from hence to his highness was first under consideration with the cheif officers here. I shall only say, that it favoured of so much peevishness and perverseness, that even his best friends, and some of those of his own judgment, could not but censure him for it. You know, that I never thought him any ways qualified to be a major; besides he hath been observed, as well by myself as other sober persons, who have known him longer than you have done, to be a man of none of the best temper. Moreover I must tell you, that he is so engaged in his own and others affairs, that he hath not given that diligent attendance on his charge, which an officer of his quality ought to have done. I say, upon these and many more considerations, with which I shall not now trouble you, I have thought it a duty incumbent upon me, on this occasion, to dismiss him from his com-

command, lest (besides what else might be urged) so evil a precedent, no ways discountenanced, might have a dangerous influence upon such a body as an army, to the encouragement of unquiet spirits to oppose the unanimous resolutions and actings of the army in the manifestation of their duty, and to the discouragement of such as are sober and well-minded among them. Having made this vacancy, which I do assure you I have done on no other account than what is publick, I have not been a little solicitous to find a fit person to supply that place; even such a one, as might be most suitable to you, and most serviceable to the publick. I have prevailed upon captain Staples to leave his troop of horse, and accept of that command, and have commissioned him accordingly. He is a person of a very clear reputation, and generally known to the officers of the army, having always served among us from the beginning of the warr, and well experienced in foot-service. Having given you an account of my proceedings in this business, which hath been done with a great deal of respect and candidness towards you, I no ways doubt your fair interpretation thereof.

And likewise to prevent mistakes of the proceedings of our synodical meeting, so called here, I suppose your good friend and mine, Dr. Harrison, will give you some account thereof.

Although your relation to this place, and my inclination to you, might put me upon hastening your return hither; yet understanding, that there are still discourses of calling a parliament suddenly, wherein I suppose his highness will judge your attendance necessary, I shall only say, that whenever you receive his highness's dismiss, you will be very welcome to

Yours, &c.

Lockhart to *secretary* Thurloe.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

BERGH was rendered yesterday upon no better conditions then to be prisoners of war; their is fyve of the eldest regiments the Spanyards had taken in it, and are this day a shipping for Callais. The Spanish forces cannot be in greater confusion and disorder then they are in; and their is that consternation upon all men, that they stand as it were with their armes folded, beholding their owne ruine, without endeavouring, by any reasonable way, to stopp the course of that inundation, wherein they are reddey to be swallowed up. All the considerable towns in Flanders are levying forces for their owne defence; and some here, who pretend to know much of the intentions of the Flemings, flatter me with hopes, that the provinces will ere long speak for themselves; and, that especially the marittime places of these provinces will rather inclyne to demand protectione from his highnes and England, then either from France or Holland. I give all discourse of that nature the best entertainment I can; and if it please the Lord to give that (which as to all faire appearances he hath broght to the birth) strength to bring forth, I doubt not, but a goodly chyld shall be come, which shall own his highness and England as one of its best godfathers. As to businesse heare, I carry it on with all the care and industry I am capable of. I may say, this towne hath hitherto afforded me lesse rest then the camp. I have not yett gott all the approaches flighted, tho' I work as hard as ever I can every day. I make a good stepp both as to reparations without, and government within. I am now settling of the harbour, to the end the profitts of it, belonging to his highnes, may be dewly collected. I send your lordshipp herewith the copy of a proclamatione I have emitted: it relates to the deportment of the soldiers; another will goe forth tomorrow; a copy whereof I shall send, which will relate to the bourgoise, and will regulate the valeus of mony, and the pryces of provisions. Your lordshipp will find both of them ruff-hewed peices; but so I can reach the matter of your businesse, your lordshipp will, I hope, excuse my failings in point of form. I have been bold to assume the tytle of generall, severall of the directions of your lordshipp's letters to me carying it: and I must beseech your lordshipp to beleve, that I was not prompted to take that name, either by vanity or ambition: but a name (tho' ane airy thing in itself, in all cases where it's design'd rather to cary on a businesse by authority then force) doth many tymes signify considerably, especially amongst the meaner sort of people. I writt in my last to your lordshipp, that provisione must be made for hay, for the subsistence of the cavallry in winter; but now Bergh is taken, I am putt in hopes to gett hay furnished at the third part at least of the expense it will stand you in, if it came from England. I resolve also to save what I can for pallisados heare, and shall give your lordship an account of it: but in the mean tyme I must begg, that 2 or 3000 good ones be sent as soone as possible; they are to be employed at the points of the principal bastions. If his highnes will send over 300 effective horsemen, I beleve I shall be able to doe our businesse with that number;

A.D. 1658. ber; or at least, if I find that number not sufficient, I can importune his highness for more. I could wish I had if it were no more but one troop for the present necessity, till the rest could be transported with conveniency; for I begin to find the French horse as dangerous to be mett with in the fields as the enemies. I had yesternight a very complementive letter from his eminence, wherein againe he renewed his sense of his highness's favour in the treatment of duke de Crequi and his nephew. So soone as he returns to Mardick or Bergh, which will be within this 3 dayes, (if it please God to preserve the king in health) I intend to presse the settling of the contributione for the subsistence of this garrisone, that all marches may be distinct and cleare betwixt us and the circumjacent garrisons belonging to the French. The devastations made by both the armyes are so great, as their will be no possibility of drawing any contributiones at present; but it's good to have things of that nature settled. The barbarities committed yesternight by the French at Bergh will begett me addresses from severall of the most substantiall inhabitants their, for liberty to transport themselves to Dunkerke: their friends have spoake for them alreddy; butt they are all rigid Catholickes; and wee have too many of that stamp here alreddy. I hope his highnes will give leave to any oppressed Protestant family to come in under his protection heare; but without his highnes's expresse commands, I will receive no Catholicks, not so much as those, who have belong'd to this place, and have once deserted it. I am confident it will be a most acceptable sacrifice to that God, who hath given his highnes and the nation ane interest heare, that this place may be made ane asyle to poor Protestants. But I consume to much of your lordshipp's tyme. God will direct your lordshipp better then any can advyse; and I must make it my businesse rather to doe well then say well, tho' I am not good at either. I am,

May it please your LORDSHIP,

Your most humble, fathfull and obedient servant,

Dunkerke, June 2^d.
S. N. 1658.

WILL. LOCKHART.

General Fleetwood to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

DEAR BROTHER,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

WE are now preparing for the high court of justice, which sits to-morrow, wheare are to be tryed Dr. Hewett, Mr. Mordant, Sir Henry Slingsby, Mr. Smyth, and Mr. John Russell, Sir Richard Willis, Sir William Compton; and severall others; wheare I doubt not but they will finde impartiall justice. The Lord make it a warning to others, and of use to us, to see how little we are to trust to the fayre pretension of som mens kindnes, unlesse they have hade hearts and hands in or to the work! For surely our worke is of that nature, that will discover persons not to be long friends to it nor us, unlesse they have princeples in some measure sutable to it. The buyfness of Ostend you will heare what the issue is therof. They begin this campaigne with very ill successe. I wish we may have a beter account of our men this then the last yeare. Our men begin to be very unwilling to goe upon that service. His highnes is not as yet com to a resolution as to the time of parliment; the delay of which, I feare, will put us upon some extremities, by reason of our extraordinary wants of moneyes, which treade so fast upon our heeles in all our affayres, that I confesse I know not what will becom of us, unlesse the parliment will suddenly answer our occasion. I do beleive we spend as litle of the states moneyes but upon publicke occasions, as ever any did; but the truth is, our expences and occasions for moneyes are extraordinary, and we canot with safety retrench them. Ther is 2 or 3 auncient ministers, Dr. Tate, Mr. Fayrfull, formerly a minister in Tyrron, and another, whose name I know not, out of Willshire, all of them, because of my former relation to Ireland, do desire each of them 50l. advance. I know not the gentlemen as to know their gifts and holynes, neither can I tell what direction you give about their advance-moneyes. Dr. Tate, I understand, is perticularly invited by yourfelfe; and therefore you are, I presume, fully satisfied in him. I intreat to know.

May 24. [1657.]

Captain Stoakes to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol.lix. p.119.

IN my last I gave your honour an account of the condition of the party with me at the entrance into this port, to which please to be referred. Since is come to me the Bristoll and Hampshire from Tituan, bringing me a small refreshment, which cost double the price usuall, by reason of the extraordinary raines, the country being soe overflowed, that the

the people are not able to approach the citty. This I mention, that your honour may A.D. 1658. know what unfesonable weather hath bin in these seas; not any summer as yet. Our necessities are such, wee have not the liberty to dispute the price of victuals, but take it at what rate soever; soe that a great sume of money goes a small way, and the worst is, such a great want of boath, that it puts me to my witts end. God grant weather to bring the victualls hither; otherwise in all these parts I shall not finde victualls to subsist. Amidst all these perplexitys, I am somewhat comforted by your honour's of the 13th instant, together with the copy of his highness's letter to the great duke, and answered to his agent; wherein he is pleased to owne the proceedings at Leghorn, which is no small encouragement, that his highness will countenance me, who, to the utmost of my power, shall endeavour the accomplishment of all his commands, nothing more troubling me, then that I am not able to doe him any more service in these seas, where the enemy hath so many ports and watch-towers all alongst the coast, that we noe sooner appeare, but they get under their castles, where we can doe noe good, but at more hazard then the service will be profitable. The Bristoll and Hampshire mett with fower galleys of Naples close by Barfelsonia, and chac'd them under two of their castles, which was all they could doe. I have this day ordered the Kent and Guinea to convoy a merchant-ship towards Tunis, to surround Sardinia, and soe to Leghorn, (by way of Mounte Christo, where the enemy usually lyeth) to take in those provisions left there, and see if they have a better reception then our last, in which they are to spend but thirty days, by which tyme all their victualls will be expended. The Jersey have ordered to ply off the isles of Erres. The rest of the frigotts with me doe intend shall range the bay of Valentia, and the coast thereabouts, as long as their victualls shall give them leave. The Farfax as yet appeares not, being gon from Algeir (from whence I sent to call her, and the Yarmouth). I conceive they are gon to Tituan, being unable to furnish themselves at Algier, by reason of the drought. This is all at present worth your honour's notice, more then that you would be pleased to give order my credit be not lost in the non-payment of my bills; which will very much add to the rest of the favours received from your honour. For which I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your honour's in all due observances

Lyme frigatt in Marselia bay,
the 25th of May, 1658.

JOHN STOAKES.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

26. May, 58.

WE are glad our address found the acceptance we hoped for. I wish the same success to my lord Falconbridge.

Although I have often traced the cavalier in his trinkling here, yet I always thought more advantage might be made (as our affairs stood) by observing his walk, then preventing his first attempt; yet your stirring the ill humours in England made me a little watchful, least some of them should discharge themselves upon us. And being informed, that more passengers than ordinary were lately come over, I thought fit to cause a search through this city and suburbs last night at midnight, to the end I might have an account of every stranger and his business; but I have met with nothing of so much moment, as would amount to more than your diversion. I know not whether that might be a kindness to you. I am sure it would not be so to the publick; for I may say, upon your carefull labour depends a great part of our security. The ministers I called together about their maintenance, have this day given me a large paper in reference to several matters offered by me to their consideration, and are now returning to their respective homes, parting with much love, having, during the time of their being together, kept a good understanding, and mutual respect and tenderness one towards another; though I must tell you, endeavours have not been wanting amongst persons of no mean quality here to blow up the coals, and frustrate those good ends we aimed at. I confess I always thought Robert Goodwin was not laid aside for his own faults, but rather to make me fit to be chastized. I perceive occasions are often sought. I have had patience hitherto, and if things mend not shortly, it will be necessary to trouble you with a state of them. I am

In the possession of William Cromwell esq;

Yours, &c.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to lord Fauconberg.*

A.D. 1658: MY LORD,

May 26. 58.

In the possession of
Will. Cromwell esq;

THIS trapan at Ostend seems as strange to me, as the sitting down before that place the last year at a coast, which the besiedged might overflow at their pleasure. I know not whether Don may sacrifice to his own politicks for either. It seems rather to mee, that the French have failed in theirs. Altho' people do commonly measure mens wisdom by their success, yet in this case one may wonder, that marshal d'Aumont should expect faith in those, whose want of faith was the only thing, which qualified them for his service.

I shall be always very willing to dispose myself according to the advice of my friends; but I think that affair, which you mention, about my going into France, will require much consideration; which being duly had, would easily incline me to whatever should appear most for the publick service. But I suppose your lordshipp speaks of it as a matter rather past, than under any present deliberation. I am

Yours, &c.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to lord Broghill, May 26. 58.*

MY LORD,

In the possession of
Will. Cromwell esq;

SINCE your retirement into the countrey I am more a stranger to affairs than I was wont to be. However things have gone hitherto, I cannot expect they should mend by your absence. I must needs agree with your lordshipp, that the posture of affairs is not such as I could wish it were. We hear still of a parliament; but no time appointed for it. This bopeep game will likewise necessitate me to wear my faith in my eyes. I doubt the delay of a parliament may be occasioned from the unripeness of the design of Disbrowe and Fleetwood; the account whereof you received from your honest old neighbour. Your lordshipp knows this place seldom affords any remarkable matter. Thanks be to God, that unhealthfull distemper, which seized almost on all the inhabitants of this countrey, is quite removed; and in further answer to our prayers, we have had very seasonable rains.

And truly I hope the meeting of the ministers hath not been without a blessing. They are now gone home, having very lovingly agreed in all their conferences. I could tell you some workings of another nature, but must deferr it either till you come to London, or till I see you. I am, &c.

Monsieur Talon to the French ambassador.

From aboard the vice-admiral of England, the 7th of June, 1658. [N. S.]

SIR,

In the possession of the
right hon. the
earl of Shelburn.

I Send you in all haste a letter of M. de Turenne, by which you will see the present necessity we have of a speedy recruit from England, for the perfecting of a work so well begun. I come just now out of the trench, where I have been best part of this night. In which time the enemy made a very violent sally out upon our men, but were beaten back with loss, even into their counterscarp, our cavalry being engaged with theirs, and bringing back ten prisoners; among whom there is one captain of horse, and a cornet. We had on this occasion near 100 disabled men, half French and half English. Monsieur de Turenne was himself in the trench, and the lord Lockhart in the head of the English, who gave a signal testimony of their valour. Their work is much advanced this night, and they are now got in 3 nights within 60 paces of the enemies counterscarp. The trench of the French is not yet so much advanced; but to-morrow morning there will be two pieces of cannon brought for a battery, which will much expedite the work. I am now with the vice-admiral, from whom we receive considerable assistance for our siege, to discourse and consult with him about the means to demolish by sea the fort de Bone at Dunkirk, which doth us much mischief as to our works. While I was in the enemies hands, from whom I lately made my escape, I found by them, that they would hazard all to hinder Dunkirk from falling under the dominion of the English. If I had here an opportunity of writing to you, I would inform you of all the particular passages of our siege, that so you might do the same to his highness. As also, I should be glad, by this commerce, to give you a testimony how perfectly I am,

SIR,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

TALON.

The

The testimony of Thomas Topham, sworne and examined.

SAITH,

A.D. 1658.

Vol. lii. p. 21.

THAT he was, May the 8th, at the fethers taverne in Cheapfide, where were one collonel Deane, Mr. Manley, Mr. Seamour, Mr. Somers, a west-country gentleman, to the deponent unknowne, and Mr. Carleton, who appeared on behalf of Mr. Southcoate of Paul's church-yard, Mr. Hall, Mr. Isaackson, together with the deponent. The intention of the meeting was for the interest of Charles Stuart, to give an account what forces they could raise at an hower's time. That Charles Stuart was to come over with 7 or 8000 from beyond sea, Oastend, or some place beyond sea unknown to the deponent. For the meeting at the mermaid, he should give an account of, that they had not many meetings but to drink a cup of wine. And the deponent being comanded to declare what else he knew in relation to that designe, said, in relation to the citty, Deane said, that if Mr. Manley would make good what he promised to him, he would secure all the outparts of London to him, and demanded 150 horse to face the Mewes. This was the 8th of May last, as the deponent takes it; which if Manley would make good according to his promise, he would fall upon all the quarters from Fleetstreete, Holborne, and Smithfield; but he would never make out where the faces were. That the number of men, that each person engaged to bring, are as followeth, viz. Manley spoke of 200 horse, Carleton for Southcoate 250 foot and horse, besides some men to secure Paul's, if they were provided with armes, Seamour 200, Somers 500, and did not question but he should make them up a regiment, if the designe held out but a while, the west-country gentleman 800 horse, but would have brought it more, had he known it sooner. And this deponent further faith, that Manley was the collonel of horse, who had his comission from the king Charles Stuart, dated from Bruges the 20th of January, the 9th yeare of his reigne; and that Manley did fix upon under-officers: that Somers was to have been a collonel of foot: that he told this deponent, his comission was in Morefields, and that one Carleton delivered it to him, a minister, as the deponent takes it, an ancient man, in grey clothes: that Manley spake of some horse, that were to come from Hatfield; but the deponent knew not the number: but Manley further told him of some pistols and holsters, put, as the deponent thinkes, in one of the lord of Salisbury's houses that was to be lett: that the said Manley further told the deponent, that there were very honourable persons would appear, if the foresaid party were able to stand, and told of one person, that, he said, we would wonder at; but he was engaged on an oath not to discover him, nor make it knowne to any; and did not question but many would appeare, if they did but stand a while: that the 8th of May it was appointed they should meet againe the 9th, being Sunday, at Mr. Isaackson's, the Golden-key in Cheapfide; but that held not, in regard the persons that should, could not be met with: that May the 10th they met at the deponent's house; there came onely Deane, Manley, and Seymour, with 2 or 3 more persons, unknowne to the deponent. They came in about 9 of the clock, ordered no candles should be seen, but would come in the darke, and went up to a roome, and staid there 2 howers; but the deponent was not admitted to come to them, nor was Seamour admitted in the counsell; but told them it was very late, and came down to the deponent into his kitchen. They staid there till 12 at night, and Manley told the deponent, that they were agents from the generall; and that Deane had given them very good satisfaction; and that the designe should be put in execution; but did not then tell the time. That May the 13th, at the Exchange taverne by the stocks, met Manley, the 2 Needhams, Isaackson, Brandon, and a man in a plush jackett: that the end of that meeting was only to know and be acquainted with one another. The deponent was to have been an officer under Manley. That the deponent was at a meeting at Creeplegate, where were Manley, the 2 Needhams; one of them was to have been an officer under Manley, as Manley told the deponent; and that one was to have been a lieutenant-collonel, and the other a captaine: that there were also present there Isaackson, and one Carrant, who, Manley said, was to have been a captaine, Goodwin, Hancock, Langridge, and the deponent: that Mr. Manley told them, that saterday was the night, and that there should be a meeting the next day for orders, and for the word and the signall. This was fryday; but the next morning appointed his officers to meet at the Mourning-bush taverne at Aldersgate; and there only his officers met, and were to goe for the word and other orders to the Mermaid in Cheapfide, from an agent from the generall: that the signall was to have been given on saturday at 2 a clock; but the designe should have been put in execution at 11 at night, when the chymes went at Bow and Cornhill; and then should they receive orders at the Mermaid, as Mr. Manley told him: that the discourse at the Mourning-bush, where were onely Manley his officers, was, that they were going to receive orders; that their regiment were to meet at the Sunn taverne to receive orders at 8 at night from him that was to be their major: that Stacy came to the deponent at the King's-head in Swithin's lane,

A.D. 1658. lane, and told him, he had met with a foldier at the Tower, who told him, that the lord Barkstead had receiv'd orders from his highnes to march out from the Tower with 5 running drakes; whereupon he said, that the business was discovered; but he slighted the drakes. That the deponent being going to the Mermaid, Mr. Hale stopt him, telling him, that Manley and the rest were taken; and so the deponent returned back: this was between 2 and 3 a-clock. That they brought in armes and ammunition to a warehouse took of the deponent, which were brought in by Manley his order, who, as he told the deponent, was to provide armes for his regiment; and told the deponent on saterday morning, that there was a suite of armes for Sir Gilbert Gerrard at the said warehouse. That one Brandon had the key of the said warehouse. That there were 2 boxes of pistolls there, some loose, some holsters; being, as Manley told the deponent, for Sir William Layton, who was to seize on the guards at Paul's. That there were 5 or 6 dozen of powder hornes, some 3 or 4 dozen Mr. Manley, as he told the deponent, sent in with some powder; and that they spake of seizing the lord Titchborne, collonel Rose, and the officers of the train'd bands; and that the prisons should be all open. That Isaackson told the deponent, that it was in motion to have a collection, viz. 5 l. a-piece from the officers, for some person to seize upon his highnes. That when Manley was examined before the lord Titchborne, he told this deponent, he became ingaged for Hutchinson to raise a regiment of men for the king of Sweden; but before he would be bound, he made him swear he would never fight directly or indirectly against the house of the Stuarts, else he would never become bound; and said, that if this designe went on in London, that Hutchinson with his party would joyne; and that the said Manley told the deponent, that there would be men enough both from the cittie and country, that would joyne.

Marshal Turenne to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

MONSIEUR,

Vol. lix.
p. 109.

LA cour s'estant rencontrée icy, il y a quelque temps, que je ne me suis pas donné l'honneur de vous escrire.

Mais comme les tranchées sont ouvertes depuis trois jours, et que l'on trouve une grande resistance, et que l'on a nouvelles asseurées, que l'armée de l'ennemi s'en viendra un de ces jours en presence de celle du roy, je vous supplie de parler à Monsieur le protecteur, à fin qu'il envoie promptement un renfort d'infanterie. Il seroit necessaire, si on veut avoir quelque seureté pour la conqueste de cette place, qu'il s'eut au moins deux milles hommes de pied de renfort, que Monsieur le protecteur envoyast en diligence. Je vous supplie de luy représenter, qu'il fit bien cet effort là pour Mardick, car cecy est de telle consequence pour ses ennemis, qu'il n'y a rien au monde, qu'ils ne fassent pour le secours de la place. Si Monsieur le protecteur a de l'infanterie sur la coste de la mer, il faudroit, qu'il la fit embarquer pour venir icy en diligence. Car je vous diray sans treneur, que l'on manque de l'infanterie faire un grand siege, et resister à l'ennemi de dehors, qui a tous les avantages du monde pour entreprendre sur les lignes de quel costé, qu'il voudra.

Les ennemis firent hier une sortie sur les deux tranchées: les Anglois y firent fort bien, et se levent fort de notre cavallerie, qui poussa ses ennemis sur leur contrescarpe. Il y a eu un capitaine de cavallerie de l'ennemis pris, et quelques cavalliers, avec un cornette, et quartier-maistre. Ils disent qu'il y a soixante compagnies de cavallerie dans la place. Il est vray, que les compagnies sont foibles, mais asseurement il y a plus de sept à huit cents chevaux: Cela nous occupe beaucoup de plus, et est cause, que je vous demande encore de solliciter en diligence un renfort de deux mille hommes, et que l'on envoie tousjours, ce qui est prest.

Il si est passé deux ou trois actions, ou les Anglois ont fort bien fait; et on veu comme les Francois vont de tout bon cœur pour la conqueste de cette place, ce qui leur donne beaucoup de gaité et de la confiance. Nous sommes desja fort proche de la contrescarpe, et cela hastera fort l'ennemis de faire un effort; et asseurement estant divisez, comme nous sommes, par des ponts, si on n'est promptement renforce d'infanterie, il peut y arriver un accident. C'est la pure verité, laquelle doit obliger Monsieur le protecteur à l'envoy des hommes en diligence. Continuez moy vos bonnes graces, et me croyez,

MONSIEUR,

Du camp devant Dunkirk,
le 7. Juin, 1658. [N. S.]

Vostre tres humble serviteur,

TURENNE.

Mr.

Mr. Downing, resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

A.D. 1658.

SINCE the last post I wrote to you by one Mr. ^{P r i n c e a m e} 120 441 104 251 102 379 ^{Vol. lix. p. 115.}
^{r e c h a n t of Amsterdam,} 132 26 319 106 147 408 566, who is indeed a very honest man, and faithfull to his

in Amsterdam;
 friends, and indeede the man that I depend upon, upon all occasions, 339 566; and unless you shall be pleased to shew him a reall countenance and assistance in that particular business of his owne he comes about, I shall be incapable of giving you such accompts from those parts as I have done, and otherwise shall for the future be able to doe. It is true I have some others, but none like him.

I can assure you, that heere is nothing like ^{the ft. gen. e n g a g e i n g to} 468 535 40 105 308 311 339 55 477
^{r e l i e v Dunkirk by f e a,} 134 42 83 70 42 154 582 239 141 42 14, though there are not wanting them, that
^{e v e n i n the ft. gen.} doe their utmost, 43 155 44 108 339 468 535, to blow them up to such an art; but
^{Zeeland,} having gained so much upon ducees of 558, this doth extreemely keepe of any such
^{next neighbours to Dunkirk,} thing; for that they being 391 392 144 477 582, the onely way to bring about such
^{Holland} a thing must have bin by engaging them first; but 557 finds them very little inclined to

any such thing, which is of no small consequence to your affaires; and by mine above-mentioned I gave you an accompt, that the fleete from Amsterdam is gone to sea, which
^{very good assurance to your siege of Dunkirk;} is, I thinke, a 154 45 441 317 217 144 157 437 109 251 477 511 142 72 279

311 408 582; but truly I know not what to say to the ranckling business of the Portugal
^{de Wi} prizes, nor what effects it may produce. I dout at next rancounter I shall finde 263 502

150 very much out of patience; for that, according to your former, I promised this weeke an answer without fayle concerning them; and surely some answer, though generall, were, I thinke, much better then none, were it onely a letter of kindness in generall termes, intimateing his highness resolution, in this particular, and in all others, to preserve the treaty
^{such an answer as this would serve for some time, till} of peace betweene him and this state: 144 156 27 66 205 205 142 161 286 217 469

^{Dunkirk might be out} 159 114 83 36 143 286 154 305 460 475 476 83 87 probably 582 381 57 65
^{of danger;} 150 231 418 408 260 109 58 286; and further, relieving the Spaniard, they will

say, that that is but the act of particular men, and not of the state; and that 'tis noe more then their subjects did against themselves dureing the warr with Spaine; and that they have made orders for the punishing such as I have complained of, although it's as true, that nothing hath bin effectually done against any of them in pursuance of them: and for the Spanish bringing in the shippes of the English into their harbours, reasoning that case with admiral Obdam, he replyed, that being in friendship as well with Spain as England, their harbours ought to be open equally to both, but that they were willing to use their endeavour to hinder the unladeing any of them: and at another time de Witt said to me, that they could not complaine of any by virtue of Portugall
 manner bring Dutch ships into the English harbours, and that it was not against the

^{But I shall do my utmost.} treaty. 244 71 142 319 84 270 381 157 148 385. I am glad of what you write concerning the Scottish staple at Trevere. By my last I gave you an account, to wit,
^{lady Stanhope's and her pafs.} stands in relation to the 355 267 142 463 108 64 414 207 63 286 122 217

143.

^{Amsterdam} I shall, according to your directions, fend to 566 for the ^{I r i s h c o l o} 72 441 143 66 254 365
^{ne l} 390 86, and by the next give you an accompt concerning that business; but the person

being wholly a stranger to me, I cannot as yet say much therein. I shall have a care of
^{Gardiner} 308 134 36 339 286. He is ^{now come hither from Bruffels,} 397 255 325 468 135 306 585, and this post comes to

^{Plampin.} you a letter from him directed to Monsieur 124 355 100 123 339. This weeke 143
^{Sir}

VOL. VII.

Q q

70

A.D. 1658. John Marlow

sons to me

70 135 72 116 64 105 371 135 86 116 161 sent one of his 459 109 143 477
 379 with a 122 443 48 51 286, that the said 138 67 131 73 118 66 110, if he
 might have 306 379 15 425, and an hundred pound sterling to bear his charges, 207
 his pardon, would go for England, and discover
 327 123 213 37 412 161 117 85 37 314 305 547 207 267 143 254 154 286
 to you all he knows
 477 510 199 324 77 395 162 287 concerning 572 263 141 72 56 108 287; and
 this he in general 450 34 477 379 467 324 254 84 36 267 142 29 470 142 408
 338 431 136 150 205 251, and that 267 155 114 156 286 186 41 339 468 395
 136 150 65 408 547 had sent to him, 477 339 155 71 466 326 339 477 547;
 and that his 459 108 would put himself any-where as a 123 441 459 106 286 339
 511 433 for his 298 468 134 141 298 72 149 65 50 150 86 426 135 305, 371
 109 251, I told him, I could say nothing thereto without directions, which when I had,
 he should have an answer from me; but he said, that 327 298 168 734 162 117 86
 amongst them.
 37 395 150 231 217 17 143 123 173 477 137 44 371 339 203 468 103.
 469 384 137 110 339 57 246 477 379 116 390 254 365 390 86 124 199 100
 286, and gave me 468 339 30 365 142 279 184 258. 'Tis he that 328 85 36 41 109
 468 379 142 138 339 57 286 once brought to you, and who was to have bin 362 42
 152 466 387 109 150 254 365 390 84 477 collonell 362 412 144, who was to have
 249 279 17 regiment into 549. 324 409 143 327 service, if 72 will imploy him,
 477 572; so I desire your directions therein.
 I think the resolutions of the states of Holland, which I sent you by the last post, con-
 cerning a 136 44 390 160 199 408 199 362 205 251 500 156 42 393 251, is con-
 siderable to 547. I have spoken with 532 about it, and he will give an accompt thereof to
 Mazarine.
 371 174 14 441 390. Just now a messenger of the states general came to me to let me
 know, that the deputies of the states general desire a conference with me to-morrow at
 10 of the clock; and whether I shall have some new thing concerning the Portugal prizes,
 I know not. I have by this post sent you the coppies of such papers as they gave me at
 my last conference, on the 1st June instant. The inclosed, which was mentioned to be
 sent you in the letter by my secretary, was forgott. My wife, I thank God, arrived here
 safe on tuesday night last.

I have this post charged 500 l. upon Mr. Noell upon my owne account as part of my
 allowance of 1510 l. *per annum*, and shall truly in all things endeavour to my utmost.

I shall look after the 456 140 for England as well as I can. He that will direct his letters
 to you from 585 to 475 384 468 528 25 477 174 110, will make use of the inclosed
 cypher, of which he hath a copy. I am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Hague, June 7. 58. [N.S.]

Your most faithfull humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

Lord

Lord Fauconberg to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

BEING yet very sicke, and my eyes much weakened by sea, physick and smoake, off which I have had good store since my landing, I must beg leave to use Wickham's hand in acquainting you with our adventures.

Be pleased then to understand, that heareing his majesty intended for Mardike, I resolved to venture any weather, rather then disappoint his journey thither. About ten a clocke at night on thursday last, I shipt all my horses and carriage; and on friday morning about ten a clocke embarked my selfe, takeing only my lord Howard, and my owne retinue, aboard with me: all the rest of the gentlemen, which were grown more numerous since my last, went aboard the lesser vessell called the Wakerfeild.

The wind turneing against us, as soone as ever we were aboard, shutt us up all the day in the roade; about eleven at night we weighed anchor, the wind then very high; and within halfe an hower, turneing to a very great storme, drawe the Wakerfeild, and the biggest of the three horse-boates, in which all mine were, to the number of 39, away from us, we hope to Mardike or the Downes, otherwise the horses are inevitably lost, having nothing of provision aboard with them. My owne ship, and two smaller horse-boates, though with the losse of their masts, praised be God, cast anchor upon this road earely this morning. But the wind continued so extreame high, as made it impossible for us to get ashore till about an hower ago; and then with so much hazard, as I would perswade but few of my people, scarce of the seamen, to venture with me; but had they bin so sicke on board as I, they would not have been so thoughtfull for themselves. At my approach, I could but wonder to discover such infinite numbers of all sorts of people along the coast, and upon the wall; the kinge himselfe, the queene, and duke of Anjou, in a box built, I thinke, on purpose for this occasion; though the posture I entred in answer'd nothing their expectation, haveing onely my two ship-boates, which all the rhetorique I had could not perswade my company to fill. The count de Charos, governor of the towne, stood ready at the pierre by the king's order to receive me with 8 or 10 coaches. Immediately after my arrivall, most persons of quality in towne came to salute me; but particularly from his eminence came the captain of his guards; from his majesty the duke de Crequy; from the queene the count de Orvall, sonne to the famous duke of Sully; and from the duke d' Anjou marquis d' Hiantelle, all to complement me, and lament the disaster of my journey. The king's own Switzers guard my door. All his officers and the queene's are appointed to attend me at meales. The duke de Crequy had orders to have supped with me; but finding me so exceedeingly out of order, left me to retire. In short, the same orders, that have formerly bin given for the entertainment of the dukes of Modena and Mantua, &c. are now for my reception. The count de Charos acquainted me at my landing, how much the king desired to see me, and know by me of his highnes's health; and to that end told me, his majesty intended to give me audience to-morrow, which I endeavored to excuse, saying it would be an interruption to their majestyes devotions, as I conceived, and was a day, which ought by mee to be set apart for other matters. This, with other endeavors, which I intend to use, will, I hope, free mee from any trouble to-morrow.

As to the siege of Dunkirk, by the little discours I have had with the duke de Crequy, chevalier Grammont, and others, I find they infinitely esteeme my lord Lockhart for his courage, care, and enduring the fatigue beyond all men they ever saw. These were their owne words. The enemies army, as they say, are 10000 horse, and 8 or 9000 foot. Our forces, French and English, will be to-morrow 18000 within the lines, besides what the king hath heere, and 6000 horse, that the marshall le Fonte commands up in the country, in case they should make an incursion that way. The besieged have made two sallies, one upon the French quarters, and another upon the English, both which were repulsed very suddenly, and without any losse on our parte. I do not heare the king hath any intentions of returneing suddenly thither, in regard of the Spanish armyes approach; for Monsieur de Crequy tells me, he resembles so perfectly his grandfather, as, should any thing of action happen, they would be in danger of looseing the gallantest prince they ever had.

Monsieur de Crequy came just now to acquaint me, the king would give me audience to-morrow, but I have excused it; which I hope you will do, the useing another hand, and this bad paper. For my owne writeing-box is still aboard, as all my other clothes yet are. Dear sir, I am most heartily

Saturday night, 12 a clocke,
29th [May 1658.] from Calais.

Your affectionate and most
faithfull servant,

FAUCONBERG.

I feare

A.D. 1658.

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

A.D. 1658. I feare I shall be forc't to stay fower or five dayes, to-morrow being a lost day as to my buisnes; and therefore I shall desire you would please to dispatch a courier to me with what commands his highnes hath for me. I was really scarce able to see what I writt to his highnes; therefore I hope your goodnes will pardon my useing another hand.

Secretary Thurloe to Mr. John Aldworth, consul of the English nation at Marseilles.

SIR,

In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner Temple, esq;

I Have received yours of this $\frac{28}{18}$. May, with one inclosed from captain Stoakes, where- to the inclosed is an answer, which I pray cause to be safely delivered to him. You have done exceeding well to assist him in furnishing himself with provisions for the fleet. The 1500 l. which you charged, is ordered to be paid, and shall take all the care I can, that it be paid accordingly, which is all the trouble that I will give you at this time; and rest

Whitehall, ^{May ult.} June 10th, 1658.

Your very assured friend.

Instructions to captain Stoakes.

OLIVER P.

In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner Temple, esq;

WHEREAS the French king hath communicated to us, that he is very shortly to engage in a naval expedition against the king of Spain, the common enemy of us both; and to this purpose his said majesty hath commanded a fleet of ships at Thoulon, and some regiments to be transported upon them; and hath hereupon desired of us, that some of our ships in the Mediterranean sea may keep company with his fleet, for their better security: you are therefore, upon the receipt of this instruction, to cause 5 or 6 of the ships, now under your command, to set sail for Thoulon, or at least at such time as you shall understand the fleet of his said majesty shall be in readiness to sail; and being come thither, or being met at such place as agreed upon, the commander of the said squadron of 5 or 6 ships shall keep them company upon their expedition, and sail with them to such place in the Mediterranean sea against the Spaniard, as the admiral of the French fleet shall desire, according as the wind and weather will permit, and as it will consist with the safety of the said ships; and shall also endeavour to defend the said fleet of France against any of our enemies, which shall attack them.

The commander of the said squadron is to carry his flag as at other times, and to take care, that in all other things, during his being with the French fleet, the honour of us and commonwealth be preserved.

And having done this service, he is to observe such farther orders as you shall give him, in pursuance of your former instructions. Given at Whitehall, this 31st May 1658.

To captain Stoakes, commander in chief of our fleet in the Mediterranean sea.

Secretary Thurloe to captain Stoakes.

SIR,

In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner Temple, esq;

I Hope my last is come to your hands, whereby you will see what his highness hath done upon the representation you made him touching the unexpected encounter you meet with at Leghorn; so that I need not add any thing more upon that subject.

This day I received yours, dated from Marseilles on the 18th instant, and am very sorry, that the great industry you used for the meeting of the enemies ships at Cales hath been ineffectual for want of victuals, which truly had been sooner with you, but that they were kept very long in the river of Thames by easterly winds. I hope the victualling ships are now arrived, for your future supply.

As for the bills of exchange, which you charged hither, I do assure you, it is the first word I have heard of their being sent back again. Upon the first notice of their being come, I moved it in the council, and the payment of them was immediately ordered; and if any obstruction fell out afterwards in the payment thereof, it was very ill done of those,

those who look'd after them, that they did not acquaint some of us with the difficulties A.D. 1658.
 they found in obtaining the money; for though we are in some want of money, yet we
 know, that your credit must not suffer, the good of the whole fleet depending
 upon it.

I suppose you will have heard, before this comes to your hand, that Dunkirk is besieged by the English and French, both at sea and land, and the siege goes on very hopefully. The last news we had from thence was, that the enemy made a very bold sally, but were very gallantly repulsed; and our men are got within pistol-shot of their counter-scarp. The Spaniard is drawing all the forces he can make into the field, to endeavour its relief.

De Ruyter is in the Downs with 22 men of war: he is bound unto Lisbon and the Mediterranean sea. This is all I have at this time to trouble you with; and rest

Whitehall, May ult. 1658.
 10th June.

Your affectionate friend to serve you.

Your taking of the Spanish man of war is a very good service. It will be necessary, that upon the receipt of this instruction, you do give notice to the admiral of France, that you have received this direction from his highness.

Secretary Thurloe to Henry Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

I Have little else to trouble you with by this post, save what relates to Dunkirke and the siege thereof; and to the end your excellency may have a true account of that action, I have sent you coppies of such letters as I have received from my lord ambassador Lockhart, who commaunds the English there; as also 2 letters sent to the French ambassador there: one is from mareshall Turene the generall of the French army, and the other from a chiefe person, which I send, that your excellency may see, that the French acknowledge, that God owned the English in this action. Since these letters the enemye made another sallye, to witt, upon saterday night last; and that was upon the French quarters, whom they forced out of their trench, and raised some part of it; but the French horse came in, and made good all againe, and pursued the enemye home to their gates.

In compliance with the desires of mareshall Turene, his highnesse is sendinge away 500 recruits and 7 companies out of the regiments.

As for our owne affaires, they stand much at one staye: some discourses have beene this weeke about a settlement, and how to prepare for the comeinge of a parliament; but I doe assure your excellency, that I cannot finde the mindes of men soe disposed, as may give the nation the hopes of such a settlement as is wish'd for; and truly I thinke, that nothinge but some unexpected providence can remove the present difficulties, which the Lord (it may be) will afford us, if he hath thoughts of peace towards us, as I trust he hath; and therefore it is good to wait upon hym, and to referre all matters to his wise and gracious disposition, without beinge anxious about the event, after wee have done our duty.

I am glad the ministers parted soe well satisfied: only it's sayd, that not only those inclyned to Anabaptism dislike the proceedings, but that the sobereft Independants were and are dissenters to most of the thinges agreed upon. I acknowledge matters of religion are tender points, and (through our owne corruptions) the consideration thereof hath seldome beene upon the stage here, but it hath engender'd strife and contention; but I know, your lordship's prudence (through the grace of God) will be seene in the tymely application of remedies fitt to any distempers of this kinde, if any such there be, which truly I knowe not otherwise than I heare it sayd. I shall not add to your excellency's trouble here, crayinge leave to signe me,

Whitehall, 1st June 1658.

Your EXCELLENCY's most humble

and faithfull servant,

JO. THURLOE.

Captain Stoakes to secretary Thurloe.

A.D. 1658.

Vol. lix. p. 123.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

MR. Thomas Browne, the late consull of Tunis, and since againe confirmed by his highness under the great seale of England, hath come to mee, to require me to send a frigatt with him to Tunis for his resettlement; for the which I having noe particular order to doe, I have denyed, untill I shall know his highnes further pleasure therein, which Mr. Browne requested, I would certifie your honour. He that now acts in Tunis (Mr. Thomas Campian) was left there by Mr. Browne, and as his deputy was owned by me, which is all that offers in this affaire. I remayne,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Lyme-Frigatt, in Marselia-Bay,
the first of June, 1658.

Your Honour's obleg'd servant,

JOHN STOAKES.

Vol. lix.
p. 120.

This post brought me not any from your honour; nor is there more of novelty then the comeing to me of the Farfax and the Yarmouth, with whom (God willing) after I have gotten as much victualls as may furnish them and myselfe for one month, I shall goe with them, and lye off Cape-Mello, and Cape-Corsigo, untill such tyme as all the rest retourne to this place, being the rendevous. In the intrim doe leave directions with the agent, for sending me any commands he shall receive for me; and that he may the speedier meet with mee, have left the prize to be sent unto me, as occasion shall offer. From Titean is notice, that a marchantman is come thither in 15 dayes from the Downes, which gives me great hopes, the victualls will not be long wanting. Not els, save that I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Lyme in Marselia-Bay,
pr. Junii, 1658.

Your honour's faithfull servant,

JOHN STOAKES.

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

Vol. lix.
p. 175.

IHAVE received your lordshipp's letter of the 13th instant, and thank you for the newes you sent mee of what hath hapned at Dunkerke since the battel. I am confident the towne cannott hold out much longer; butt I heare, that hee, that is the governor, is a gallant man, and one that hath good judgment in defending of a towne. Captain Deane, one of the treasurers, came hither on wednesday last; and I hope now wee shall bring Mr. Drywood's businesse to a period, and likewise so settle the treasury heere, that there will be no danger of the state's or treasurers being losers by any intrusted heere. Mr. Short wee have discharged, being we cannot prove any thing against him; butt I believe Drywood is the verriest knave of them all. I remayne

Dalkeith, 19. June, 1658.

Your lordshipp's humble servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

2d June, 58.

In the possession of William Cromwell esq;

IF you cannot live without a supply of money, and no visible way appear for it but a parliament, are not you thereby called to a resolution in all other points concerning it? I am glad to hear of Ludlow, Rich, and also Sir Harry Vane's compliance. I hope they do not intend to tickle you, as men do trouts; yet the letter about the retreat rather argues their desire to shuffle again, then better your hand. Neither do I think, that your affairs will gain much reputation by their being in your councill. I confess I think it were happy, if his highness could confine the conduct of all affairs military and civill

civill to the hands of such, as have in the worst of times opposed the common enemy, so A.D. 1658.
 as to leave none out. But if God will have men laid aside, let us observe his providences, and not be too solicitous to please man; (whatsoever his appearance is) least we justly fare the worse for their company. Is it not also a matter worth observation, who are the men, that are most industrious to call in such help? May it not be a design to obstruct and clog the business, when no other way is left to hinder your settlement, or cover their own disaffection? Charity indeed bids us judge the best, yet so as not to be secure. He, that runs along with you, may more easily trip up the heels, than he, that wrestles with you; but my jealousy is easily appeased, when you say his highness hath an opportunity in his hands to settle. I pray God direct him. Last night the councill made an end of the claims upon the proviso in the act of attainder, which were like to make a great hole in his highness revenue. Mr. Annesley claimed upon a contract with the lord Barnwell; but we resolved such a claim would not lye, in regard Barnwell was excepted from the purview of the act; so that whosoever claims from him, must stand or fall, as he succeeds before you in England in the proove of his constant good affection. He hath a great estate very near Dublin: if he enjoy it in specie, his interest will always be at least a great eye-sore to the government. I would not have him wronged; but there being much matter against him, I hope that though his interest be very great, there he will be narrowly sifted. In the mean time we were not engaged to give our judgment in a collaterall case, which might have had influence upon the main question, it may be, have been falsified by your judgment there, not for want of guilt, but evidence, at such a distance from the place of his offence, where he must not be tryed by his neighbours, nor, it may be, by many, who will think it much worth their case; so that unless you make it yours, I shall much doubt the issue. I am

Yours, &c.

Postscript. You mention making Sir Charles Coote a baron; my letter mentioned a viscount. I doubt the other will not be acceptable.

Colonel Lockhart to secretary Thurloe.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

YESTERDAYE'S action can be more surely and plainly related by my lord Howard, In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.
 then by my selfe, he haveing done himselfe the right to informe himselfe very particularly of all that passed, as being an eye-witness. He left our camp in the afternoone, and went on board his vessell, and I thinke he had not weighed anchor, when one came to mee from Mr. Turenne, and told mee, there was a necessity of giving battell to the enemy to-morrow morning. I was much surprized with the shortnes of the warneing, and more with the strange providence was in it; for I had one of the most violent fitts of the stone upon mee, that ever I almost had in my life; but finding there was no mids, but either fighting, or abandoning the siege, I chose rather to trust God with the event of a battell, then to give over so hopefull a cause; and so about ten a clocke drew out the forces, and put my selfe on their head in my coach, and reached Mr. Turenne's quarters next morneing by breake of day. We spent some 3 howers in putting our forces in battell, and about 8 of the clocke marched up to the enemy, who kept his ground, till we should come up to him. I, having the command of the left wing, rancountred the right of the enemy, where all his old Spanyards were, and posted so advantageously, as, when I considered my worke, I looked upon forceing them as altogether impossible; but necessity haveing no law, I ordered my owne regiment to attempt it before, and at the same time, haveing some comanded men upon the strand, which were to have seconded the horse, I made them attaque the Spanish upon the flanke; and after the hottest dispute, that I ever saw, it pleased God to give us successe, and with that advantage, as the enemy, seeing their best men forced in their most advantageous post, did not in all the rest of the battell behave themselves as I expected. The rout was universall, but not so closely pursued by the French horse as I could have wisht. There was a rumor, thatt Mr. le prince was taken, and the pretended duke of Yorke slaine; but after examination, that appeared to be false, though a great many else of quality are taken, as Mr. Bouteville, and count Bologne, and a prince whose name I cannot remember; and besides a great many, Mr. de Camps, of which I shall give your lordshipp a most perticular account by the next. We kept our approaches, and our bridges upon the channells; but I being forced to draw out, and finding that 1000 men were not able to secure my quarter, I left it to the hazard, and found it all burnt downe at my returne. My owne losses were most considerable; but all thoughts of them were drowned in a greater; for I have not one officer in my owne regiment,

A.D. 1658. regiment, who is not dangerously wounded or killed, except one captain, and a captain-lieutenant, and some sower lieutenants, ensignes, and serjeants. The truth is, my lord, I have fallen asleep, I knowe not howe often, in writeing this; and so shall only pray, that we may be made sensible of the good hand of God, which hath bin wonderfully with us this day. I pray for the continuance of his highness health, and the encrease of his glory and hapines. I am,

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

Mardike, June $\frac{4}{14}$. 58.

WILL. LOCKHART.

Mardike, $\frac{14}{4}$. 1658.

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

THE Spanish army appeared in two bodies before the line before Dunkirk thursday the 3d of June, which occasioned the marshal Turenne the next day to draw off the whole army, upon some considerations of the difficulties of both maintaining the siege, and fighting the enemy. The French army, with the conjoined English forces, divided themselves into two wings. The right wing, consisting of 10000 foot, and 6000 horse, commanded by marshal Turenne, undertook the dispute with the prince of Conde. The left wing, being made up with all the English foot, under the command of the lord ambassador Lockhart, (now their general) and 3000 French horse, under the command of the marquis of Castleneuve, were assailed by a good body of the enemy, under the conduct of Don John of Austria, the duke of York, and the marquis of Carafene. The English, after a hot dispute, shattered all that party, that opposed them. The marquis of Carafene is supposed to be killed; but some say, he was taken and released by a soldier for 10000 crowns. The forlorn of English foot, consisting of half his excellency the lord embassador's regiment, and part of that commanded by lieutenant-colonel Haines, was led on by lieutenant-colonel Fennerick, his excellency's lieutenant-colonel, in whose company was that noble young gentleman Mr. Henry Jones of Oxfordshire, a voluntier, who went lately over with my lord Falconbridge. Fennerick was shot through the body, and Jones shot through the shoulder, and wounded in two other places, and not yet heard of; and all the officers of the lord embassador's regiment killed or wounded, except himself and colonel Drummond, a voluntier, that went also over with the lord Falconbridge, accompanied his excellency the lord embassador in all this action. He had one horse shot under him, and being with difficulty remounted, was pushed off by a pike; but is not wounded. The English acted miracles in this battle. Major-general Morgan came on with the rest of the men a good trot; but it was faster than monsieurs gallop; and when they had beaten that part of the army under Don John of Austria, marched to the assistance of marshal Turenne, whom they found in some disorder; but by their assistance the day was won. The enemy within Dunkirk in this time burnt our huts, and took most of our tents. It being now late, relation cannot be certainly sent of the number or quality of the prisoners; but I suppose near 3000 may be taken, and half that number killed. Prisoners of quality here are one, Memorancy, lieutenant general to the prince of Conde, and one Coligne of the same quality, and one Bouteville, a great officer. Don John was once taken by the bridle. This relation being taken just after the battle by a weary hand, must refer you to a more particular account by the next; only this know, the French acknowledge to our nation the honour of this victory.

Secretary Thurloc to captain Stoakes at Marseilles.

In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner Temple, esq;

I Received yours of the 25th of May, and do very much wonder, that the victualling ships are not yet arrived with you, they having been gone from hence many weeks since. They cannot be now long absent, in case it hath pleased God to preserve them from the weather.

I confess your bills have not had the speedy payment, as was to be wished; but I trust the difficulty of that is over, and that you will hear no more of complaints of that nature from the merchants, which were employed by you, effectual order being taken for the payment of those, which are yet unpaid.

I writ to you by the last, and sent to you an instruction touching some service you are to do in those parts; and I do very much desire to know, whether that instruction be come to your hand.

It

It hath pleased God to give the conjoined force of England and France a great victory A.D. 1658. against the Spanish army near Dunkirk, which place being besieged by the joint forces, Don John, the prince of Condé, the forces of Charles Stuart, Caracene came with 16000 men to relieve it; and the other army rising to give them battle, did wholly vanquish them, took and killed all their infantry, and many of their horse; and it is said, that Caracene is slain; but that is yet not certain: but many persons of quality are taken and slain. The siege is renewed again, and I suppose the town will soon be reduced. This is all the news. I rest

Whitehall, 7th June, 1658.

Your very affectionate friend and servant,

The English in this fight behaved themselves most gallantly, as the French acknowledge.

Secretary Thurloe to Mr. John Aldworth, consul of the English nation at Marseilles.

I Have, according to your desire, endeavoured the payment of your bill of 1500 l. and am promised by the commissioners of the admiralty, that such care shall be taken in it, that your credit shall not suffer, they and I too being sensible of the good affection you have shewed to H. H. service, in furnishing the fleet with such provisions as they stand in need of. In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner Temple, esq;

I sent you the other week a packet to captain Stoakes. I much long to hear, whether it be come to your hand, and that you have delivered or otherwise conveyed it unto him.

I suppose you will hear, before this comes to your hands, of the great defeat given to the Spanish army in Flanders near Dunkirk, by the conjoined forces of the English and French; so that I need not write to you of it particularly. It was a total overthrow. I rest

Whitehall, 7th June, 1658.

Your very assured friend.

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

I RECEIVED two letters from you, the one of the first, and the other of the third instant, for which I returne you many thanks. By them I understand, his highnesse hath given orders to the companie, that belongs to the garrison of Berwick, that lies now at Hartlepoole, to come back to Berwick. The hundred men, which were to goe from Berwick for Dunkirke, mutinied before they went out of the towne for want of their arreares; but the governor at last, by knocks and force, made them to march towards Tinmouth. I thanke you for the newes you sent mee concerning the French army lying before Dunkirke. I am glad the English had soe good successe in giving the enemy a repulse. I hope, if they have not too few forces to defend the line, and that the enemy bee not of force to affront them, I doubt nott butt they will carry the towne suddenly. I cannott yett give you an account of any certainty concerning Mr. Shart and Mr. Drywood; butt I believe Mr. Drywood will prove the veriest knave of all. What we shall prove against Mr. Sherte, I know not; but if Mr. Bilton and Mr. Drywood bee found knaves, I thinke hee cannott be very honest. For newes heere, wee have none; only judge Smyth is this day come to Scotland. Which is all att present from Vol. lix. p. 127.

Your very affectionate, humble servant,

Dalkeith, 8. June, 1658.

GEORGE MONCK.

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

May it please your LORDSHIP,

THE victory, which it hath pleased God to give the conjoined forces of England and France uppon Friday last, in a battle with the Spanish army near Dunkirke, is expressed in the letter here inclosed, whereby your excellency will see how good God hath beene to us at this season, when our affaires soe much wanted such a mercy as this is. Your excellency

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S f

A.D. 1658. excellency will perceive the letter was written the same day the battle was fought, and foe noe particular account could be given either of the numbers slayne or taken. As wee understand it, their whole infantrie was lost. This mercy is the greater, in respect that it was obteyned the very day, whilst his highnes and the counsell wer keepeinge a day of fastinge and prayer, to seeke God for help in that siege; and truly I never was present at any such exercise, where I saw a greater spirit of faith and prayer powred forth; and it was a meere providence of God, that ordered the fight and the seekinge of the Lord to be upon one day. It will bringe in our thoughts, that as matters stand, that the 2 armys could have beene engaged foe soone. The seege and the approaches were continued; only the English were constreined to quit one of their posts, haveinge not men enough to defend their quarter, and to fight with the enemye alsoe. And it is certeyne, and foe acknowledged by the French, that the English behaved themselves with all manner of gallantrie, and in truth, under God, were the cause of the enemyes overthrow. Wee hope Dunkirke will not now longe hold out. Wee have yet received noe farther perticulers; but expect them every houre. The takeinge care of all thinges, which related to this great action before the fight, and the rejoyceinge at the good successe it hath pleased God to gaine us, hath taken up all the tyme, that I have noe other subject to trouble your lordship with by this post, save to acquaint you, that Sir Henry Slingsbey and doctor Hewett were executed this day upon Tower-hill.

Your EXCELLENCY'S

Whitehall, 8. June, 1658.

Most humble, faithfull, and

obedient servant,

JO. THURLOE.

Lord Fauconberg to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

MY LORD,

Whitehall, June 8. [1658.]

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

I AM now returned from the French court, where I have had the honourablest reception imaginable. The king did not only keepe bare at my publique audiences, but, when I made him a private visit, he talked with me in the garden an hour or two uncovered. From the cardinal the honours I had were particular and unusuall: he waved the state of a publique audience, came out of his owne roome to meete me, lead me presently into his cabinet; after an houres discourse in private, he conducted me downe to the very doore, where my coach stood, a ceremony he dispenses with not only to all others, but even to the king himselfe. The charge of two very handsome tables were defrayed (for my selfe and follouers) by the king all the while I stayed. In summe, through all their actions not the least circumstance was omitted, that might witnesse the truth of these respects they beare his highnes and the English nation.

While I was at Calais, we had every day news from the leagues at Dunkirke, where all things went on hopefully. The English are generally cryed up for their unparalleld corage. At my comeing away the Spanish army was in view of ours. They had drained all their garrisons in Flanders to make their body considerable; and now, some two houres after my arrivall at Whitehall, the certain news is come of their utter defeate; so that Dunkirke will be certainly ours in few dayes; and it being early yet in the yeare, we shall probably make their best garrisons in Flanders tremble ere winter overtake us.

The cardinall admires your lordshipp very much, as all the world must needs doe; but none ever to that degree as

Your LORDSHIPP'S

Most heartily faithfull and obedient servant,

FAUCONBERG.

General Fleetwood to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

DEARE BROTHER,

[June, 8. 1658.]

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

THIS great mercy in the Lord's owning of us in the totall rout of the Spanish army by the English and French forces, will, I presume, be more perticularly imparted unto you by other hands. An exact account is not yet com; but what is, will be sent you. It

is the more remarkable, that the Lord did draw forth his highnes's heart to set apart that A.D. 1658. day to seake the Lord; and indeade ther was a very good spirit appearing. Whilst we wer praying, they wer fighting; and the Lord hath given a signall answer, which if it hade not bine with that successe, this nation would soone have felt the smart. The Lord give us a due sence of what he hath intrusted us with in this choyce experience of signall mercy! And the Lord hath not only owned us in our work ther, but in our waiting upon him in a way of prayer, which is indeade our old experienced aproved way in all streights and difficultyes. We are in hopes of the sudden reducing of Dunkirke, the consequence of which will be very great to our affayres. This day is the execution of Sir Henry Slingsby and doctör Hewet. Great endeavors have bine used to save their lives. Ther will be some sudden resolutions touching that party. Ther is no fixed time for the parliment's sitting; but I doe think it will not be befor September. Our wants will be the more increased upon us by this buyfnes of Dunkirke. Your condicion is very sadde for want of money, and ours; when we can helpe ourselves, you will be equally taken care of by us, and in perticuler by

Your most affectionate brother,

and humble servant,

CHA. FLEETWOOD.

Ther is one Mr. Elies, a member of Mr. Bridge's church, who desires to com for Ireland to preach the gospel. Mr. Bridges very much commends him, and so doe others. It is desired he may have 120 l. *per annum*, and 50 l. for advance. Your order therein I shall observe.

Doctör Clarges to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland:

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

PERCEIVING the inclosed print somewhat short on the account of the late victory In the possession of the
obtained in Flanders, I have made bold to send you the exactest relation I have yet right hon. the
seene, which was sent to me by one, that was a forward actor in that daye's work. Some earl of Shelburne.
letters since add, that the marshall de Hauthencourt was the day before killed by Pickere-
ing, and that the prince of Ligne was either kil'd or taken. Your excellency may see by
this the great goodnes of God to all your noble family, much manefested in this great
successe to my lord ambassidor Lockartt, whoe I now reckon by the relation of his deare
confort to have the honour to be in that number.

This day Sir Henry Slingsby and doctör Hewett were executed at Tower-hill. On thurdsday next the court meet againe, to proceed to the tryall of the others. There is a strong report from Germany, that the king of Hungary is chosen emperour. The truth will be cleer'd by the next. The Hollanders have above eighty saile of ships now in the Downes, which put the country about the coasts into a little jealousy; but I heare of none at Whitehall. Yet Dunkirk in our hands is much apprehended by them. I have for a few posts past acquainted your excellency with the occurrences of this place, as part of my duty to your excellency, from the intimation I had from Mr. Bury of your excellencies favour towards me; but because I heare not from any hande, how my poore services are received, I am in a little disorder of minde; but till I receive your excellencie's order to the contrary, these offices shall not be neglected by,

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

Your excellency's most humble servant,

London, this 8th of June, 1658.

THO. CLARGES.

Mr. R. Beake to H. Cromwell, deputy of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

THE Spanish defeate fills all men heere with discourse. It's remarkeable for the probable In the possession of the
consequences of it. If the electoral chamber did put, and yet offerr'd to put more, right hon. the
conditions on the Hungary king, and that whilst the French were but in preparation for earl of Shelburne.
a campagne, how much more will they demurr now, when the visible strength of Flan-
ders

A.D. 1658. ders is gon? This army, that's thus broken, has made the Spanish brow to sweate to make it upp; yet doe not heare, that they exceeded 5000 foote, though almost double the number in horse. The relations we hitherto have obtayned are something imperfect; yet we have a certeynety in some thinges. It's supposed the designe was onely to reinforce the towne with men, and to returne; and untill they had an opportunity to doe this, they incamped there foote on the brow of a sandey hill 3 miles from the leagues, where they intrenched themselves. Our English had orders from Turenne to leave their trenches, and to march with their bagage and lugage to Mardike, where they were to leave them, and thence to marche the next morneinge to meet that French flying army, and in conjunction to attacke the enemy. The English foote were designed to make the first onsett; a taske difficult and deadly; for they were to mount 10 in breast: the white regiment under the command of general Lockhart, ledd on by lieutenant-colonel Barington, and the blew regiment commanded by colonnel Lilleston made the assaulte; and after the los of many men master'd the enemyes grownd. Colonel Alsop's regiment, on the flank of theirs, tugg'd hard with Charles Stuart's owne regiment, which they utterly foyled and made prisoners, besydes what they killed; all its officers but the white and blew regiments, haveinge to deale with two sturdy veterane regiments of Spanish, were gauled and fretted much; foe that with the fiercenes of these, and an inroade, that was made upon them by the Spanish horse, they lost many men; yea, the white regiment had not an officer except one, that was not killed or wounded; yet in the issue they putt the enemy to flight, and untill then there was not a Frenchman that ingaged; but after (it may be the horse wanted passage before) the count d' Schamburge ledd on a body of French horse, which gave the fatall blow. There was taken 17 ensignes of foote; how many of horse, I knowe not; also 6 guns, which was their all. It was sayd the duke of Yorke was wounded, but his coach they tooke. Marshall d' Hocquincourte was slayne by Pickeringe, the day before the fight. This the French look on as a just recompence of his treachery, in betraying of Hosden. As yet we have not the names of prisoners, that were taken. In this action the English have gott the testimony of French, Switz, and the vanquished enemye, for their valoure and gallantry. God has honnoured the nation by this poore handfull; and I hope they will be yett more victorious.

The concernment of this affaire to this nation is apparent by the extraordinary care, that was made for supplies for them. Many intire companyes were sent thither out of this army; and throughout they were remanded back, uppon information of this defeate, as supposing them useles, yet were they after ordered forward, and noe doubt there will be worke enough for them still.

Neither has the Spanish affaire a better complexion elsewhere; for our agent from Legorne by this post writes, that the Spaniard has not foe much as an army in appearance, but lye close in their strong-houlds; and it is not discernable, that they will bee able to patch an army together. On the contrary, the French, under the conduct of the duke of Modena, will be in the feild 10000 foote, and 7000 horse. The militia of the kingdom of Naples was formerly Spaine's support for the defence of Millane; but that kingdome is, in a manner, now made a desolation by the late rageinge pestilence.

This day the heads of Sir Henry Slingsby and doctor Hewett were stricke off at Towre-hill. The doctor spent much tyme uppon the scaffold, in a great measure justified himselfe, prayed for king Charles, and that God would restore him to his right. I humbly crave your excellency's pardon, and liberty to subscribe

YOUR EXCELLENCY'S

8. June, [1658.]

Most devoted servant,

ROB. BEAK.

Colonel Lockhart to secretary Thurloe.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

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p. 129.

UPON monday at night I went to the approaches, and carried those seamen along with me, which my lord Montague sent ashoare, after the French and wee had spent most of the night in waiting for small shott and granados. Mr. de Crequi, with the French, attacqued that part of the enemies counterscarp, which was oppositt to his approach, and at the same tyme I attempted the points of the counterscarp before ours. The dispute was hott, and lasted about half an howre. The enemy at last abandoned the points of the counterscarp, and lodg'd themselves in the chemin couvert, and the angles of the foresaid points. This chemin couvert is a lyn, that surroundeth the ditch of the towne, and the points upon it are flankers run out paralell to the bastions within the ditch. The French,

at

at their lodging upon their point of the counterscarp were discovered to our men, that were lodged upon the fort Leon, ours was not so; and to give your lordshipp a trew account of what pass't, I must say the French made the better lodgement, tho' that we made stood us dearer then theirs did them: howsoever, I thank God for it, both goes on reasonable well now; for what wee came short of them in the night, we made up by working in the day. The sea-men, from whom I expected much, did nothing extraordinary; and indeed our people wanted several things, that would have contributed to their cheerfull going thorough with their businesse, for which I could not prevaile, tho' twyce or thryce I importuned Mr. Turenne aboutt them. I am this day causing prepare a battery and plattform for our mortar-pieces; and the fyer-master is making reddey all things fitt upon his part; so that I hope they shall beginn to play once to-morrow.

My lord, I received a letter yesternight from his eminence, which with his majestie's resolutione to send the duke to complement his highness, and his own, of not sending his nephew Mr. de Manchini for the same end. It is unnecessary for me to offer any thing touching the way of their reception and entertainment; only it will be expected, that Mr. de Manchini meet with some particular kyndnesses, which may be done thus: After the publick audience is over, his highness may send a coach or two for him, and give him a privatt audience, whereatt he may, according to his own goodnesse, give his eminence those assurances of friendship he shall think fitt. The cardinal hath writt for two frigatts to transport them; and I have desyred my lord Montague to give them that accomodatione. If the battery I am now desyning have that successe I hope it will, I shall ere long be able to send your lordshipp good news concerning Dunkerke. Our greatest difficultie is how to get carriages to mount our cannon upon the doones; but we must wrestle over that, and I am confident the Lord, who hath brought things to the birth, will give strength also to bring forth. I have at last had tyme to draw a bill upon Mr. Frost for 300 l. one of the contingencies, and ane other for 500 l. upon Mr. Noell. In his last to me he told me he could answere no more of my bills, unlesse your lordshipp gave order to furnish him with a stock for that end. I must beseech your lordship to putt him in that capacitee, as my bill may be satisfied; otherwayes I shall not know to what hand to turne me, there being neither money nor credit to be had heare. I am,

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Your LORDSHIPP's most humble and

obedient servant,

Camp, June $\frac{2}{19}$. 1658.

WILL. LOCKHART.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

June 9th, 1658.

I AM glad the English have got so good a reputation at Dunkirk. I have left wondering, that your affairs goe heavily, when you draw so many several ways. You hear it said, that most of the sober Independants were and are dissenters to most of the things agreed upon at the meeting of the ministers. Indeed 3 of their number dissented from the way of maintenance by tyths; but this is the first time I heard of any other difference; and I can tell you, that the whole number of the ministers (amongst whom were many, I hope sober, Independants) which met together, came to me on the day their meeting was dissolved, and presented me with their resolutions, which they said were unanimously agreed unto by them, and so took their leaves for their respective homes. I hope they did not fall out by the way. I wish I could as truly tell you, that the Independants are not dissatisfied. It may be some of them thought they should ride, when they had thrown the Anabaptist out of the saddle; but I must neither respect persons, nor parties, nor rumours, so as to be thereby diverted from an equall distribution of respect and justice to all, though I hope I shall always have a due care of all, (under what form soever) in whom I see the least appearance of godliness. Indeed (by secret practices) some here, whose duty obliged them rather to heal and compose, have too evidently done the contrary. I forbear to complain, and am content to bear my burthen for peace-sake. Standish is returned, brings us cold comfort; he tells me, that he solicited his highnes for the muster-master general's place; that he was in some hopes to gett it, if he might have my consent, which truly (for many reasons too tedious for this letter) I cannot give; besides, he cannot be spared from his present employment; and those places are too much akin to be in one hand. If it be thought fitt to be disposed to any, I think it most proper for Sir John King,

In the possession of William Cromwell esq;

A.D. 1658. whose father and grandfather enjoyed it. And indeed I think he is a person of no less merit than his father, being grown a very serious, and, I hope, religious man; but I have been so accustomed to have my requests laid by the walls, that I have no great expectation of any account concerning this. I remain, &c.

Henry Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to the protector.*

May it please your HIGHNESS,

9th June, 1658.

In the possession of William Cromwell esq;

THE bearer Dr. Worth, having occasions, which call him to England, is desirous to take that opportunity to present himself to your highness; and being of late a stranger there, besought me to accompany him with a letter, which I granted the more willingly, because he may possibly have had the same hard measure with some others, to be misrepresented there; which I should the less wonder at, in regard those have not been wanting, who have endeavoured to asperse him here, which gave me cause to make a narrow scrutiny into his temper and demeanor. I find he is of the judgment of the associated ministers in England, and practiseth accordingly, for which he lyes under a great prejudice with the prelaticall and malignant party: he is full of moderation and tenderness towards such as differ from him; he is painfull in his calling, and strives more to bring souls to Christ, than to propagate his opinion. He is an excellent man in the pulpitt, and one of an exemplary life and conversation; and in this point I could give many instances, which are not common; but I doubt your highness is not at leisure for such a discourse: yet I dare not omit to say, he doth affectionately love your highness; and I know no man of his condition hath given more testimony of it than he hath; and tho' he hath done it vigorously, yet with extraordinary prudence; and particularly in this address of the ministers, which he presents to your highness. I doubt not but your highness will give him such countenance and encouragement as he hath deserved. I remain, &c.

Evidence given at the tryall of Bennett and Woodcocke.

Vol. lii. p. 14. MAJOR William Smith sworn and examined, being asked what he could say concerning Mr. Woodcocke, whether he received any letter from him; sayth,

I did receive a letter to meet the next day with him and another gentleman a hunting. I came. The letter came from Woodcocke's hand about 3 moneths to meet them near Brighthelmston in Furzey-field. I first met Mr. Woodcocke, before we came into the field; and hee told mee Mr. Stapeley had a commission from Charles Stuart, as he was informed by Mr. Stapeley, to raise horse and foote; Mr. Woodcocke did not tell mee soe much. Mr. Woodcocke told mee, hee found Mr. Stapeley ignorant in martiall affaires, and spake to mee to speake to him. By-and-by Mr. Stapeley came into the field, and told mee he had received a commission from the king to raise horse and foote; and that the king would land with an army very suddenly. I asked him, what he had done in it: hee sayd, Nothing at all. Hee told mee, hee had his owne horse and man. Then Mr. Woodcocke came in to us; and I sayd, it was necessary hee should choose his officers. Mr. Woodcocke heard it; and since that time I ne'r saw Mr. Woodcocke.

Woodcocke. Did I ever tell you of Mr. Stapeley's imbecillity in martiall affayres?

Smith. As I remember, hee said hee had a commission; and that the king had given him honour. I know not what it was.

The letter was to meet with another gentleman neare Brighthelmston, which I did.

Counsell. What sayd Mr. Woodcocke of Mr. Stapeley, that hee was not acquainted in martiall affayres?

Smith. Mr. Woodcocke told mee, hee was ignorant in those things. In regard I was a souldier, hee sent to mee to discourse with him.

Woodcocke. Did I send to you to speak with Mr. Stapeley?

Smith. Noe, I sayd not soe.

I was sent for by Mr. Woodcocke by a letter; and I happened to meete Mr. Woodcocke, before I mett Mr. Stapeley; and hee told mee Mr. Stapeley would come into the field with his hounds by-and-by, and had a desire to speake with mee.

Smith. Hee told mee, hee heard Mr. Stapeley say hee had a commission.

Counsell. But you were speaking but now, because Mr. Stapeley was ignorant of martiall affayres; wherefore something was to be done.

Smith. Therefore Mr. Stapeley desired to speake with mee.

Counsell. Who told you soe? did Mr. Stapeley, or Mr. Woodcocke?

Smith. They both told mee soe.

Counsell.

Counsell. Who desired you to choose officers?

Smith. Mr. Stapeley did ; but it was before Mr. Woodcocke was present.

Woodcocke. Did I ever tell you of Mr. Stapeley's imbecillity in martiall affayres?

Smith. As I remember, hee sayd hee had a comission ; and that the king had given him honour. I know not what it was.

Counsell. Did hee say those words to you?

Smith. Either Mr. Stapeley, or Mr. Woodcocke ; as I remember, Mr. Woodcocke told mee foe.

Counsell. Whether did Mr. Woodcock tell you, that Stapeley had a comission and honour from the king ? Speake positively upon your oath.

Smith resorts to his notes for to helpe his memory, and sayth,

Hee told mee, that Mr. Stapeley told him foe.

Counsell. What sayd hee of a title of honour?

Smith. That he had a title of honour. I doe not remember what it was.

Counsell. Did hee tell you, that Mr. Woodcocke was ignorant of martiall affayres, and would speak with you ?

Smith. Hee did say foe to mee, That he found Mr. Stapeley had informed him, hee had received some trust from the king ; and that hee was ignorant in it ; and Mr. Stapeley desired to speake with mee.

Counsell. Wherefore did hee desire to speake with you ?

Smith. To conferr with him.

Counsell. Did he tell you the reason, why Mr. Stapeley would speake with you ?

Smith. To conferr with him about his comission.

Woodcocke. Did I ever say any such thing to you ; as when I did meete you to tell you, when Mr. Stapeley sent to speak with mee about this comission, because he was unskilled in martiall affayres ?

Smith. Not about a comission, I told you ; but you told mee, Mr. Stapeley had a comission, as Mr. Stapeley informed you.

Counsell. And hee sayd, that Mr. Stapeley desired to speake with you, about martiall affayres?

Smith. Hee did to that effect.

John Stapeley, *sworn against* Thomas Woodcocke.

That there was one day a meeting between Mr. Woodcocke and I, and Mr. Smith. Wee did meete a hunting ; but there was very little discourse at that tyme. I ne'r saw Mr. Woodcocke in Mr. Smith's company but at that tyme. There was at that tyme some discourse of raising of forces in Suffex for the assistance of Charles Stuart. It was but very little, because wee were at that tyme in sport ; and had not any tyme to speake of it.

I did acquaint Mr. Woodcocke, that I had a commission for Charles Stuart ; but I think not that day. It was the day before, when I spake to him about sending to major Smith hee did know of it.

Counsell. About what tyme ?

Stapeley. It was since Christmases.

Counsell. Did Mr. Woodcocke accept to be an officer ?

Stapeley. Mr. Woodcocke did not deny it, nor accept it ; foe I took it to be an acceptance.

Counsell. Was he not hearty, and did he not approve of the design?

Stapeley. Hee did not speake against it ; hee told me hee had noe interest in the countr to raise men ; but would venture his owne person in this service, the service of Charles Stuart.

Stapeley, being cross-interrogated by Mr. Woodcocke, said,

I doe not remember, that major Smith did heare mee offerr Mr. Woodcocke to be an officer ; but hee and I together have talked of it ourselves.

Woodcocke. Did you offerr mee any command ?

Stapeley. I doe not say I did.

Woodcocke. Where did you acquaint mee you had a comission from Charles Stuart ?

Stapeley. I told it him in myne owne house in my chamber. Hee did not desire to see it ; neither did he approve it, or speake against it. Hee sayd, hee would adventure himself with mee, if I did rise or raise any forces. I asked him, if hee would joyne with mee ; and hee sayd, hee would do it.

I did not ask him concerning his raising of men : all that I desired was, that himself would joyne with mee in it : this was this winter, since Christmas last.

George Hutchinson, *sworn, examined, sayth,*

A.D. 1658.

Hutchinson. I mett occasionally at Mr. Woodcocke his father-in-law captain Goodlyman's in Suffex; and there hee told mee, that Mr. Stapeley was ingaged, and that hee was very active; or to that effect.

Counsell. On what occasion did he speak theis words?

Hutchinson. Hee came newly from London; and I was asking him what newes, and in particular about Mr. Stapeley, whether hee were engaged or not. Hee told mee hee was ingaged.

Counsell. For whome do you meane hee was ingaged?

Hutchinson. I meane for Charles Stuart; I asked him, what newes from London: and he sayd, Mr. Stapeley was ingaged. There were captain Godlyman and his daughter, and others in company; soe that we could have but a snap.

Counsell. Was there nothing in discourse to induce that expreffion?

Hutchinson. I doe not know.

Counsell. Did Mr. Woodcocke know you were ingaged for Charles Stuart?

Hutchinson. I cannot tell; he did, it is probable; wee had been both before of the king's party; and hee knew it.

Woodcocke. Did I aske you, or you mee, any questions?

Hutchinson. I asked you ne'r a question. I asked you about Mr. Stapeley his ingagement.

Woodcocke. What was the inducement for you to aske mee about Mr. Stapeley?

Hutchinson. You came newly from London; and this was the shrove-tyde following; and you told mee Mr. Stapeley was very active.

Counsell. In what business?

Hutchinson. I understood in Charles Stuart's.

Woodcocke. Did I aske you any more questions, or you mee?

Hutchinson. Noe.

Major Smith, against Sir Humfrey Bennett.

Smith against
Bennet.

In Michaelmas terme, I had occasion to ride to London; and I desyred to wait upon Sir Humfrey. I had a great desyre to give him a visit. I found him in his chamber in Milford-lane; I cannot tell the day: and after some discourses, Sir Humfrey told mee, hee was informed, that there would be 3000 horse raised in Suffex. I told him, hee was very misinformed. I told him, I was confident, there would not bee 300 horse raised in Suffex.

He told mee, hee was informed major Milbanke had listed 200 horse in Hampshire for the king of Scotts service.

Hee told mee, hee would goe down into Suffex to see whether that were true or noe; and that hee would send unto mee; but he never did.

Counsell. Did hee say they were listed for the king of Scotts?

Smith. Yea, and that hee would goe down to be ascertained of this.

Counsell. What discourse had you with Sir Humfrey the next day?

Smith. I met Baron, Bishop, Mansell and Henry Binstead, at the Lambe. Baron brought a blank comission.

Counsell. From whome was it said to bee?

Smith. It had C. R. upon it. Baron told me it was a comission from the king of Scotts, but it was blanke; it had a seale to it: the seale I cannot remember. It had the king's armes formerly, as I remember. Young was there. This was before I came to Sir Humfrey Bennett.

Counsell. Was that comission read there? Was it at the Lambe?

Smith. It was read there; and they put in gentlemens names in the county.

Counsell. Was Sir Humfrey Bennett there?

Smith. Noe, he was at his lodging. The comission I thinke was filled to gentlemen, that never heard of it; for it was not to have been delivered till the army was landed; and they were to have the power of the country to raise horse and foote. There were fower of them, I thinke, putt in.

Counsell. Was this comission read afterwards at Sir Humfrey Bennett's lodging?

Smith. The next day I went to Sir Humfrey's lodging, I told him what was intended for raising so many horse in Suffex. He thought it an impossible thing. I shew'd the comission to Sir Humfrey; hee read it. but sayd nothing to it; layd it by.

Counsell. What sayd hee concerning the horse, that were to be raised?

Smith. Hee told mee, he spake with a gentleman, who knew the county; and that hee told him, there would be 3000 horse raised.

Counsell. For whome?

Smith. Wee never questioned that. It was for the king of Scotts, noe question, there were to bee soe many raised in Suffex.

Counsell.

Counsell. What did Sir Humfrey tell you about Windsor-castle, if the king of Scots A.D. 1658. landed?

Smith. Hee did heare it would bee surrendred.

Counsell. When was this?

Smith. This was the second day, hee sayd he was informed foe.

Bennett. Declare how you and I became acquainted.

Smith. Long agoe in the king's army.

Bennett. But, now of late?

Smith. Sir John Leeds told mee where hee lay, and I had a great desire to see you, and give you a visit.

Bennett. Who moved discourse first, you or I?

Smith. I thinke myself.

Counsell. What was that discourse?

Smith. That the king had an army to land. I told you foe: you told mee, that you did heare as much, and you did beleieve hee was in a forwardness, or to that purpose.

Bennett. How many meetings had you and I together?

Smith. But two.

Bennett. Was that the first or the second?

Smith. The first at your lodging in Milford-lane.

Bennett. Were you twice at my lodging?

Smith. Twice.

Bennett. Did I ever give you encouragement to ingage?

Smith. Not any.

Bennett. Not for any body?

Smith. Not any.

Bennett. You talk of a commission; who brought it?

Smith. Henry Brinstead brought it in his pockett; but I produced it to Sir Henry, and hee look't of it, and read it, and past it by; and I remember not hee sayd any word to it at all.

Bennett. Was it directed to me?

Smith. Not at all: it was directed to Sir John Pelham, Sir William Morley, and other gentlemen I thinke, which never heard of it to this day.

Counsell. Did Sir Humfrey read that commission?

Smith. Hee tooke it into his hand, went into the window, and look't upon it. I conceive hee read it; he did not read it out.

Counsell. Did hee looke upon the inside of a commission?

Smith. Yea, my lord.

Counsell. Did hee looke upon it soe long as he might read it?

Smith. Truly, I think hee might; it was filled up when Sir Humfrey saw it.

Counsell. Did you acquaint Sir Humfrey you had filled up the blankes, or any body else?

Smith. I beleieve I did, I cannot well tell.

Counsell. What names were in the commission, when it was filled up, before you shewed Humfrey?

Smith. I take it Sir John Pelham and Sir John Morley.

Bennett. Did not I bidd you not meddle at all with any thing at that tyme?

Smith. You layd it by, and sayd nothing. I did not perceave you did approve of it by your of it.

Henry Binstead sworne and examined against Sir Humfrey Bennett.

I mett major Smith at Temple-barr, and hee desired mee to go to the Lamb-taverne to drinke a cup of wine. I did, and mett with Baron and some others. There came Baron, Bishop, and himself; and I thinke that was all the company: and upon some other discourse, he shewed me a blanck piece of parchment. I said I never was a soldier, nor never saw a commission. There was nothing in it. Hee went unto the window, and put in the gentlemens names, and bid me deliver it. I sayd I would. Then said Smith, will you go see Sir Humfrey Bennett? I sayd I had not seen him 8 or 9 years. We went to Sir Humphry; hee was sicke: there major Smith bidd mee shew him the commission. I delivered it to him, and hee went with Sir Humfrey unto the window, and had some discourse there. They had the commission in the window, and I think Sir Humfrey read it. Major Smith gave the commission to Sir Humfrey, and they went unto the window together; I think it was open between them; I was sitting by the fire-side.

Counsell. Had not this witness discourse with Sir Humphry Bennett about raising horse in Suffex? what number, and what place for rendezvous?

A.D. 1658. *Binstead.* I stood at a distance; there was a discourse about raising horse; whether in Suffex, or Hampshire, or where else, I could not tell. But I sayd to major Smith, that I was confident 200 horse could not be raised. Sir Humfry was in the room there.

Counsell. Did Sir Humfry speak to you about raising horse in Hampshire or Suffex?

Binstead. Never.

Counsell. Did he speak of a rendezvous?

Binstead. I cannot tell: there was something sayd, major Smith and Sir Humfry spake of a rendezvous in discourse, where I know not.

Bennett. Will you take your oath, this was Charles Stuart's comission?

Binstead. Noe.

Bennett. Did I reade it?

Binstead. I cannot tell: you were in the window together, major Smith and you.

Bennett. What answer did I make to you?

Binstead. Nothing at all.

Binstead crosse examined, sayd

The comission was interlined.

Counsell. Were these names in the comission, Sir John Pelham, Sir William Morley, and those filled before Sir Humfry saw the comission?

Binstead. They were filled before Sir Humfry saw the comission.

Counsell. Had Sir Humfry it in his hand?

Binstead. Hee and major Smith went unto the window together, and had the comission between them at the window.

John Stapley re-examined, sayd

I have heard doctor Hewitt oft speake concerning Sir Humfry. I have heard him say, that he and Sir Humfry Bennett were joynt commissioners in this designe, were two of a committee, were in a committee, as he told it, together; and that Sir Humfry was very much concerned in the affairs of Suffex, and that he did treat with major Smith, and some others of the country, in relation to Charles Stuart; and that Dr. Hewitt did tell Mr. Mallory and myself, that there were 3000 horse in Suffex for the king's service. This was at the lady Camdens house.

Mr. Downing, resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. lix.
p. 133.

BY my last, I gave you a true and particular accompt of the severall wayes now on
foote in theis countryes, ^{for the raising of money} 305 468 437 67 139 339 53 408 384 393 for the ^{K. Spain in F} 545 339 46
^{landers. The Fr. amb. and myself} 352 104 32 286 138. 468 532 507 381 139 42 81 46 did agree to speake roundly to
^{Dr. Witt about it,} 263 158 67 145 182 68 146, which accordingly ^{we} 158 40 have done; as also to ^{ld. Bevern.} 525:
they both plead ignorance, but that they will look into it yet. ^{D e W i t} 34 40 159 68 146 did
^{mo ny for an a u c t r o} seeme to imply in his discourse, as if the giving of 384 393 305 205 12 152 25 145 443
y, 168, as if that part of the busines were not to be looked upon as under any other notion,
^{t r a f f i q u e.} than as a meere 146 437 47 302 126 152 40. It's most certaine, that a greate part of
^{the mo ni es,} 468 384 393 287, which they have had for the service of this companyne ^{at Bruxells,} 219 585, hath
^{f e c r e t a r y} come theis wayes; and the ^{K. Spain's am ba f f a d o} 139 278 132 40 463 441 of the 545 202 227 139 449 111
^{u r} 152 132 is to have for his paines in promoting the busines of the ^{a u c t r o y,} 13 153 26 146 443 170,
^{f e e n the art ic le s,} five thousand gilders. A friend of mine hath 140 41 42 105 468 216 335 358 140,
but the party, that had them, was under an oath of secrecy; so that he could not get a copy
^{no man mo r e} as yet. I finde ^{Amsterdamer than Nieuport,} 395 372 384 132. 40 an 566 286 468 104 527, even in all things what-
^{he} soever; though ^{K. Spain,} 324 pretends much in discourse to be against ^{ld. Protector.} 545, and a friend to 534.
I need not tell you, that wee are heere most extreamey surprised with the late newes out of
Flanders: the consequences whereof wee doe imagin will be extraordinary greate, not onely
in

De Witt and the Id. Beverning

A.D. 1658.

in Flanders, but also at Franckford, and elsewhere. 263 159 68 146 207 525 doe protest, ^{engage with the K. Spain;} ^{well with England}
 that they will not in the least 40 105 308 311 500 468 545; but continue 159 42 84 87
 and France. Count William

500 547 207. 549 258 503 70 202 expresse greate joy at this newes. By my last I acquainted you, that I had given an accompt to vice-admiral Goodsonn, that severall vessells of this country, loaden with ammunition and provisions, would endeavour to slip into Dunkirk; and upon tuesday last there arrived at Rotterdam a vessell, which had the last weeke gott into Dunkirk, with all sorts of provision; and upon saturday last, having unladen all, adventured out againe, and is come safe to Rotterdam; to which place she belongs: and the master said to some at Rotterdam, that he accompted it a very easy thing

at Amsterdam. hi g h, in ca f e Dunk.
 to gett in or out 219 566. They talk very 325 55 62, as if that 339 245 140 41 582
 f ho l d be take n, the y w o l d j o y n with the K. Spain;
 142 328 84 35 231 464 105, 468 170 160 113 83 35 70 113 171 108 500 468 545;
 de f i r e:

and I believe it is really their 263 140 70 134 42: but they will have very much to doe, to dispose other places and provinces thereunto; and I thinke it is my duty in this conjuncture to give the m the best w or d s that may be.

of time and affaires 477 313 468 89 468 235 161 416 34 142 467 377 231. We heare

yet nothing of the Portugal ambassador; I wonder that you have no more 361 141 418
 of F la n d er s. w ri t t to you,

408 47 355 106 34 286 144. He that should have 161 441 147 151 477 510, a Mon-
 Lu ca s Lu cy, T ho m as

sieur 370 245 144 370 252, will now address his letters to Mr. 147 328 100 217
 J o h n f on, Gu i l li am For d; f pe

70 113 61 105 140 412, and Mr. 318 71 84 362 202 305 36; and for more 142 426
 ed, Go od f on Zeeland,

279, he will continue to give notice to 314 407 142 412 by the way of 558, of all such
 e m p lo y

things as may be necessary for him to have knowledge of. I have 42 101 122 365 170
 ed co lo ne l P al m er, di r ec t his letter s to

279 254 365 390 84 121 199 107 286, and he will 267 133 278 148 327 361 142 477
 you, to Ga b ri e l T ho m f on,

510, 477 Mr. 308 24 441 45 87 151 328 103 144 412, &c. He informes me that
 S i r J o h n Mi n ce O f t end,

143 72 136 72 117 65 109 381 109 251 is sent to 116 142 148 282, to lay up all those
 ships carry ed men for England; at

456 140, which should have 249 279 389 305 547; and that it is resolved 219 Michael-
 de f i g ne;

mus to go on with the same 263 140 69 55 390; and colonel Trafford is ordered away
 to borrow mony.

with all speed to Muscovy, and colonel Gill for Florence, to the great duke 477 241 136
 The princefs Royal

443 162 384 393. 468 570 hath been sick ever since the newes out of Flanders; yet
 to meet Charles Stuart:

yesterday morning early she went out of this towne; and, as it said, 477 379 289 572:
 F ra n c for t;

who, also it's said, is speedily for 51 437 106 77 305 149; and one is gone thither ex-
 El.Brand.

press, to see if he may have leave. It is said, that 543 hath very lately ratified the treaty
 K. Poland. changes even t s:

with 538. It is certaine that hee 27 319 107 55 287 very much with all 290 150 138:
 Refident me; I

his 135 287 336 43 107 148 was this weeke with 379, and 72 found him at very great
 Quaker over-sea;

uncertaintyes, expressing much discontent, that 536 was not yet come 115 155 286 142 43
 16; and that thereby his master was yet wholly and absolutely at uncertaintyes; in which

condition, he said he could not long subsist; and withall, declaring that his master saw very
 K.Sweden peace with K. Poland;

little inclination in the 536 to a 427 500 538; which must necessarily beget great
 troubles. The resident of Poland giving me a visite this weeke declared, that he saw

very little appearance of the king of Sweeden's inclination to peace with his master. I told
 him, I believed he took his measures out of Monsieur Buninguen's letters to this state. He

asked me, if his highnes did not continue his resolution of putting to his helping hand for
 the advancing of that busines. I answered that his highnes would be willing to do any

good offices; but that the late difficultyes, which had been made in the court of Poland,
 about the admission of the mediation of France, did beget in him no small umbrages.

Monsieur Appieboom tells me, that he had received an answer from my lord George
 Fleetwood,

A.D. 1658. Fleetwood, of what he had spoken to his highnes and yourself, concerning passages written hither to this state, by ambassador Beunnigen, of things spoken to him by Sir Phillip Meadowes. However, I have this post sent you a copy of that letter, feareing least it was forgott to be sent you before; though Monsieur Appleboom tells me, he sent a copy of it.

Beverning

525 hath spoken to me againe about the picture of his highnes. The Danish resident faith, that there they will know not what to do; yet that an ambassadour shall goe for England from his master. I have not yet received any word from my lord Lockhart, nor vice-admiral Goodsonn, since the defeat given to the Spaniards, neither by any of your ships, nor by any Dutch vessel; whereof many are gone from Mardike since the defeat; which truly I think a little prejudice to your affaires, not only heer, wher I should forthwith have printed what had come to me, as I alwayes do such neweses as may be for his highnes advantage; but thereby I am not in condition to give such an account so speedily as I might to M. G. Jephson and Sir Phil. Meadows; which truly is not so well for your affayres. I only write this as that you would please to give a line, that for the future I may have accounts, as I never fayle to give to you, yea (as before) ordered an to write out of Flanders to them for more speed, as to what might be there of importance.

Don John, since the blow, hath writt to all the townes to do their utmost to defend themselves, and hath given them leave to levy forces to that end; a thing which argues extremity of necessity.

The princefs Royal

meet Ch. St.

Franckfort

468 570 is certainly gone to 379 289 572, who afterwards goes away for 48 437 104 74 305 145. I have communicated to my lord Neuport what you gave me in commission, in relation to the lady Stanhop's pass; he said, that her husband had the states pass;

If he

and desired me to send you a copy thereof, which I have accordingly done. 71 50 324

by any other hand

weaken me here

should obteyne a pass 239 206 114 468 135 319 109 38, that would 162 45 16 350 108 379 324 134. Here is a report come from Amsterdam, as if young Trump, after a long fight, should have bin taken in the streights by the Turks; but the states have noe letters

I

thereof. 68 have sent you in a boyer of Rotterdam, whereof one Jean Wauterson is skipper,

fo w r do z e n of bo t t l e s of S p a w w a t

304 162 137 270 174 39 104 408 241 150 146 358 144 408 142 120 16 160 483 147

er,

Lucas Luce:

286, in a hamper; directed, to Monsieur 370 25 217 370 252: they were put up with

one person

know es any thing,

all possible care, and but onely 413 426 135 143 412 353 287 206 470, whom also for

f e c r e s y and f u r e n e f f e,

more 143 278 136 41 143 171 207 144 157 136 43 390 139 138 39, I sent to see it put on board; and it was shipped upon wednesday last at night, and the vessel stays onely

the bottles

for a winde; so that I hope it will at London e'er the arrival of this letter: 468 241 149

sealed at the Spaw.

146 287 were all 142 41 14 85 279 219 468 140 124 15 161. If you desire any more, I pray let me have your commands, who in all things am perfectly,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your very faythfull servant,

Hague, 20 June 1658. [N. S.]

GEO. DOWNING.

This day my lord Newpoort came to me on the behalf of the States Generall, to thank me for the greate civility and ready assistance, which DeRuyther found lately in the Downes, when he was driven back by the storme. A copy of the resolution of the States Generall

prince Royal. Ch. St.

I have also inclosed heere to you. 570, 572 will, I beleive, meete in some part of the united provinces; but I am not certayn whether the place under them, or on the borders.

Ch. St.

princefs Royal

Just now I have notice, that 572 and 570 mett last night at Sevenberge about seven a'clocke at night, and are there yet. This place is certaynly within the power of this state.

Mistress Philips

381 140 145 132 287 120 325 82 362 122 14 is now come to this towne. I shall endeavour

endeavour to give you next post account of ^{her.} 61 286. One lieutenant colonel ^{Mackworth} 371 26 74 160 ^{A D. 1658.}
 416 150 63 goes for England by this shipping from Rotterdam, which wayts only a wind:
 the shipping goes all for London; so its like he will land at Gravesend. He's about
 50 yeares of age, vastly tall, a leane man, brownish hayre; ^{hee is to go for the North} 324 346 477 314 305 468 395
 136 156 62 afterwards, and to ^{Shropshire.} 140 61 443 122 143 325 136 32.

I have also just now certayne notice, that ^{the States here} 468 141 463 466 138 324 137 have yester-
^{Bruxels} day by the poste to 585 given notice to ^{Don John} 575 to putt ^{more men in the Fort Isabella;} 384 136 42 380 468 305 150 70
 140 178 44 85 355; saying that there was a designe upon the place, which is neer
 Antwerp;
 205 149 160 286 426: this is most certayne.

I have heerin inclosed to you such accounts, as I have received out of Flanders, concerning
 the late greate successe neer Dunkirk; tho' I know there can hardly be any particular you
 will not have received long e'er this can come to your hands.

Mr. Sa. Disbrowe, one of the council of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

HIS highnes haveing with the advise of his councill in England, mortified twelve Vol. lix.
 hundred pounds sterling yearly of certaine rents and dueties belonging to Chaplainries, P. 131.
 Deaneries, &c. for the maintenance of ministers and schooles of learning in the Highlands;
 but in transcribing of the grant, the words [yearly] and [for ever] being omitted, and
 the thing being intended and ordered in perpetuity for this good worke, as you knowe, who
 promoted it; the said councill here have caused the said grant to be written of new without
 any alteration or addition but of those words [yearly] and [for ever] to be presented to
 you. And they request your favour for obteyning it sign'd by his highnes, the former
 grant being with that draught sent to Doctor Clarges, the councill's agent, that when the
 new one shall be signed, the former may be given upp. All which, by appointment of
 his highnes councill heere is signified unto you by

Your humble servant,

Edinburgh, 10 June, 1658.

SA. DISBROWE.

Col. Lockhart to secretary Thurloe.

May it please your LORDSHIP,

I Come from visitting all the approaches, the French and ours, on the other syde, Vol. lix.
 and that which is carried on joyntly betwixt us at the fort Leon. I both passed and P. 139.
 returned upon the sands before the mouth of the harbor, the sea being out; and, I
 thank God for it, neither I nor any in my company had any harme. I mett Mr. Tu-
 renne at the advanc'd point of the French approach, which was upon a half moon, which
 the French guards carried this morning. I told Mr. Turenne, that I had left the batteries
 upon the fort Leon in a conditione to flanck both the key and the mercat-place, and after
 some discourse touching the conditione of the besieged, he resolved to summond the town,
 which he did. The governor was upon the bastoine before us, and a Spanish officer told
 the drummer, he should have his answer speedily, which was the discharge of a volley of
 small shott. This bravado doth not speake their affairs to be in the better posture. I am
 rather apt to think, their sense of the ill posture of their affairs hath putt them in passione,
 which will quickly be over, and then the spirits they loose in these hott fitts will help
 to make them more tame and sober then men of an equall temper use to be. I know the
 events of all things are in the Lord's hands; but, as to probabilitie, our work is now so
 neare an end, as I looke upon it as my businesse, rather to entertaine your lordshipp
 with what may be the fittest means of keeping Dunkirke, then of what rests to be
 done for taking of it.

A.D. 1658. Your lordship's last takes notice, that it's conceived the sending of more men will be necessary for the better maintaining Dunkirke, the Fort-royall, and Mardick, and that more men might be had, provyded those that raise them have the command of them. My lord, I shall, in as few words as I can, give you the trouble of my poore thoughts upon the whole: after the taking of this place, his highness will have 3 regiments of the 6 at his own dispose, which, with either coll. Samonds or coll. Gibbons his regiment, provyded either of them be made compleatt, and consist of 10 companies, will be a sufficient garisone of foot for the foresaid places, and may be disposed these 2500 at Dunkirke, 1000 at Mardick, and 500 at Fort-royal. He that commands Dunkirke must be redy to furnish Mardick, or the Fort-royal with secours from his body, in case the enemy shall attacke either of them: and because the 4 regiments will not be short of a 1000 men a piece, coll. Salmonds or coll. Gibbons companies, that will be over the number of the foresaid 4 regiments, must be kept till 5 or 600 recruitts can be conveniently sent over, and your lordshipp will find theise recruitts easy to be gott at Dunkirke.

Their will be need of 5 or 6 good troopes of horse, I mean strong, at least 70 in a troop; and it's no matter, whether they be single troopes, or in a regiment, for the commander in chief of the whole forces will often have use for them in parties, but seldome in a body. You must have a discreet able man to be town-major; he must be one, of whose integrity there can be no scruple; and if such a one could be had, it were requisitt he spoake French and Dutch, especially Dutch. Their must also be a person of great worth and fidelity nominatt to be deputy-governor, who, in case of the absence or death of the governor, must command the field officers of all regiments, that their may be no interfering nor disputting of command, which has often occasioned greatt misfortunes. Their must also be some small frigats, and some other flat-bottom'd vessels fitt for burthenn, that may attend upon the port, and be under the governor's command. But, my lord, when I have told you what I would have of men, and how commanded, I have told you little, for *simul et simul* their must be sent a great quantity of all manner of provisions for mouth and warr, and their is one part of the generall of amunitiōe, that I must speake particularly too, and that is hand-granados. I know they have not been much used in our English warr; but I can assure your lordshipp, and my former opinion is confirmed by my present experience, that nothing can be more essentiall either as to attaque or defence; and if you have not any considerable number of theise shells in store, 2 or 3000 may be bought in Holland, till you can provyde more at your iron-workes. A soldier, with half a score granados in his scripp, looks like a David, before whom a Goliah, although armed, cannot stand. When provisions for mowth and amunitiōe of warr is so plentifully provyded, that their will be enuff for present use, and for the forces or magazines in the 3 formentioned places, it will signify little, except they be accompanied with all manner of tooles for working and fortifying; and I can reckon nothing upon this head so matteriall as pallisadoes: it's one of the best magazines can be in a garrisone; and he that hath men and store of them, may dispose of every inch of ground he hath under the command of his cannon, and the spirit (which must moove and informe this confused and greatt body, composed of a greatt many more individuals then I can at present muster up) must be mony; which, as Solomon sayeth (under the protectione and blessing of God) will answere all things. My lord, I am sure in all I have said in this I have offered nothing, save what will be much better told yow by yowr lordshipp's own reason; but, indeed, when I begunn to wrytt, I was more fitt for my bed then my penn; and if I have raved to much, I know yowr lordshipp can distinguish between the weaknesse and zeale of one, who is with a perfytt submissiōe and respect,

May it please your LORDSHIP,

Your most humble,

fathful, and obedient servant,

June $\frac{11}{11}$ 1658.

WILL. LOCKHART.

I have cawsed to hang a serjant, that had deserted this body last yeare, and was found in arms under the pretended duke of York's command. The said duke sent me a high message by his trumpet about it, who is every day at Mr. Turennes camp. I sent him an answer, that did not please him I think very well, and refused his lyfe to a great many French officers, that would have begged him; but I have ventured to doe this without a commission;

commiffione; and tho' his highnefs letter to me impowers me to govern his forces A.D. 1658. according to the difcipline of warr, yet I am fometyms puzzled in my own fpirit, as being fometyms neceffitated to proceed too far upon fo flender a power as I have.

General Montagu to fecretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

ON wedensday at night the wind blowinge fresh at fouth-west, and the full fea being at midnight, a small vefsel of about 8 tonns from Gravelinge came out to venter into Dunquerque; and though wee had an alarme of her taken by every one of our fhips, when fhe was a league off the port, and the captaine of the watch with eight boats manned, and the small frigats, and captaine Plumley commandinge the watch, as able a fea-man and ftout a man as any in the fleete, yet they could not by any meanes ftopp her (fhe havinge fo fresh way before the wind) but fired into her all alonge as fhe went; and when fhe came nere the point of the fhoare, where our forces have a batterrie and musqueteers within pistoll-shott, neither of both lent her any shott. In the morninge by 5 a-clocke, I called a councill of warr, to examine the carriage of our guard (which was not much found to be blamed) and to confult what was poffible to be done more to hinder any vefsel for goinge in; and wee refolved to make a batterye of our own afhoare againft the pierre-head, with 8 demy culveringe, and man them with feamen from our fhips, and to take our fpare top-masts, and make them fast with iron ftaples together, and lay them with greate ancors crosse the paffage, which may help to ftopp the way of a vefsel, and give our boates opportunitye to board her, if the tyde will let them ftand, as wee intend. I have alfo written to the governor of Calais to buy mee 2 or 3 brigandines, and I will pay for them; that foe havinge boates of the fame make and draught of water, as the enemyes are, wee may doe as much as they can, and the better prevent them. Whatever I, or any about me, can advife, that may promote our bufineffe, fhall be done; and what then falls out in event I cannot helpe. The difficultyes the fea gives us is not well underftood, without a greate deale of experience. I was yefterday afhoare to waite upon mareschall Tureine and my lord Lockhart, and was almost round the camp with them. Monsieur Tureine had sent to mee aboard (before I went of) to defire mee to moove his highneffe, that more men might be sent to his forces here. I acquainted my lord Lockhart with it, and he told mee, how matters stood betweene you, and seemed not very defirous of them, and foe he expreffed himfelfe to monsieur Tureine, who discourft with us both about it. Monsieur Tureine faid, that the enemye was drawinge together about Bergen, and thofe out of Gravelin were to meete them, and that they would be as ftronge as before; and if the armye was well conducted, they might make the fiedge to be raifed. The kinge of France is expected in the camp to-day. Mr. Tureine defires the enclosed may be delivered to the embaffador. I have noe more, but remaine,

MY LORD,

Your most faithfull and humble fervant,

Nasebye before Dunkirke

June 11th, 1658.

E. MONTAGU.

Lady Eliz. Claypole to the lady of H. Cromwell.

DEARE SISTER,

I Must beg your pardon, that I do not right to you fo oft ase I would doe; but in earnest, I have bin fo extreme fickly of late, that it has made mee unfit for any thing, thoye thare is nothing that can plese me more, then wherein I maye expres my tru lofe and refpekt to you; which I am fuer non has more refen then my self, both for your former fafers, and the cens you have of any thing, which arifes to me of happnes. I will aifuer you, nothing of that can bee to mee, wherein I have not a power to expres how really I lofe and honner you. Truly the Lord has bin very gratius to us, in doeing for us abofe whot we could exfpekt; and now has shod himfelf more extraordinary in delivering my father out of the hands of his enymife, which wee have all refon to be fenfible of in a very pertikeller manner; for feringly not ondy his famely would have bin ruined, but in all probabillty the hol nation would have bin invold in blod. The Lord grant it maye

A.D. 1658. maye never be forgot by us, but that it may case us to depend upon him, from hom wee have reserved all good, and that it maye cose us to se the muttablenes of thise things, and to yuse them acordingly, I am fuer wee have nede to bag that sperrit from God. Hary is vary well, I hope you will se him this fommer. Truly, thare is nothing I desier more, then to injoy you with us. I wis you may laye your grat bely here. I bag my tru afficktion to your letel wons.

DEARE SISTER,

I am your most afficktineate sifter

June 12 [1658.]

and servant,

E. CLAYPOLE.

General Montagu to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

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p. 142.

YOURS of the 10 and 11th instant I have received, and one of the 11th also to the commander in chiefe in the Downes, which mentions a greatte miscarriage of some vessel, which I shall enquire into, and examine the matter by a counsell of warr, when I learne out the vessel. Your intimation concerninge a seaman of this shipp, I shall take care of to returne him home (havige enough supernumerarye on board mee.) Your intelligence out of Holland will make mee remand a shipp to ride in the Downes, whereas I had called all away hither (only keepinge catches going too and againe to carry and bringe pacquetts) upon our jealousie of them; for though theire fleete be past through the channel, wee (not knowinge whether theire might be any additionall strength prepared in Holland to meete them) conjectured, that if they meant evill to us, they might not improbably be gone into the bay to conduct the reliefe prepared in Spaine for these parts, and then returninge take their opportunitye upon us. I suppose, before this comes, you have my letter, that mentioned the gettinge in of a shalopp into Durkirke, notwithstanding all wee could doe to prevent her. On fridaye in the eveninge Marshall Turein sent two messengers, within an hour one of another, to assure mee, that there were vessels preparinge and gone out of Newport to runn in her; whereupon I caused our guards to be strengthened, and went all night my selfe upon the watch in the Hart-pinke, to see things the better, carried; but none came, and I have been beene studdienge what best course I can take to make the matter more sure, that none may gett in, the seidge being come almost (as I hope) to an upshott; and greate blame will be layd upon us, if it should faile by that meanes, whether wee be blame-worthy or not; and I have thought to sinke a vessel in the mouth of the harbour by the peere-head, which will helpe much, what with her hull and chaines, or booms or hausers tied from her to either side of the shore, soe longe as wee can defend her from the enemies burninge her, or breakinge her up; and I have advised with the commanders about it, who have, by theire votes, resolved mee to goe on with it, and I have appraised and taken up a ffly-boate, that lies neere me emptye, and sent officers on board her, to prepare all things in a readinesse to synke her to-morrow in the evening tyde; and if the worke be rightly performed, I doubt not, but to give a good account of any thing that swimms and attempts to goe in here. The other wayes, in my judgment, are impossible to take a certaine effect; for with a fresh gale of wind and tyde, and men resolved, a vessel cannot be stayed. I here not much from shore; only marshall Turein's gentleman (one of them that came to me on Friday) said the towne would be taken in 2 or 3 days. Our men have had hott worke of the siedge and often repulses. I here major-generall Drummond was shott this night in the approaches; how it is with him I know not. The kinge is expected to-night in the camp. Not more at present from

MY LORD,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

June 13th 1658.

E. MOUNTAGU.

Since I wrote this letter, the towne beate a parlye, and I have sent my boate to bringe mee news, who just now returnes and bringes me word from the surintendant monsieur Talon,

Talon, that the towne is for his highness my master, and that all things are agreed, only A.D. 1658. they are now gone to Mardyke to the king, who is now there, to have the articles confirmed. There is some little strife about the exchange of some prisoners of qualitye.

Major-general Jephson to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

I Receyved by the last post a letter from Mr. Morland, of the 4th instant, by which I Vol. lix. perceyve you had not then any thing, which you thought necessarye to add to my in- P. 146. structions. I shall now make it my most humble sute, that you will bee pleased to intercede for mee to his highnesse, that somthing may be diminisht of those which I have formerly receyved; I meane in relatione only to the command, of attending indefinitely, untill I can take my leave of the king of Sueden. Sir, his occasions have already detained him in his owne country, above 3 monthes longer then it was thought hee could possibly bee absent from his armye, which now begins every where to move, and the kings businesse may possibly force him to meete them farre hence by sea. If this should soe fall out, I thinke it would bee noe way reasonable, that you should long continue the charge of two publique ministers abroad to the same purpose. I speake this only to this end, that you would bee pleased to sett down a time, after which I should no longer awayte the king's returne; and to direct how farre you think it fitt I should follow him, in case he should land eastward in Pomerania, or Prussia. If this bee thought fit, I doubt not, but I shall soe order the matter, (though I doe not see the king of Sueden) that his highnesse's affairs shall not suffer thereby, which I shall doe by giving Sir Philip Meadowe all your commands punctually in writing, which I was to put in execution at my coming awaye; and by informing him fully, how affayres stand at present betwixt England and Sueden. There hath been a false alarme of the king of Suede's landing in Holstein; but I can not receyve any sure intelligence eyther of that, or the day hee parted from Gottenburgh. I shall be forc't very shortly to place another bill upon Mr. Nowell, as you may conjecture by my former accounts. I have nothing of newes at present considerable to entertaine you withall; but I hope I shall by the next receyve a confirmatione from you of the good newes I heard by the last out of Holland, of the successe of ours, and the French armyes against the Spaniards, which attempted upon the leaguer before Dunkerke. I shall only begg the countenance of your favour, that I may bee still esteemed, as I shall endeavour to shew myselfe,

SIR,

Your most really affectionate

and humble servant,

Wismar 14th June 1658.

WM. JEPHSON.

Col. Lockhart to secretary Thurloe.

Camp, June 24. 1658. [N. S.]

May it please your LORDSHIP,

I Received this morning your lordshipp's by Mr. Hory, and had returned him before now, Vol. lix. had I not been desyrus to see the conclusion of the capitulatione; and so in conditione P. 144. to assure your lordshipp, that to-morrow before fyve of the clock at night, his highnes forces under my command will be possessed of Dunkirk; but the Lord knoweth what I shall doe, what I come their for; I have neither mony nor provisions for the forces I imploy their; and I carry them to a place, where little or nothing is left. That which troubles me most is, I am forced to buy the very pallisados of the Fort-royall; otherwayes the French, notwithstanding of any order the king and cardinall can give, would pull them out; and not only burn them, but pull down the earthen works in taking them out. I must also presently imploy our foldiers in repairing the breaches, and in taking up the bridges of communicatione, and putt them upon a hundred severall kynds of work, which can not be done without mony. I must also pay the cannonniers of the army, for the bills of the towne; which is their indisputable dew at all renditione of places. I have a greatt many disputtes with the cardinal, about severall things. I have agreed he shall have all the canon in the towne, that have the armes of France upon them; but some other things, concerning shipping in the harbor, and the quartering of the French guards, and lodging the chiefe officers

A.D. 1568. officers of the army, is yett in controversie ; neverthelesse I must say, I find him willing to hear reason : and tho' the generallity of court and armes are even mad to see themselves part with that they call *un si bon morceau*, or so delicatt a bill, yett he is still constant to his promises, and seems to be as glad in the generall (notwithstanding our differences in little particulars) to give this place to his highnes, as I can be to receive it. The king is also exceeding oblydging and civill, and hath more trew worth in him, then I could have imagined. My desyn to dispatch this messenger with this good newes makes me end abruptly. I am,

MY LORD,

Your most humble

and obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

My lord, in desyring to make too great haste, I have forgott half my businesse : I beseech his highnes to hasten over all manner of provisions, amunitiōe, and mony ; as also some two or three troops of horse to beginn, a small body of cavallry, and as many palisados as can be had uppon the suddaine. The cardinal intends to-morrow to resolve upon what shall be next undertaken. I am to be at the counsell, and I hope to carry it either for Graveling or Berg ; either of theise two sieges will give his highnes tyme enuff to putt Dunkerke in a good posture of defence. I have borrowed two thousand lewises or pistolls from the cardinal. I give Mr. Le Tellier a bill at sight upon Mr. Wildegoes, merchant at Paris, for them ; and have ordered him to pay them out of that mony he hath in his hands, upon Cesi's account : it was the reddyest shift I could make at present, for I could not goe into Dunkerke without mony ; and though it may be thought a greatt sum, it will not last very long. I shall be faithfull to his highnes in my debursments of it, and shall give him an exact account ; only I must begg, that either Mr. Wildegoes may be reimbursed of that mony ; or, that I may, by an order from his highnes and the counsell, be impowered and requyred to take up so much of it ; otherwyse I and my children must be lyable to the interresses of Cesi for the mony : but when I say I have borrowed this mony, I mean I have propounded to borrow it ; and the cardinal gave me hope, he would lend it on my bill upon sight, but could not assure me of it, till he spoke with Mr. Tellier.

Poor colonel Drummond was mortally wounded, on Sabbath-day morning he would not leave me, though he had been up the night before. I took leave this day of lieutenant colonel Fennick and him : all I had to promise them was, that I should bury them in Dunkirke. I thank God for it, as to myself, I had more signall preservations and deliverances in the last day of the siege, than I had almost during the whole tyme of it. I take notice of it, not by the way of boasting, but in a way of most humble acknowledgments of the wonderfull providence of my God : and tho' I be incompassed with sorrows, on account of my losse of so many friends, yet when I consider what God had done, and how much this day of small things may contribute to the carrying on of a blessed and glorious work, which may extend itself to all the corners of Europe, I confesse I can but rejoyce in the midst of my private afflictions ; and must owne, that the lyves of all the unworthy instruments, that were employed, is not to be valewed in the purchase of so rich a mercy. Pardon this running from one subject to another in one, who in the middst of all his confusions, doth constantly remember the obligations he hath to be,

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Your most humble, fathfull,

and obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

Poor Mr. Swift is very sick ; he should have carryed this ; and when it pleaseth God to recover him, will expect from his highnes bounty that reward, which usually is bestowed upon a messenger, that bringeth good news. The relation of the fight sent by your lordshipp is true in the maine ; only it doth us great wrong, when it sayeth we gave no quarter. The major generall kept the regiments in a body, and would not suffer them to straggle neither for pillage, nor prisoners ; and did them service by it, that merritted a better character than that of cruelty.

Col.

*Col. Lockhart to secretary Thurloe.*Camp, June $\frac{1}{2}$ 1658.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

I Have been with his eminence this morning, and have adjusted most things in the best manner I can. I have parted with all the cannon in Dunkerke, that belongs to the French, and some other things in the store and harbour, that are of no great importance. The cardinal hath lent me the 2000 pistolls I mentioned yesternight, and I have given a bill for them upon Mr. Wildegoes; and therefore must againe begg, that either Mr. Wildegoes may reimburse it, or that his highness and counsell may give me ane order to make use of so much of the mony in his hands, belonging to the interesses of Mr. de Cesi. The cobby of the articles I cannot yett send, they being large, and are the same, that Dunkerke had, when it was taken by the prince of Conde, excepting the first; which was, that no officer nor soldier should be imployed by the king of France in the garrisone of Dunkerke, save such who were Roman Catholick. I told Mr. Le Tellier, secretary of state, that the article was to be inverted, and said in it, if the king had given the liberty of conscience to Protestants their he did in other places of his dominions, it was possible he might have conserved his interest in it longer than he did; howsoever the goodnesse of God is to be admired in this, that those, who expressed so greatt an animositie against Protestants, are now at their mercy. The Lord enable us to use the power over them with that meeknesse and christian providence, as our conversatione amongst them may not scandalise, but rather adorn that profession we walk under; and if it be possible, I shall make it my endeavour to put things in that order, as not only the mouths of our enemies shall be stopped, but that all of them, that are morally just, may be gained by our good example.

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Mr. Le Tillier hath been with me, since I left his eminence: he desyers, that at my receptione at the place, I may sign an act, by which I promise, in my master's name, that the article concerning religion, which is repeated in this act, shall be inviolably kept: it's just I should do so; and therefore I have not scrupled it. It was as good as resolved at counsell this morning, that Wynoxberg shall be besieged; in order to which, the French desyer, that they may keep Mardick till that be over, by reason all their magazines are there. I have promised to acquaint his highness with it, and to receive his commands in it. I doe not see, that it will proove prejudicial to his highness affaires, that the French keep Mardick two or three weeks longer; and to encourage the taking of Bergh, I have given way, that five of the regiments march with the army, take eighteen old companies, and my owne regiment, being a garrisone sufficient for Dunkerke, and the Fort-royall, which will be exceedingly secured, by being in the French hands, at the delivery of Mardick. I must withdraw ane other regiment from the army at least, and if recruits come not over, I think I must take of two; so that their will be then no more left in the French but three, tho' I know, if fowr could be continued, it would be greatt satisfactione to his highnesse, and would shame his enemies, who give it out, that after his deliverie of Dunkerke, the French shall have no more kyndnesse shoven to them from his highness and England. I am going to draw out the forces, with which I intend to take possessione of Dunkerke, and shall importune your lordshipp no further at present, save to give your lordshipp the faithfull assurances of my being,

MY LORD,

Your most humble

and obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

I hope some share of the provisions and amunitiōe I have formerly mentioned, will be upon their way before this comes to your hands. Poor lieutenant-colonel Fennick died yesternight. There is yet a possibility colonel Drummond may live, but no probability. I expect the young gentleman your lordshipp promised to send over, and have a collers for him.

Col.

Col. Lockhart to Secretary Thurloe.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

A.D. 1658. **I** Cann add nothing at present to what I said in the morning, save that by the goodness of God, your servant is now master of Dunkerke; and indeed it is a much better place than I could have imagined: blessed be God for this great mercy, and the Lord continue his protectione to his highness, and his countenance to all his other undertakings; and lett his lyfe be pretious in his eyes, and his family prosper. So prayeth,

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MY LORD,

Your most humble servant,

Dunkerke, June $\frac{1}{2}$ 1658.

WILL. LOCKHART.

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell lord deputy of Ireland.

MY LORD,

In the possession of the right honourable the earl of Shelburn.

I Have nothinge now to enterteyne your excellency with, but the newes from Dunkirk. My last gave you an account of a battle fought there betweene the two armies, with the successe thereof. The inclosed papers will lett your excellency see what proceedings have been there since. I have not received a list of the prisoners taken in the last fight; there were about 3000 of them, amongst whom was generall Caracene, the most considerable man amongst them, a native Spanyard; but did afterwards get of by a composition with the French men, who tooke him.

I doubt Mr. Standish brought you cold comfort, but 'twas the best could be sent from hence, untill it please God to put affaires into another state and condition; which remeyne as they did by my former letters, if they doe not declyne. It's true the Lord is pleased to doe wonderfully for his highnes, and to blesse hym in his affaires beyond expresseion; which surely keepes thinges from rolling unto disorder. I wish we may answer hym in his dispensation, and see and make use of the opportunities, which he puts into our hands for settlinge of this nation.

I shall present to his highnes your excellency's desire of haveinge Sir John Kinge to be muster-master general of Ireland, and give you an account of his highnes answer; as alsoe signifie what he will please to say of makeinge Sir Charles Coot a viscount: I suppose there will be no difficulty therein. I rest.

YOUR EXCELLENCY'S

Most faithfull and humble servant,

Whitehall, 15. June, 1658.

JO. THURLOE.

General Fleetwood to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

DEAR BROTHER,

In the possession of the rt. hon. the earl of Shelburn.

I Am so indisposed, that I cannot enlarge. Since my last we have had farther considerations of what is necessary as previous to the parliament, but are com to no resolution; which will a little longer, I doubt, retard the calling of the parliament; but that will, I presume, be in September, and sooner it canot well be, by reason of the yeare: most in the countryes will be busy about their own occasions, and not well at leisure to com up, till then. We have lately received good encouragement from my lord Lockhart, that we may expect the possession of Dunkirk before the ende of this weeke. The place is very considerable, and must be kept much by the bodies of men, it being not so naturally stronge, as by art; and notwithstanding is very approachable. The Spaniards are endeavouring to rallye agayne, but we hope not able, though the French are strangely carlesse in their letting prisoners goe; amongst which, the cheife next to Don John, the marquise of Caracene, was let goe upon some bribe to the souldiers, who tooke him, which it seems is a very usuall thing with them. One would wonder, (but that there is an over-ruling providence) how that warre,

warre, considering the friendshippe each enemy have to the other, should continue upon the A.D. 1658. termes it doth. But the Lord surely hath an higher hand in it then is visible; and I doe hope the Lord wil cary on that worke to a further progresse and successe, in order to that generall cause we have bine thus long contending for; which that we may still have our hearts upon, is the desire of

Your most affectionate brother,

and humble servant,

June 15. 1658.

CHA. FLEETWOOD.

My lady Elizabeth continues very ill, and as I feare, unlesse the Lord supports hir, will be much worse, by the death of hir youngest son Oliver: the Lord sanctefy thos fore dispensations!

I shall beseech your just favour to my poore kinsman, my lord Lambert.

Dr. Tate has sent to me for his fifty pounds advance; I beseech your orders therein by the next.

Since the writing of this letter we have intelligence, that Dunkirk, is surrendered; the terms of which his highness hath not received.

General Montagu to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

BE pleased to accept this two or three words, which is only to give you notice of my lord Vol. lix. embassador's beinge in possession of Dunkerke yesterday. This morninge I am goinge to P. 159. him to conferr together, and intend about night to dispatch unto you matters more at large. I am,

MY LORD,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

Naysebye. June 16. 1658.

E. MONTAGU.

H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland, to the lord Fauconberg.

MY LORD,

16 June, 1658.

I Hope your lordship will excuse me, that I did not send any letters in pilgrimage after In the posses- your lordship; not having the least account, either of the way of your journey, or of sion of Wil- the place, or time of your continuance in France. My affection leads me in the first liam Crom- place to congratulate your safe return, though I should prefer the publick before my private well, Esq; relation. Your kind reception, I hope, speaks much good to these dominions; and the circumstances went certainly beyond a French compliment. Your personal appearance in this negotiation did, without doubt, make it succeed the better. I am glad his highness made so happy choice; I hope it is a good omen: and I hope good things will always attend your lordship like the French victory, which it seems trod upon your heels. I have been under some indisposition, and am altogether unfitt to give your lordshipp any further diversion. I remain, &c.

General Montagu to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

THIS bearer, my good freind, goinge for England, I have desired him to waite upon Vol. lix. you, who can give you an account of passages here. I referr myselfe for other matters P. 161. to the account, which my next letter shall present you withall. I waite here expectinge my lord embassador's returne from the court at Mardyke, to resolve about my owne businesse, hopinge to returne speedily into the Downes, leavinge such vessels here as shall be found necessarye for your service. I am,

MY LORD,

Your most faithfull,

and humble servant,

Dunkircke. June 16. 1658.

E. MONTAGU.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloc.*

SIR,

16 June 1658.

A.D. 1658.

In the possession of William Cromwell, Esq;

THE continuance of the reputation, which it hath pleased God to give our countrey men on t'other side the water, is surely great matter of comfort to every Englishman; and especially to such as have an eye to the welfare and interest of the people of God; and more particularly to you, whose hearts were drawn forth at that very juncture of time, to seek the Lord on their behalfe. I hope as this in reference to things abroad, so your late justice upon Slingsby and Huet may have its influence upon things at home.

Your packet came in but even now, so that I have not much time to make a returne; and indeed I have been this week under some indisposition, to both which you owe the exemption of being further troubled. I remain, &c.

Col. Lockhart to secretary Thurloc.

Dunkerke, June $\frac{17}{27}$. 1658.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Vol. lix.
p. 169.

THE taking possessione of a garrison of this importance, and the putting things into some order, which are in confusion beyond what can be believed by any that is not a witnesse to it, is a worke of so excessive fatigue, as I am not able to doe what every minutt requyres from me, and to give your lordshipp ane account of it; and therefore I must beseech your lordshipp to assure his highnes, that if my account of the state of things here be not so full as it ought to be, it is because I am endeavouring by all the care and vigilance I am capable of, to put affaires in such a conditione, as I may be able to give ane account of them. I send your lordshipp a copy of the act I synd at the reception of this place. I had disputes with Mr. Tellier concerning the preference of place betwixt my master and the king, which occasioned some heatt; but the cardinall had the goodnesse to decyde the question in my favor, as your lordship will perceive by the running of the act. This towne hath suffered no damage, either by the French or English: the French had it not above 4 hours in their possessione, during which tyme I had almost all the king's and cardinal's guards devyded into the severall streets to prevent pillaging; and when his highnes forces marched in, I drew up my own regiment in the market-place, and sent off guards to so many quarters of the towne, as all disorders were prevented. I have much adoe to keep our soldiers owt of the churches, and from committing some little abuses; but the trouble of that will be at an end in a few days; the noveltie of the thing will be over, and their curiositie sattisfied.

I hope Mr. Swift will be in a condition to bring over the articles in a few dayes, I have not yett gott ane authentick copy of them. The ecclesiasticks here doe find so little of that ill triattment from us, which the Spanyards thereattnd them with, as they pretend they are well sattisfied with us; and say wee use them better then either the Spanish or French did, which probably is true. But all that's done for them is lyke washing of the Black-moore, for their hearts cannot be gained; and what is done for them, is rather done to satisfy others, then out of any hopes to doe good upon them. The citizens would make us beleve, that they have long wished to be under his highnes government, provyded the liberty of their religione might have been secured. I make it my interest to perswade them I beleve all their faire professions, and my businesse to watch over them as enemies in our bosome. I have propounded to them a deputatione to his highnes, which they have resolved to doe so soone as things heare are a little settled. I think it will be both for his highnes honor and interest at home and abroad, that the deputatione be made in as sollemn a manner as may; and if your lordshipp approve of my opinion, I shall goe about the executing it with all care, and shall give it as much advantage and lustre as is possible. The cardinal tells me, that his affaires goe well at Francfort, and that in spite of all the oppositione made by the Austrians and pope, he hath carryed it, that it shall not be lawfull for the emperour to give any assistance to whatsoever prince, against France, or any of the allies of France. He sayeth he strugled hard to gett England excepted, but that he carryed it on the contraire, and was forced to buy the casting vote at a very dear rate. Bergh and Linck will be invested this night and to-morrow: that seege will give me good opportunitie to putt this place in defence. I have already propounded it to his eminence, that when Bergh is taken, their must be course taken, how contributione may be raised for the subsistence of this garrifone; and that a passage must be allowed us either at Bergh or Linck, for sending ovr parties to collect it. It's a harsh pill, and he was loath to enter upon any debate upon it; but I doubt not to carry it; for if they block us up heare at land, his

highnes

highness can block them up by sea; and it's so materiall a part of the treaty, as it must be. A.D. 1658.
 stuck too. I take it for a great mercy, that his highness will have opportunity to discuss this point of the treaty, before he is ingadged to beseege Graveling by sea, or any other sea-port. I have been forced to draw in ane other regiment, and made them cast lotts for it, which gave generall satisfactiōe: the lott fell upon colonel Alsopp's regiment, so that with colonel Gibbon's and colonel Salmond's regiments, and the two odd companies belonging to captain Eaton and captaine Harrisone, we will have foure regiments in the towne, and foure in the field. His eminence was a little ill pleased, that I drew off this last regiment from the army without acquainting him, having promised fyve to the seege of Bergh; but I find in things of that nature, that when they are done, they are easilier excused, then they can be gott agreed too before they be done. I hope his highness will not think (if any thing be represented to him about it) that it's my own way to desyer greater numbers of men for any businesse, then the necessitie of the work will requyre. Yowr lordshipp by Mr. Garing had in it a copy of Mr. Turen's letter. I can assure yowr lordshipp, he did himselfe wrong, when he informed, that the English were rebutted. I thank God for it, our enemies will not give us so badd a testimony; and when the town cappitulatt, I had the good fortune to show my lord Montagu the point of the French attaque, and that of ours; and if he will say, (notwithstanding all the advantages they had) that our point was one inch behind theirs, I shall submitt to all the punishments can be inflicted upon ane offender. Their are no other companies arryved here besydes those of colonel Salmond's and Gibbon's regiments, save the two companies above-mentioned. Yowr lordshipp by captain Guy mentions his highnes care of sending provisions to us: it will come very seasonably, for at present there is not much of that in this place. I have been forced to make the soldiers breadd of some old rye I found heare, and ame about to buy as much wheatt to mix with it, the soldiers not being able to eatt the rye bread without a mixture of wheatt in it. I have between 6 and 700 wounded and sick comming in, whereof at least 300 wounded. I putt all the wounded in some howses neare a nunnerie, and have bargained with the nunns to waite upon them and furnish them. I pay them 1 styver by the day for each wounded soldier, for which they putt a nunn to every 8 wounded men, and give them warm broth, meatt, breadd, and beere, and keep them clean in linning. I shall also allow the sick money for their present subsistence, and shall be as good a husband as I can; butt I find my 22000 livers will not hold out long. I shall so soon as is possible settle custome and excyse upon all commodities that come into the port, and upon the beere that's sold in the towne; but till wee gett some quantity of beere and other provisions in, I dare not putt too greatt discouragement upon any that brings provisions. I intend by proclamatiōe to order, that English and French mony passe in this place, at the rates they doe in England and France, which will free the soldiers of a greatt deale of troble they are putt to by changing their money, after the rates it goes at heare, when they buy any thing. I shall have of canon heare, when the French have taken away their 16th, and the enemy their two, which they had by capitulatione, about a 130 peece of canon, whereof 63 brass and 67 iron; but most of them are small gunns. I have a great quantity of match, but almost no powther, nor lead, not a 1000 weight of lead in this towne; so that I take from my lord Montagu double proportione of lead, and no match. It will not be necessary, that your lordshipp send any shovells, spades, and pickaxes, because I gather together all I can about the works; and I have ordered the burgers to bring in what they have gathered in the tyme the town was under capitulatione: they have already swelled to a great bulk, and I beleeeve, when all is gott in, will amount to six or seven thousand, which is a good stock, if well managed. I desyer that no greatt shott be sent, till I see what can be gott together of them also. The French have left a many in their quarters scattered; and I give the soldiers for every ball of 29 lb. weight they bring in, six-pence; and of 12 lb. or thereabout, a groatt. Their are severall other things, which I cannot now enumeratt, butt e'er it be long, shall putt all in ane inventarie, and shall be as carefull to gather every thing together, and to preserve it when gott, as if the advantage of it were to redound to my own purse. My lord, there is an old frigatt in the harbor; she hath neither roape nor yeard; particular persons clame her, and the French clame her, and I clame her upon my lord protector's account; she is of a considerable bulk: if his highnes will allow me his part, I will treat with the other pretenders. I am sure of the French; but if his highness have not freedom to give his interest, or that I be beholden to the French for theirs, I will not meddle with it further then faithfully to preserve his highness interest for his owne use; and if I can recover her, shall give her to whom he appoint. I shall wrytt to-morrow by captain Guy. I am

Your LORDSHIPP'S

faithfull fervant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

General

General Montagu to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

A.D. 1658.

Vol. lix.
p. 164.

I Hope you have received 2 or 3 letters of myne before this, to certifie you of takinge of this place, which truly is a very gallant towne, I suppose as good and better than Hull; and very well fortified; only the works are large, and will I doubt at least require 4000 men to keepe it, the inhabitants being not to be trusted by you. Likewise I beleeeve it will aske some chardge to make the workes more secure for us; for the breaches upon the approaches must be repaired. The Royall-fort betweene that and Wynoxburgen, which is not half finished, must I conceive be considered either to be slighted or repaired; and I thinke the last were as little chardge, and very usefull to hinder an armye for sitting downe to beseidge Dunquerque. Something would be done also at Fort Lion, and at the pier head; and also the providinge it with stores and provisions for the garrison and shippinge, and other matters, deserves speedy and effectuall consideration, which I doubt not but you will take; for if this place have noe other use then to take a chardge of soe greate a constant guard of shippes to attend it, and the advantage of fittinge out small vessells from hence, together with the creatinge of piracye hence, it is worth the chardge to have it secured unto you. I was yesterday all day in Dunquerque to understand the resolves of court of the disposinge their armye, and to know of my lord Lockhart what shippes he stood in need of here now; and at night my lord Lockhart did communicate with mee the resolves of the court to beseidge Bergen, though himself pressed for Gravelin, and others for Hesdin; which resolution (if it hold) will give good opportunitye for a peaceable perfectinge the Royall-fort before-mentioned. And you see, that it setts this fleete wholly at libertye (6 small vessells only excepted, which I leave to my lord embassador's command, for convoyes about Calais, for the armyes provisions, and correspondence, and convoy from hence to England) which within a few weeks may (I suppose) be lessened also. My instructions are at an end also; and I know not how to proceede in any service, untill you shall please to furnish mee with new, which I shall expect as soone as possibly may be, intendinge (with Gods blessing) to sayle with the next opportunitye into the Downes, and there hope to meet them. In the meane tyme the best way I could take, I thought to be, to send about halfe a dozen of the foulest fregatts to cleane, that they may be fitt for what service may be commanded; and beinge told by the cardinall on monday last (when I waited on the kinge and him) that he was certainly informed, that the shippes of Sebastians were parted out from thence, and came on the back of Scotland, bound for Flushing or Ostend, (according to their former intelligence) I meane to send 6 or 7 frigates more to those that are alreadye upon the station, and direct them to divide into two squadrons; the one to waite their entrance into the Wiellinges, (which respects both Ostend and Flushing) and the other to ply at sea over-against the Texell or Schivellinge, soe as they may probably hope to meet them, if they goe for the Mase. I have had and have a great desire to goe into those seas with this shipp and about 20 of those in my list, she being cleane and able to sayle as well as any fregate in the fleete; and soe I might answer this service, or any thinge else from the Northward; but it becomes me not to moove until the consequences be considered above, and I directed to it, which if it be thought fitt, I shall hope to sayle at an hour's warninge out of the Downes to them. The sea is safe and bold all to the northward of these Flemish bankes. This is all at present from,

MY LORD,

Your most faithfull

and humble servant,

June 17. 1658.

Nasebye in Dunkerke road.

E. MONTAGU.

There is a new shipp in Dunkerke-key, a handsome frigate, that will carry about forty gunns; there is some question about her, whether she belongs to us or the French, or upon private account; but surely she is a utensill of warr within the trayte.

Mr.

Mr. Downing, the resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

A.D. 1658:

WEDNESDAY was a fennight I caused to be shipped on board a boyer of Rotter-^{Vol. lix.}
dam, bound for London, whereof John Waterfon is master, four dozen of ^{bottles p. 171.} 241
of Spaw water

145 146 358 138 408 140 119 12 158 483 150 286 in a hamper, which is ordered
to Mr. Lucas Lucy. Onely one party was by me imployed in the thing, who is very
trusty, and yet withall knowes nothing but that they are for the party, to whome they are
directed; and for that end, for the better avoyding any the least suspicion, I caused him
to write with them a letter to Mr. Lucy, letting him know, that I had sent him such
a thing in such a vessel; so that you must looke after them, for that, upon the receipt of
the letter, he will thinke them to be for himself. I shall send you more, if you please.

filled and sealed by a sworn officer,

They are 303 279 207 140 40 199 279 239 12 141 160 416 390 408 302 25 286,
as I am informed, and so sent hither, where they are made use of by all withoutt doubt.

De Witt

I have seriously spoken with 263 160 68 147 about that, which was written in your last
two of the states of Holland

concerning 147 160 114 408 468 141 463 466 141 408 557 haveing bin in conference
Don John.

with 575. He positively denyes it, yet withal did confesse to me, that it was a greate truth,
lord protector's progress in Flanders,

that they did not like 534 121 443 55 132 287 141 339 47 355 107 34 286 144,
armes

but could be glad, that his 213 379 142 were rather imployed at a greater distance.

French ambassador

Thus much he plainly told me; and I have since conferred with 532 about it; and he
is of opinion, that such a thing cannot be without some previous resolution both of the
states generall, and also of the states of Holland, one whereof at least could very hardly
have escaped both our knowledges; but the states of Holland being to meete the 3. July,
wee are both resolved to use all possible care and circumspection in gaining true and timely
knowledge of what shall pass there; and it will be most necessary for your affaires, that
wee so doe, for that all resolutions and counsells of that kinde must begin there, and I
hope you shall not fayle of a good, true, and timely accompt. I have sent you by this
post a copy of the letter for the convocation of the said states, as also a minute of the
points they are called upon; and one of them I have at large sent, it seeming a very
strange one, (to wit) for the compelling of the other provinces to pay their arreareages or
proportion of the moneyes paid to England and Denmark. I beleieve you will finde upon
stat. gen.

further inquiry, that the persons above hinted at to be of the 535 were noe other then

Amsterdam,

authority

trade in the

some of 566, who were sent to treat about the 14 156 26 147 443 170 to 150 437
West-Indies, returned out of Flanders

263 339 468 161 287 151 339 267 287, one whereof 134 289 154 134 106 279
418 408 50 355 107 36 286 142 noe longer agoe then the last weeke; and a freind

principal

of mine spoke with him in this towne, as he was upon his returne; and he is a 122 441
man of Amsterdam;

107 252 120 199 372 408 566; and I am confident this is the truth of the business.

Sir John Marlow

As 142 70 134 71 112 62 105 371 134 369 will doe nothing underhand, he will in

hundred pounds

pais;

the first place have an 332 431 154 107 35 141, and a 122 217 141 43; for his

Ch. Stew.

intention is to come wholly of from 572, or otherwise not to doe any thing in the least:

Ch. Stew. at Newcastle;

he is a notable man, and indeede did all for 572 219 390 160 250 358; so it lyes
before you what you thinke fitt to doe therein, according as you judge for your service.

Moor

I shall not one hare's breadth goe beyond your orders; but as for collonell 384 416, I
have but meane thoughts of him and his business, upon the reasons hinted in mine of
this day fortnight to you; yet, upon what I received in your last, I shall againe write

letters out of Flanders;

to him. I doe extreemly wonder, that you receive noe 361 142 418 408 52 355 109

Vander Hide doth write

263 136 144; sure I am, that 154 207 286 325 263 270 148 64 160 441 466 by

names of Johnston and Fould;

De Degret

the 388 142 408 70 115 64 108 141 412 207 304 213 35; and that Mr. 263 54

VOL. VII.

A a a

132

A.D. 1658. by the name of Timothy Uſc-rozo,

col.

132 122 148 239 468 388 142 408 475 384 468 524 27 477 174 118, and 254

Palmer by the name of Gabriel Thomſon,

365 390 86 122 199 100 286 239 468 388 408 408 20 441 43 84 151 328 101

Gardiner

name of Plampin,

142 412, and 308 134 267 390 136 by the 388 408 122 355 102 124 339, whoſe alone it ſeems you have received; but unleſs he give you better contentment, I ſhall have no more to do with him. There are now at this time about 13 or 14 ſayle of Engliſh ſhipping att the Brill laden for England, moſt whereof have ſtaid above a month for convoy, and doe make very ſad complaints to me, and that they muſt be inforced, many of them, who are laden with corne, to take out their corne againe, to the utter overthrow of their voyage; and without a convoy they dare not ſtirr, their harbours haveing in them at this time, and indeed never want, Flanders men of war as have come upon this coaſt, to convoy the Engliſh ſhipping for England, when I have underſtood there hath been a conſiderable number of them, to the great content of the Engliſh merchants; and upon this occaſion I did give the like order for the captaine of the Bradford frigatt (who was before the Brill, and had nothing elſe to doe) to convey his fleete away; but he would not doe it, but inſtead thereof gave ill words, which I am ſure is not for your ſervice, nor fitt to be ſuffered. Indeed, unleſs (as I formerly wrote) a man of warr be ſent once in 14 or 20 days at fartheſt before the Brill to ſee what ſhips are ready for England, it muſt certainly in a very little time come to paſs, that not a tunn of goods ſhall either be brought from England unto this country, or be carried out of this country into England, ſave only in Dutch bottomes, to the totall ruine of the Engliſh ſhipping and ſeamen; which is a thing that I am very greatly afflicted at, and the more for that I am ſure it may very eaſily be remydyed, eſpecially at this time, when there are ſo many men of war ſo near at hand. I have written to captain Baſkitt, who came before Scheevling with a letter to me from general Montague, if he can without loſs of time, to gett them out of the Brill, and convoy them for Dunkerke, that ſo they may thence gett convoy for England; but I doubt whether he will be able to ſtay for them; and the poor maſters, who are now 15 or 16 in number, doe make moſt ſad complaints to me, their corn, which is on board, being in danger to be ſpoyled. If you pleaſe to give order, that a man of war may come, as above hinted, once in 14 or 20 dayes; and for the better ordering of the buſineſs, that they may give me notice of their arrivall, whereby I ſhall alſo have opportunity of diſpatches to you upon extraordinary occaſions, which may ſometimes be of great concernment; as alſo in regard that there comes ſometimes accidentally, upon ſeverall occaſions of convoyes, men of war to their ports, that they alſo may give me notice of their arrivall, and that I may have power from his highneſs and counſill to order them to convoy Engliſh merchants ſhips, as alſo to carry any diſpatches to yourſelf, or for the coaſt of Flanders, upon emergent occaſions; this will doe the buſineſs, and I hope I ſhould manage that truſt with what prudence and diſcretion I could: butt if the men of warr ſhould come up in the Brill to convoy merchants, without any ſuch directions from me, there would be continuall fallings out among the merchants, and perpetuall diſorder, the particulars whereof would be too large to putt in this paper. I am greatly affraid, leaſt England ſhould come to want ſeamen; and it's that which makes me ſo zealous in this buſineſs; for tradeing and ſeamen are gotten and loſt by degrees.

My lord Shannon, one of my lord Broghill's brothers, hath earneſtly preſt me for a paſs for two horſes for a friend of his, who is going to ſerve the elector of Brandenburgh. I have written by him, whome he hath imployed about it, a letter to yourſelf, and deſire that you will be pleaſed to let him have it, and am,

HONORABLE SIR,

Your moſt faithfull humble ſervant,

Hague, 28th June,
1658. [N. S.]

G. DOWNING.

The incloſed will give your lady an account how my wife is at preſent, with my moſt humble thanks for hers, and your remembrance of her. I have herein incloſed a letter of the duke of York's, and another of colonel Leygh-ton's. Pray let me know every week, how many packets you receive from me, leſt any miſcarry.

A letter

A letter of intelligence from Blanck Marshall.

SIR,

Antwerp, this 28 June, 1658. [N.S.] A.D. 1658.

but Ch. Stew being Vol.lix. p.173.

I HAVE recived that comiditie, and came hither to have fould it; 691 77 104 718
 35 52 27 28 56 53 this 441 73 78 86 36 10 40 to 48 19 20 79 31 37 74 75
 38 76 80 21 69 towards 8 70 22 142, and promised to retorne speedily; if hee come
 not in a day or two, I beleive 32 18 19 77 3 41 20 73 33 39 74 35 57 82 71 54
 21 94 23 58 72 29 22 69 49 455 95 58 70 74 61 5 36 52 18. I see very small
 comfort for 34 37 50 59 71 34 38 73 31 18 19 72, notwithstanding 77 32 60 74
 20 78 33 1 79 87 21 2 72 in the 45 374 80 62 46 56 77 18 52 30 44 5 53 16
 4 69 15 5 96 47 96 11 57 51 38 54 58 83 22 70, and by the 880 1 97 59 24
 12 2 45 35 74. There is 59 54 18 75 36 70 60 92 55 48 3 52 19 94, that 45
 37 84 73 in 40 20 53 77, who intends not to 76 78 38 71, who was as 17 21 22
 64 1 73 2 52 95; nay, most of that 61 18 60 62 47 19 39 53 20 54 30 44 3
 55 14 31 4 15 a 325 52 16 35 53 36 78. I have bin now eight dayes with three
 of those marchants, and doe intend to stryke a bargaine for more of those commodities
 above-mentioned: they are making great 63 69 20 64 5 70 1 77 37 56 52 73 to
 71 21 13 72 84 78 22 79 31 18 69 2 70 48 94. 104 32 36 74 80 71 57 58
 64 75 3 72 49 59 76 80 17 19 73 77 69 60 96 20 14, but 106 4 53 15 123
 5 70 in the 25 21 22 44 16 74: if well 26 56 45 46 57 88 18 17 23 57 59 52
 19 9 20 70 27 and 28 71 5 85 46 38 54 29 will 23 58 46 47 59 86 14 81 55
 40 39 72 41, which 87 18 19 32 20 21 69 35 76 80 4 42 22 52: the perticullars
 ar nott yet heer. I am now going with these merchants to 112, wher I hope to make
 some profitt, and then will follow your last order to 86 136 81 64 56 52 106; but
 truly it's impossible I can give you so good an accompt ther, as I did give you formerly;
 however, I am ready to obey; but I begg I may not be forced to goe 60 55 26 56
 57 80. That which you 73 18 52 77 51 19 44 5 74 78 31 20 75 hardly 61 t
 97 15 48 94 16 21 6 79 76; but if it bee your pleasure in any way, I will obey. I
 humbly beg pardon for my last omission; for I was then at sea. I hope by the next to
 send you more of that comodite. In the interim, I beg pardon for this boldness, and
 rest,

SIR,

Your most humble servant,

MARGARET SMITH.

Sir, if you please to let me receive your commands, pray direct them to III.

Leeds borough. *The examination of Thomas Norton, servant of James Craven, of Leeds Milhill, clothworker, taken the nineteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty-eight, before Francis Allanson esq; alderman of the said borough, John Thoresby and Marmaduke Hicke gentlemen, justices of the peace within the said borough, by virtue of an order to them directed from the right honourable his highness's council, &c.*

A.D. 1658.

Vol. ix. p. 56.

WHO being examined, how he came by one paper of dangerous consequence, inciting the apprentices and journeymen of Leeds to a rising, and expulsion of the officers of excise out of the town of Leeds, saith and confesseth, he had it from one Nicolas Palmer, his fellow-servant; and saith, that one Henry Collingwood, servant of Robert Goulding, of Leeds Milhill aforesaid, brought it to their house, and the said Henry Goulding bid them send it to another shop presently; whereupon he carried the same to William Whitby's of the Milhill, and gave it to Thomas Wade, one of his servants; but who was the author and contriver thereof, he knows not.

His mark.

THOMAS + NORTON.

The examination of Henry Collingwood, servant to Robert Goulding of Leeds Milhill, taken as aforesaid, aged eighteen years.

WHO saith, that the nineteenth day of May last one John Browne, servant to Richard Kirk, of Leeds Milhill, brought a paper to his master's house, and delivered it to this examinee, but told him not what was in it, neither could this examinee read it, and bid him and his fellow-servants carry it to another shop presently; whereupon he carried the same to James Craven's, and delivered it to his men with the like charge, to carry it to the next shop; but who writ the said note, or were authors or contrivers thereof, or ringleaders herein, he know not.

HENRY COLLINGWOOD.

The examination of John Brown, servant to Richard Kirke of Leeds Milhill, clothworker, taken as aforesaid, aged sixteen years, or thereabouts.

WHO saith, that upon Wednesday the nineteenth day of June last, young Christopher Skaife's servant brought the paper above-mentioned to his master's shop, and delivered it to this examinee and his fellow-servants, and wish'd him and his fellow-servants to carry it to the next shop presently; but who was the author or contriver of that paper, or were ringleaders in that design, this examinee knows not, neither hath heard; but this examinee carried it presently to one Robert Goulding's.

His mark.

JOHN + BROWNE.

The examination of William Watson, servant to Christopher Skaife younger, of Leeds Milhill, taken as aforesaid, aged fourteen years, or thereabouts.

WHO saith, that upon wednesday last one Thomas Dillworth, servant to Joseph Dillworth, of Leeds Milhill, brought the paper above-mentioned to this examinee's master's house, and gave it to his fellow-servants to carry away presently to another shop; which paper this examinee carried to Richard Kirk's, and delivered it to his servants and apprentices to carry away forthwith; but who were the authors and contrivers thereof, or ringleaders in that design, this informant knows not, neither hath heard.

His mark.

WILLIAM + WATSON.

The examination of Thomas Dillworth, apprentice to Joseph Dillworth, aged sixteen years, taken as aforesaid.

WHO saith, upon the nineteenth day of May last Thomas Borwick, servant to one Christopher Hobson, brought the said paper to his master's house, and delivered it to his fellow-servants, who caused this informant to carry the same to Christopher Skaife's, who accordingly did, and delivered it to his servants and apprentices to carry to the next shop;

shop; but who were the authors or contrivers thereof, or were ringleaders in that design, A.D. 1658.
this examinee knows not, neither hath heard from any.

THOMAS DILLWORTH.

The examination of Christopher Hobson, apprentice to Thomas Borwick, taken as abovesaid.

WHO saith, that upon the nineteenth day of May last, one Robert Ramsden, apprentice to Robert Hickson, brought the paper above-mentioned to his master's house; whereupon this examinee (as he was appointed by the rest of the fellow-servants) carried the same to Joseph Dillwood's, and delivered it to the servants there to send away; but who writ the said paper, were contrivers thereof, or were ringleaders in that design against the excisemen, this examinee knows not, neither hath heard from any.

CHRISTOPH. HOBSON.

The examination of Robert Ramsden, apprentice to Robert Hickson, of Leeds, clothworker.

WHO saith, that upon the said nineteenth day of May last a certain boy (whose name he knows not) came with the paper above-mentioned to his master's house, and delivered the same to Benjamin Borroughs and Thomas Edge, (two of his fellow-servants, as they told him) who appointed this examinee to carry it to Thomas Borwick's house, which he accordingly did, and delivered it to one of the journey-men there, to carry it to the next shop; but who was master of the said boy, he knows not, neither who were authors or contrivers of it, or ringleaders in that design against the excisemen.

And being further examined the sixth day of July, 1658. before the said Mr. alderman Thomas Harrison esq; high sheriff of the county of York, major Owen Cambridge, William Adams, George Byard, John Stanhope and Joshua Horton esqrs; John Thoresby and Martin Iles gentlemen, saith, that he now well remembreth, that one Francis Brigg's man, whose surname is Mounteyne, but knows not his christian name, (as Benjamin Borroughs told him) brought to his said master's shop, and delivered it to Thomas Edge and Benjamin Borroughs, his fellow-servants; and afterwards the said Borroughs read it, who appointed this examinee to carry the same to Thomas Borwick's house as above-said.

ROBERT RAMSDEN.

By order from the gentlemen before-named.

Signed by JOHN LUNDE, town-clerk for the
borough aforesaid.

Col. Lockhart to Secretary Thurloe.

May it please your LORDSHIP,

THE copy of that act I synd at my relieving of this towne was forgott to be inclosed Vol. lix. p. 185.
in my last: I send it by this, as also the articles with the garrison, and with the towne. The conditions given to the towne are large, and all obligations are reciprocall betwixt his majestie and the towne, as betwixt prince and subject, without any mention of his highness or the state of England. I was desyred to signe the articles granted to the towne; and his majestie, by any particular treaty with a towne, could give away nothing of my master's right. At last the card. quitt all pretences, that can be bottomed upon their mock articles with the towne; and acknowledged, that his highness had the only tytle to all that can be claimed of jurisdictione over the towne as prince and soveraign, and that he alone hath right to all the powers, proffits, and emoluments, that were dew to any of their former princes. The treaty with France, upon which I grownd his highness right to this place, reserves to the inhabitants of it the injoyment of their propriety, the liberty of their conscience, and the administratione of justice, according to their usuall laws and customs, in all matters of difference between man and man. This is all his highness is bound to by his treaty with France; which being just in itself, I make it my studdy, that all their priviledges of this nature be inviolably preserved; and in so doing, give full satisfaction both to the magistrate and inhabitants. I send your lordship herewith ane inventarie of what I found scattered, and have now gathered, to the stores. I have, besyds what is mentioned in the inventarie, some rye and oats, that was conceal'd, but no considerable quantity of either; as also some biscuitt, which by computatione will amount to at least

A.D. 1658. 12000 weight, which I distribute to the garrison for their present subsistence. I have bought some cheese, butter, and bacon, (which I give out with the biscuit) from particular merchants. I shall give your lordshipp an account of the quantity and pryses by the next, and must draw bills upon Mr. Frost for the payment of it. I intrust one captain Johnstone (who hath commissione from his highnes to be commissary for the provisions) with the buying and distributing of it, and am careful to be satisfied, that the pryses of the provisions are reasonable, before I give him leave to close any bargain. The summe expended upon provisions will not be considerable, and yett with the helps I have found here, I think I shall be able to give the garrison subsistence for three weeks or a month. I have upon my hand at least 700 wounded and sick men, the greatest part whereof belong to the four regiments, that are in the field. I erect eight hospitals for them, which is one for every regiment. To each of the hospitals I appoint a sutler, to give them their allowance, and a convenient number of women to wait upon them. My last told your lordshipp I had contracted with the nuns for furnishing and attending the wounded and sick; but finding them not able to perform their promise, I was forced to retreat my bargain, and take the above-mentioned course. I shall, as soon as I can have so much spare tyme, send your lordshipp a list of such persons as I imploy about the businesse of the garrison, and the nature of their respective employments: they are many, and yett a great many more will be necessary; for I have had no regard to the *bene esse* of things, but have restricted myself to so small a number, as they cannot be able to carry on their work long without assistance. I have given order to the magistrates of this place to prepare a full and cleare account of all things, that concerne their government, justice, and publick revenue, a copy whereof I shall transmitt to your lordshipp. I conceive, when it shall please God to reduce things heere to any settlement, the revenues of this place will not be inconsiderable; and if (as I hope it may be e'er long) contributione can be raised sufficient for the subsistence of this garrison, his highness will find, that his conquest here will not only be honourable, but profitable. I must entreat your lordshipp to hasten over provisions for the garrison, as also recruits. Some of my countrymen will not doe amisse, provided they be not kep'd in a body, but distributed amongst the severall companies. It's possible the giving out they are to serve under me may be some encouragement to them to come the more willingly. We shall need a great many pallisados heere of all syles; the more of them be of the biggest sort, will be an advantage to our out-works. I am not in any present strait for any amunition of warr, except it be powder, muskett-ball, and hand-granado-shells. I am promised 300 barrel of powder from the fleet, a 150 whereof is already come into this harbour. I demanded no match from them, but should have had double proportion of muskett-ball, of which, by the account I had the day, it appears they have not much to spare; and theirfor I must begg, that your lordshipp may order the sending over a good proportion of muskett-ball, and as much powder, as may make our magazine amount to at least 700 barrell, and small-shott or muskett-ball conforme. So soon as that is once lodged, I shall not diminish any thing from the store, but shall endeavor to furnish the garrison for what they will have occasion to consume dayly out of a powder-mill, which I have putt in order heere for that end. The siege of Bergh goes on well; those of our regiments, that are employed there, give the enemy no cause to beleve they are rebutted. I think the towne will not hold out above four or five dayes: they expresse little or no courage in their defence; and the enemy is under as great a consternation as hath been knowne: they do not intend, for any thing I can learne, to dispute Furn. I am of the opinion the French will gett it for the axing, I mean if they once surrounde it. They make great preparations for the defence of Newport, and are a fortifying its channell. The neighbourhood of the French army, as it is advantagious to me upon some account, it's troublesome upon other accounts; but I hope in few dayes to see an end putt to all our confusions and disorders. As I am writing this, Mr. Simball arrayves with your lordshipp's of the 18th. The provisions, that are on their way, and the dispatch, that is used in sending over money, and some horse, gives us new testimonies of his highness goodness to us, and of your lordshipp's care of us. I pray that their may be at least 300 horse sent. It's the *minimum quod sit*, and their must be some provisione of hay made for them, especially against winter. I shall get them to shift for grasse in the summer: tho' all about us be eaten up, yett the season of the yeare will recover it, so as to be pasture good enuff; but I expect little or no hay. As for pallisados, I shall at present only desire 2000 of a reasonable syle, and about a month hence I shall need a greatt many to be employed about the Fort-royall; but if your lordshipp will give timely order to cause provide them out of the woods, the load of them I think should not need to stand you much more then that of billett, since I know there is a greatt deale of billett-wood bigg enuff for that use, and it is but to keep it at 10 or 11 foot length. I shall henceforth renew my correspondence with Mr. Downing, but really I have not had tyme to wrytt to him hitherto. Poor Mr. Swift continues to be very ill, and I have no help, being forced to sitt up and wrytt many times, when all others

others go to take their rest. I am preparing two proclamations, one relating to the soldiers, and another to the inhabitants of this garrison: your lordship shall have copies of them by the next. His eminence of late hath been a little more humorous, than he hath been accustomed to be; and yet, I thank God for it, I alwayes appease him, before we part; but every one heare makes it his business to fill his head with a thousand false stories of us, and accuse us of what wee never intended, nor so much as thought of amongst us; and the close of all is, that now wee are possessed of Dunkerke, wee value the French no more; and that all our faire promises will evaporate into smoke, when, the Lord knowes, if it were not, that I would not give the world so badd a character of us as to think, that, upon our having Dunkerke, we are become haughty and proud, it were impossible for me to bear the insolences I doe; and I have told the cardinal freely, my patience is wearied out: but I begg your lordship may not take any publick notice of this; for I doubt not but, through the goodness of God, I shall be able to wrestle thorough all difficulties. My lord, it will be necessary to send over good store of oats for the horsemen, as also some carpenters and gunners from the Tower. Wee shall serve ourselves with soldiers for mattresses, and shall put his highness to as little needlesse expence as is possible. I must end heare abruptly, being necessitated to go about some business, that requyres my presence. I am,

May it please your LORDSHIP,

Your most humble, faithfull and obedient servant,

Dunkerke, June $\frac{30}{20}$. 1658.

WILL. LOCKHART.

The enemy hath sent two drummers to me from Newport concerning coll. Johns, whom I own as a captain in my regiment; the other from the pretended duke of York's regiment, concerning a prisoner of theirs, who is heare: both their messages to me were civil enough, and my answers have been the same. I shall not deliver Mr. Turenne's letter, till I heare from your lordship; and if you doe not send me a new one with the title changed, and celsitudo in place of excellency, and direct it to the prince of Turenne, the delivery of it will rather disoblydge then oblydge.

By his excellencie the lord Lockhart, ambassador from his most serene highness the lord protector of England, &c. to his majestie of France, and general of his said highness's forces in Flanders.

SINCE government and good order is the only foundation, whereupon all bodies politic stand firm and sure, but most especially to be observed in garrisons, which, if once slackened and corrupted, draw ruin and dissolution not only upon themselves, but upon those cities and people, for whose benefit and tranquillity they were intended; this consideration hath made me the more sensible of, and the more diligent to remove those several abuses, which, I am informed, are committed by the soldiers under my command in this garrison. But because I would not have any officer or soldier surpris'd with punishment for an offence before public prohibition thereof, I have therefore thought fit to declare, that a severe course shall be taken, according to the articles of war, against every man whatsoever, whether officer or soldier, who shall exact any thing unduly from his landlord, or shall demand any thing but lodging and beds, or shall wrong his landlord, his wife, or any of his family, by striking their persons, or burning and spoiling their goods, or the like:

Who shall offer any injury or abuse to the ecclesiastics, or Romish churchmen, of what order soever, or condition, in the streets, in their houses, convents, or churches:

Who shall be found off his guards, from the time of his entering thereupon, till he be relieved; or shall be seen in the streets without his sword, whether he be upon the guard or not.

For all such foresaid offences, condign punishment shall be strictly inflicted upon every man, without favour or forbearance.

And further, I do require, that all soldiers keep their arms in a secure place in their quarters, under their own lock and key; and that the officers commanding every company take special notice what arms are unfixed, and cause the armourers of every respective regiment to fix them:

That no soldier go out of the gates, without leave of his officer: That no man whatsoever pass over the works or palisadoes, but at the ordinary gates:

That no soldier be out of his quarters after the beating of the tattoo, or at undue hours:

That no officer or soldier do any wrong, or commit any spoil upon gardens, fruit-trees, herbs, or any other things growing therein. The field-officers of each regiment, and

A.D. 1658. and the captains of respective companies, are to take notice of the offenders in each particular, and to secure them, till they be brought to exemplary punishment, according to the articles of war.

Lastly, in respect of that gratitude they owe to Almighty God for mercies already received, that we become more capable of further blessings, I doe absolutely and universally forbid all ungodliness, swearing, profaneness, blaspheming, drunkenness, debauchery, or whatsoever carriage of ill favour and example; which, that they may not provoke the wrath of God upon us all, shall be most severely punished in every particular offender.

WILLIAM LOCKHART.

General Montagu to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

Vol.lix. p.197. YOURS of the 18th instant I had this morninge. I hope you have been longe since informed about all necessarye particulars here. The army hath beene late downe before Bergen this 3 or 4 dayes; and the French gentlemen confidently say, that within soe many more they will have the towne. If that proove soe, then I conceive, that Gravelin is perfectly besiedged by land at distance, the French havinge from Dunkirke by Bergen, Linck, Bourborch, Ardres, to Calis, all the passes, that any thinge cann come to them by; and though my lord embassador seemed not to lay much weight upon havinge ships before Gravelin, since the French did not meane to attaque it, yet the case beinge as above, I thought it not amiss to keep 2 or 3 shippes before it, to blocke it up by sea, (as well as they can) untill other service makes it needfull for mee to remove them. This morninge I had a letter from Mr. Downinge, which hath little news considerable in it, and such as doubtles he hath given you before. I am now dispatchinge a vessel to him, with letters from myselfe, and (I thinke) the embassador too.

His eminence cardinall Mazarin did mee the greate grace, on friday in the afternoone, to come on board this ship; and the marshall Villeroy, and another marshall, and divers greate persons, and my lord embassador also.

Yesterday the Dartmouth came in hither from Flushing, and the captaine acquainted mee, that he had a person on board, that pretended to be sent from one Sir Robert Welch, who is now a prisoner at Bruxells, upon suspicion of giving an intelligence to England; and pretends to have letters to my lord Broghill, or in his absence to the lieutenant of the Tower. I beinge willinge to use him civilly because of his expressions, to whom he goes, have desired him, for his better passage to London, to goe into the Speaker, who is bound for Woolwidge, and will land him neere London: and give you this advertisement, that if you have a mind to search further into him, or his businesse, or papers, that you may have readye about Gravesend to goe aboard the Speaker, as she comes by, and give you satisfaction. I have noe more at present, but subscribe,

MY LORD,

Abord the Nasebye before
Dunkerke, June 20. 1658.

Your lordshipp's most faithfull humble servant,

E. MONTAGU.

Major-general Jephson to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol.lix. p.211. UPON the newes of the king of Suedes arrivall Fraderick's-Oade, I came thus farre in my way towards him upon fryday last, whereof I have given Sir Philip Meadowe notice to Hamburg. The cause of my stay here thus long is to expect the returne of a messenger, whom I sent directly away to the king, upon the first notice of his landing, to bee informed, where he would be pleased first to give me audience; for 'tis supposed hee may not bee willing to be interrupted with businesse at Gottorp. Soe soone as my messenger shall return, (which I expect will be this night) I will give Sir Phillip Meadowe notice of my resolutions, and appoint some certaine place for our meeting. Since I came hither, I have received yours of the 11th instant, whereby I find your favour and care in providing mee a ship to bee ready for mee at Hamburg; for which I returne you my humble thanks; and doe hope by God's assistance to be there ready to take shipping about 14 dayes hence. I am very much joy'd to heare the good successe of our armye in Flanders. I yesterday receyved an awnswer in writting (whereof I here send you a copy) from Berlin to the propositions, which I there gave in to the elector's com-

commissioners, which I am now very glad that I did desire; for it seems to mee to differ A.D. 1658: farr from the discourse, that was us'd to mee there. For first, the necessitye of the elector's conjunction with the king of Poland is much more positively asserted in this paper, then it was to mee there; where it was only founded upon a punctilio of the elector's honour in relation to his last agreement with Poland; but, in this it's grounded upon the unseparable interests of these two princes. Next, whereas the last paragraph onely mentions the conservation of the treaty of Munster (in generall termes) in the behalf of the king of France, it was positively promised mee, that the elector should give punctuall order to his embassador, that hee should insist, that these words should be inserted into the capitulation; that the house of Austria might not send any relief to the kinge of Spaine, into France or Flanders, under pretence of sending succours against the English. As to the second head, an answer is given quite besides the intention of the proposition; in which there is noe mention of a Protestant emperor, much lesse any thought to invite the elector to sett himselfe single to oppose a legall election of an emperor by the major part of the electors. In my next I hope to bee able to give you some account of the king's intentions, though beeing now to go out of the ordinary post-roade, I have reason to doubt my letters may hardly come to your hands by the next post, though I shall endeavour it; and in the meane time humbly take leave, and remaine,

SIR,

Lubeck, 21st June, 1658.

Your most faythfull, and affectionate

humble servant,

WILL. JEPHSON.

Captain Stoakes to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

BY the last post, I acquainted you, how necessary it were, (if it be his highness pleasure Vol.lix.p.183. to continue me abroad) that forthwith another supply of victualls, with powder, small cordage, and all sorts of stores, be forthwith provided under the convoy of three or fower frigatts, that soe as many more of these with mee, disabled by their long being abroad, may be sent home, and take under their convoy such ships as shall offer.

Fower days agoe came to me the Tredagh, and those frigats sent out with him, who in the road of Valentia burnt a Spanish ship of six and thirty gunns, fitting out for a man of warr, and took two Fleming laden with corne, the best part of which they had delivered; however question not but shall make six or seaven thousand pieces of eight, which will be some helpe towards the payment of short allowance, of which there is due to the men some months in generall Blake's tyme, and all my owne. From Tituan have advise, that the gallions departed the 16th of May; the which I intimate unto your honour, that if this party with mee be but well supplied with victualls about the month of December, in which tyme they will undoubtedly retourn, I might be able to wait on them. In three or fower dayes hope to take in my victualls, and be able to sayle to Leghorne, from whence I shall dispatch the Tredagh, Yarmouth and Jersey, for England, in convoy of such merchant-ships as doe there offer. Myselfe, Torrington, Taunton, Dover, Guiney and Prize, shall goe downe as far as Tripoli, to see what I can doe, as to a peace with these people. The Farfax, Kent, Bristoll, Phoenix and Hampshire doe leave to assist the French, according to his highnesse commande. I have noe certainty, when they will be ready, nor whether they goe. Rossas in Cattalonia is besieged by the Spaniard. Blessed be God for the good success of our army in Flanders! Such another will much abate the pride of the Spaniard, and put an end to the vain hopes of Charles Stewart, and that party; which that God will grant, is the prayer of

Lyme, in Marseilia-bay,

Your Honour's humble servant,

21st of June, 1658.

JO. STOAKES.

Lockhart to the protector.

A.D. 1658. May it please your most serene HIGHNESSE,

Vol.lix. p.137.

I DARE not give Mr. Fennick leave to returne to your highnesse service without protesting myself at your highnesse feet, and making my humble acknowledgments of my owne unworthynesse of the dayly favors I receive from your highnesse. If I could serve your highnesse with as active a spiritt, as I doe with a zealous one, your highnesse affaires heare would be in a better posture then as yett they are, tho', I thank God for it, things beginn to fall into better order then I durst promise at first, and every day some progresse is made towards such a settlement as I hope. When I shall be able to give your highnesse an account of the whole, I shall not need to be much ashamed of it.

The lieutenant-collonell's place of my regiment is vacant; and tho' I have taken the boldnesse to dispose of companies, because the interest of your service would not admit of any delayes, yet it's just, that I receive your high commands in this and all other vacancies, when their filling up may be delayed, till your highnesse pleasure concerning them be knowne. I shall presume to offer lieutenant-collonell Fleetwood to your highnesse consideration, both upon the account of his family, and his own meritt; butt shall cheerfully submit to whatsoever your highnesse shall command; and in that, and all things else shall study nothing so much as how to sute my obedience to that dewty I owe your highnesse, as,

May it please your most serene HIGHNESSE,

From your highnesse towne
of Dunkerke, June 21.
1658.

Your most faithfull subject, and most humble
and obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

May it please your HIGHNESSE,

As I was closing this, count de Morrett came to me from the cardinal, to tell me, that the king hath had a little fever last night, and is going to Calais in greatt haste. The cardinal commands me also to let your highness know, that he is exceedingly sensible of the greatt favours de Crecqui and his nephew hath received at your highnesse court. There is hopes the king's indisposition will be quickly over.

General Fleetwood to Henry Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

DEARE BROTHER,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

I AM somewhat indisposed in health, and have little to trouble you with. Indeed the Lord hath given in a very great pledg of mercy, in this surrender of Dunkirk; and it is very observable, how the hearts of people are opened to the worke of Flanders, in hopes that the Lord is preparing a way for the farther carrying on of the great worke against that antichristian power. We hope the Lord will enlarge hearts therein: and surely, had we a purse suitable to the present occasion and providence, we have as large an opportunity put into our hands to doe what is considerable to that service, as ever we had; and nothing but wants of money obstruct what is upon our hearts to doe. And if the Lord please thoroughly to ingage the king of Sweeden in Germany, which I feare (by reason of our not being able to helpe him) will not be in a condition to answer that business; which if he should, ther would be an advantage for the carying on of that great cause of the Protestant interest against the common enemy, which cries aloud for helpe. There is many a prayer upon that account on the file, which will in due time be answered, and that will prosper; and the day of recompence for all the blood of saints will be render'd. The most considerable articles at Dunkirk are the liberty of their conscience, the administration of justice between man and man as formerly; and that they have the liberty of their real estates. I have one word, which was hinted by a friend and relation of yours, that sayes, you have a steward coming out of Wales, whose name is Dutton, of whom himselfe and wife he gave a very evill character: I know not the person, but I was much desired to give this hint, which I conceive duty and affection obliges me unto. With my wife's very affectionate and humble services to yourselfe and deare lady, I am

June 21. 1658.

Your most humble servant,

CH. FLEETWOOD.

De

De Lombres to Bordeaux, *the French ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Sirakow, 1st July, 1658. [N. S.] A.D. 1658.

YOUR lordship will have heard of the queen of Poland's going to Berlin, under pre-^{Vol. lix.}
tence to see the elector of Brandenburg; but on purpose, as 'tis beleived, to make^{p. 199.}
him sure to the Polish interest, which he hath chosen. She is expected here in 5 or 6 days;
from whence she goeth to Warsaw, whither the king is gone, to be there some days before
the overture of the dyet, which is to be held the 10th instant. The queen hath desired me
to accompany her hither. In the last audience, which the ministers of the king of Hungary
had, they declared that their master doth not pretend to the crown of Poland, and that he
doth consent, that the great duke of Muskow should be named his successor. It is very
probable, that the chiefest cause, which moved the said king to this nomination, is that he
beleiveth thereby to engage the king of Sweden in a long war with the king of Poland
and the Muscovite, in regard this last promiseth, if so be he be chosen, not only to help
retake all such places as the Swede hath taken in Prussia, but also to conquer Livonia at
his own charge, and to reunite it to Poland; under whose obedience he also undertaketh
to bringe the Cossacks.

The Swedes endeavour to make a chanel from the Haufft to the sea, and to make some
forts to defend it. If they can finish what they be about, it would very much prejudice
both Royal-Prussia and Prussia-Ducalis.

Charnetfky hath received order to march that way with his troops, to whom are joined
those of the elector of Brandenburg, which are in Prussia, commanded by duke Ra-
zivil.

Vice-admiral Goodsonn to secretary Thurloc.

May it please your LORDSHIP,

THE last first day and night the king of France having had a fit of the feaver, the^{Vol. lix.}
court removed yesterday (with a great hurry) about twelve for Calais; but it is said,^{p. 203.}
if his majesty bee againe well, he will returne within two or three daies to the army.
Yesterday about two of the clock I was with my lord ambassador Lockhart at his quarters
in Dunkerke, at which time came in a major from the leagure before Bergin, who gave an
account, that before his departure thence the army being fitted for storme, and the same
being perceived by the enemy, they beat a parly; and there were burgers came out to
treate; but in that time of treaty the English souldiers and the enemy had a smart bout
for a quarter of an houre; upon which the burgers returned into the towne againe with
some shew of discontent: but the said major saith, before he was out of view, he saw mareshall
Turrein, with a body of horse, ride up towards, and, as he supposeth, into the towne; and
some, that followed hard after him, said, that the towne was surrendered; which was fur-
ther confirmed mee by many more before my coming from the shoar, the military part being
all taken prisoners of warr. This morning my lord Montagu, weighing from the Flemish
road, came into Mardike pitts, and from thence he intends to-morrow for the Downes;
but I forthwith received orders there from his lordshipp to saile for Woolwich with this
shipp, being very foule, in order to refitting, or otherwise, as the commissioners of the
admiralty should thinke fitt; and am at present anchored here, waiting for a day-tide and
a pilott, which is all the trouble of

Speaker, in Margate-road,
the 22d June, 1658.

Your LORDSHIPP's most humble servant,

WILL. GOODSONN.

Lockhart to secretary Thurloc.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

THE marshall de Turenne hath written a letter to his highnes, and hath earnestly^{Vol. lix. p. 180.}
desired me to wayte upon it with a word or two from myself; as also to recommed
unto your honour the marquiss de Montpouillan his nephew, in whose behalf the said letter
is written. I could not handsomely refuse to comply with the marshall's request in this
particular; wherein I humbly beg your lordshipp's favour and concurrence, as far as his
desires

A.D. 1658. desires do not clash with reason and justice. I humbly beg your pardon for this presumption; and rest,

My LORD,

Dunkerke, the 2^d of July,
1658. [N.S.]

Your LORDSHIPP's most humble, faithfull,
and obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

Secretary Thurloe, to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

DUNKIRKE hath beene in the possession of the English ever since this day fenight. The kinge of France hymselfe delivered the keyes of the towne unto Sir William Lockhart, who for the present commands it, and the forces therein, which are all English. The towne is very considerable for bignes, and all other wayes. The French army, with four regiments of the English, are set downe before Bergen, 3 miles from Dunkirk, (and is an inland place) and hope to have it in a very few dayes. This successe for the present hath a beauty in it even in the eyes of our enemyes, who seeme much out of countenance to see all their matters thus turne upon them, and every thinge, which they hoped would have beene for their goode, to be for their undoeinge. I wish they see the hande of God in it; and also that freinds doe not mistake the minde of God about it. The honour of these victoryes certeynely belongs to the English nation, and not to any partye therein; and God favours therein the whole land, and would have men doe soe too. I knowe he hath a people of his owne, which he esteemes more then all mankinde besides: he loves the tents of Judah better then he doth all the dwellings of Jacob; and wee must follow him therein: but then wee must not narrow that interest, and fix it either upon men only of my oppinion, or of our particular way, but make it comprehensive of all the saints; yea, doe good, justice, and right to all; and when things come to be manadged with this spirit, I shall looke for settlement, and a blessinge with it, and not before; least of all, whilst wrath and discontent steeres affaires, which I am sure never yet wrought the righteousnes of God, nor never will; but I begge your excellency's pardon for this digression. There are 9 in number, who dayly meet for consideringe of what is fitt to be done in the next parliament. The first head debated was, how wee should be secured against the cavalier partye: one way propounded is an oath of abjuration of the pretended kinge, his title and family; and swearinge allegiance to his highnes, &c. upon payne of forfeiting 2 thirds of their estates, in case of refusall: this was thought a good way to distinguish them, who are implacable, from those, who are willinge to submit and come in, supposinge also a good standinge armye besides. This oath was propounded to be put upon their children as well as themselves. But this way is disliked; because it is thought probable they will all take it, and none of them keepe it; and soe it is offerred, that a burden may be layed up upon them all promiscuously, for menteyneinge a force to keepe them downe, and a moiety of their estates is spoke of; but this I suppose will not downe with all the nine, and least of all will it be swallowed by the parliament, who will not be perswaded to punish both nocent and innocent without distinction. Truly I foresee there will be noe great agreement upon this point; nor I beleve upon the next, which is, how wee shall be secured against a commonwealth; but that not beinge come into debate, I will deferre the account of it untill the next. The 9 are, lord Fiennes, lord Fleetwood, lord Desbrow, lord Chamberlayne, lord Whalley, Mr. comptroller, lord Goffe, lord Cooper, and

Your EXCELLENCY's

Whitehall, 22. June, 1658.

Most humble and faithfull servant,

JO. THURLOE.

Lord Fauconberg, to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

My deare LORD,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

IHAVE beene trouanting all this last weeke from the respects I ought to have payed your lordshipp. The giving entertainment to some ministers sent from the French king to this court with complements so wholly tooke up my time, even nights as well as dayes,

dayes, that 'twas impossible to doe ought else. The chiefeft of those that came were the duke de Crequi, the cardinal's nephew, Monsieur Mancini, and chevallier Grammont. They had their first audience on wedensday, and their last for takeing leave on saturday; but were treated from the time of their arrivall till going, which was yesterday, with all magnificence possible, at his highness's charge. During their stay came another envoye from France, to acquaint his highness with the delivery of Dunkirk into the English hands; but withall, that the French were sat downe before Winingsberge, which I am confident is done on purpose to block us up, and by straightening the quarters of Dunkirke, to hinder boath contributions, and our future makeing farther progresse into the country. Whither I hitt right or no in their scope, 'tis most sure they have done the thing.

My lord, I now receive your lordshipp's telling me of an indisposition you are under; which really gives me apprehensions for you unexpressible. The attendance I have been forced to give the Monsieurs has brought me into no little disorder; not only stopping a journey my lady and I intended this day northward, but shutting me up in my bedd, where I write all this to your lordshipp in so much paine, that it compells me to begg your pardon, and leave to tell you, that I am

June the 22^d. [1658.]

Your LORDSHIPP's most truly affectionate, faithfull,
and most perfectly obedient servant,

FAUCONBERG.

Dr. Thomas Clarges to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

THE last two posts brought us litle newes from Germany, and the entertainments we had from Flanders so took us up, that wee were well enough contented. But by the last wee are acquainted, that the election of the emperour is very near. The city of Franckford have lately put out of their gates all idle suspected persons, and by the behaviour of marshall Grammond, the French ambassidor, it is beleived all parties are agreed; for he lately made a great feast for all the princes electors, and seemed not ill satisfied with the present posture of affaires.

The forty-eight præliminary articles are almost accorded. The 11th and 36th (wherein was most difficulty) are accommodated. In the one the emperour is obleiged not to raise any men, to be sent out of Germany, without consent of the electors; and in the other, the vicarship is (as to the chief points) reconciled. It is sayd, what hath bin already done by both the elector Palatin and the duke of Bavaria is to be confirmed, and to be alternatively for the future. The princes electors have sent four ambassadors to the king of Sweden, to desire, that no part of his army (without permission first obtained) may march into or through any part of the empire, and earnestly to recommend to him a peace with Poland, to which they have been invited by the Polish ambassidor, who hath much complained at Franckford of the king's breach of the treaty at Munster, as to that country. At this present the Sweedes are very numerous in armes, and their designs rather guess'd at then knowne; but many suppose he aimes at some part of the Hollanders territories. The elector of Brandenburg has lately denied the Swedish army passage through part of his dominion, and is prepared with a good body of soldiers to oppose them, if they attempt to force their way. The king of Denmarke, all thiswhile, watches for a turne in the king of Sweden's fortunes, being lately much discontented at his seizeing upon Scarlet-island, (which commands the Sound) upon pretence, that it is an appendix of Schoneland. The best agreement could be made in this conjuncture was, that the proffits should be payd to the queene of Denmark, to whome they formerly belonged. Major-generall Drummond, three dayes before the rendition of Dunkirk, commanded a party to storme a work, that commanded much of the towne, and took it; but received a dangerous shott in his belly, of which the last letters say he is not dead; but there is litle hope of recovery. His losse will be much lamented; but he has the honour to see so good an effect of his service, that from that action of his the place was brought to termes, and is since render'd, and in our hands. Five hundred horse, and recruits of foot, are suddainly to be sent over; but whoe commands the horse, I cannot heare, or whither they will be new raised, or ten out of a troop. The calling of a parliament is now in agitation, and will be (as I think from no small grounds); but how members can be elected from Ireland to sitt at Westminster, by the petition and advice, I understand not. I have

heard

A.D. 1658. heard of late by Mr. Monck, that your excellency is not displeased with the succession of troubles in this kind, that I have continued to you, which is a great enlargement of the ambition of,

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

London, this 22^d of June, 58.

Your EXCELLENCIE's most humble,

and most obliged servant,

THO. CLARGES.

Mr. H. Mallory to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

Vol. lix.
p. 177.

NOT to shew my selfe ingratefull to his highnes for his mercy to mee in prolonging my life, being in his power next to my maker, to have cut of before this tyme, and not longer to abuse your patyence, I shall and doe declare my knowledge, which is, that the party at her last comming to me at my lodgeing in Black-fryers, I guessed her to bee of Mr. Mordant's family: I confesse I asked her very few questions, but the mayne was about my going into Holland, which shee told mee would bee very speedily; but I found my selfe abused, and was endeavouring to get my selfe a passage; but was prevented by my taking. What I was to have in this my said undertaking, as I shall answer before God at his tribunall, was but this fiftie pound, and soe much annually for my life, which was but equivalent with what I had of my owne in England, with my father's mayntenance: this is the whole bribe, as I now live, and the whole matter.

MY LORD,

June 22. 1658.

Your LORDSHIP's unworthy servant,

HENRY MALLORY.

Mr. Timothy Langley to secretary Thurloc.

SIR,

Leith, June the 22^d, 1658.

Vol. lix. f. 2:6.

I HAVE not presented your honour with any lines of late time, in regard I have not beene very well in health, nor my family, this bad spring-time; beside, I had something concerned mee at the relieving of Lochaber *alias* Inverlochy garrison, which is now over; and I am now at your servis, if any thing offer: for present all that I descerne is, that the Quakers are altogether retrograde, though now som of them pretend mericles. The Anabaptists seem for the major partie here, to bee neither *pro* nor *con*; they neither rejoyce with those that rejoyce, nor morne with those that morne, as to the present: but they still looke like a commonweale of there owne; they are like a sick finer, then the same, when not the same outwardly. I may take notice, that the towne of Berwick is very much contrary, and every day worse and worse; they perfectly hate all soldiers upon the account of because they are the lock and chaine; in a word you will finde them dangerose, if ever able. The cittie of London is strangely disaffected, did you know the inward parts of it: this I know by some intimate friends of mine, lately there, not soldiers; but such as deale, and did converse, with aldermen, and some of the chiefe of them; but I learne it, because 'tis like you know it, being so neere it. Mr. Short the draper of London is now gone hence; he had a prittie takeing way to discourse of all thinges at a distance, which together with a litle good-fellowship gott him many friends in a short time. *Simile non est idem*, is our best construction. Hee seemed here to speak sometimes to som intimate against Bilton, and said, hee would have him be honest, and doe fear things; but if hee would not, hee could not help it: however hee said, hee was perswaded, that the state heatherto had mist the right man, that had the money; and that hee was confident hee knew him, that had it, but could neither prove it, nor sware it positively, but had a strong presumption, that assured him, that it must bee soe. I write this, because that I judge it possible with good handling, that you may gett that out of him by fare meanes, that could not bee don otherwise. It was easy to perceive, that hee did believe Bilton had mony, though not in his hand, as hee did possess. Mr. Bilton lately desired several officers to give him a meeting, and promised hee would be very ingenyose and free, and then should only desire their advice. Whereupon the officers repared to general Monck, and desired his liberty

liberty to come to them at a taverne in the Canygate, which was granted, hoping some A.D. 1658. good thing would grow out of it, but in vain; for when Mr. B. was com to them, hee only desired to see what commission they had to treat with him, as hee called it; and without they had commission, hee had nothing to say to them. They told him hee was a foole, or worse, to invite them for soe simple a purpose; soe ended that meeting. But I shall trouble your lordshipp noe further at present, but am,

SIR,

Your Honour's cordiall servant.

TIMOTHIE LANGLEY.

Sir, if you shall neede any quantitie of biskitt for Flanders this year, I can make it heere, and believe it will be cheaper then you will gett it out of England; alsoe I can make you gallant quiltes made with Scotch ticking, and good wooll, well stock-carded and well quilted, which will be bedds for the soldiers, much better than flock-bedds, and will last their life-time, as we have had experience here. I ordered the first to be made, and now we use no other in garrisons; alsoe good plading blankets, that serve for sheets; and all other things you may have here.

General Montagu to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

I HAVE little occasion now to trouble you, but that I would not slipp any opportunitye Vol.lix. p.205. of presenting my service to you. The messenger can tell you all the news from shore of the takinge Bergen, and designinge to give battaille to the Spaniard, whose armye is drawne together about Furne (very considerable). The shippes with mee beinge gone to the posts I gave you an account of, severall days since, ther being in my company only the vice-admirall, and the Maidstone and Lampat, this morninge, the wind beinge easterly, we weighed out of Dunkerke road. The vice-admirall is gone for the river to Wolwidge: The Maidstone I have sent to Hamborough, to convoy major-general Jephson, accordinge to his highnesse commands I received for that purpose; and my selfe am come to an anchor betweene Mardyke and Gravelin, intendinge (God willinge) to sayle for the Downes too-morrow morninge, if the wind serve. This is all at present from,

MY LORD,

Nasebye in Gravelin-pitts,
June 22d, 1658.

Your most faithfull and humble servant,

E. MONTAGU.

Sacrae regiae majestatis Succiae deputatorum ad serenissimi domini electoris Brandenburgici legatos propositio.

QUEMADMODUM per gentium jus moreisque admissio legatorum non semper eadem Vol.lix. p.217. est, sed pro mittentium qualitate et meritis, causarumque et negotiorum diversitate variat, sic, quod in eo communis libertatis regique arbitrii est, sacra regia majestas propositione quadam per deputatos suos facienda praemittere noluit necessaria, vel ideo quod domini legati electorales venirent ab eo, qui haectenus non nisi hostem se esse velle ostendit. Etsi enim inter deliberationes de bello Polonico sua electoralis societatem ejus ambiit et desideravit, ipsamet arma contra Polonos cohortans, post tractatus etiam varios iniit juncto foedere perpetuo et indissolubili promissis auxiliis et constantia; constat tamen actorum publica nunc conscientia, quomodo nulla necessitate (si quod decebat et expeditum erat facere aut admittere voluisset) coacta, cum praeterea per insignem benevolentiam neutralitatis aliqua conventionione, sine praepjudicio tamen sacrae regiae majestatis sibi indulgere promitteretur, a foedere plane discessit, et non saltem amicitiam cum hoste, sed etiam adversus sacram regiam majestatem foedus velut contra communem hostem pepigit, favorem et auxilium non in Borussia modo, sed et in imperio promittens invicem, velut in praemium deserti amici stipulata, quae sacra regia majestas possidebat, et adhuc possidet, ipsamet sua ope tueri sancte promiserat, prout ejus foederis rationes et conditiones primum Velaviae compositae, postea Brombergae exasperatae et conjuratae sunt, ut ex istorum tenore amplius liquet.

Porro et cum Daniae rege sub ferventi adversus sacram regiam majestatem hostilitate post collusiones tractatus communis belli initi sunt, illum ad arma pertinaciter retinenda, pacem-

A.D. 1658. pacemque respuendam non excitando saltem, sed auxiliis ostentatis, et proclivi ad invadendas terras, quas sacræ regiæ majestatis exercitus tenebat, eumque divertendum cupiditate, hostilia quævis comminando, sicut de eo pactum Hassniæ, et quidem ab eodem legato, qui pro componenda Sueco-Danica amicitia intercesserat, inchoatum, postea ab alio tractatum, et Coniæ ad Spream conclusum fuit, et quo firmitus hæc procederent cum serenissimo Hungariæ rege fœdera, primo defensivum, postea offensivum tentatum, hoc tandem conclusum, et ita quidem, ut vocaverint sacræ suæ majestatem communem hostem, nec quicquam omiserint, quod adversus infensissimum hostem constitui solet, adeo ut non saltem in Polonia, sed et in imperio Romano-Germanico regias proprietates et possessiones invadant, imo istas velut prædam dividendi pactorum conditio reperiatur; nec saltem ea chartis inserta, sed et in hostiles actus erupere, cum e Polonia regius exercitus ad retundendam Danicam vim transisset, prædatoribus Polonicis ad rapinas, incendia, et devastationes Pomeraniæ, transitu et comiteatu concesso, suo milite in Germaniam, ubi eo opus non erat, deducto, et juxta fines Pomeraniæ magna ex parte locato, impedita innoxia collectione militum per imperii terras, omnibus alias permessa, et ad ejus ditiones defendendas usurpanda, avocatis per publica edicta contra assertæ legibus publicis Germanicæ libertatis a servitio regio subditis, arrestato contra pacta jusque gentium in Pillauw pulvere tormentario, et quod aliud in subsidium defensionis locorum regionum appulerat, objectis, cum invaderetur Bremensis ducatus a Dano quarantiæ debito in conventu ordinum circuli inferioris Saxonie obstaculis; excitis ubique velut contra hostem, cum non modo nihil mali fieret, sed et inter sæpius declarata, si amicitia retineretur, benevolæ, imo et beneficæ mentis argumenta, querelis, inde demonstrato odio atque invidia; nec ignota sunt alia molimina inimica perspicuis documentis demonstranda, promissa Danis auxilia, incitata Austriacorum armorum conjunctio, exercitus fœderatorum iteratæ in Germania conglomerationes, ubi hostis nullus, nihilque metuendum erat, requisita velut contra hostem auxilia, excitata effictis obrectationibus odia, eruptura dudum in bellum apertum, nisi Deus, justitia et fortuna sacræ regiæ majestatis actionibus pace belloque favissent. Ex quibus ut fama ubique hostem dixit dominum electorem, ita nemo aliter censere potuit. Inter quæ tamen sacra regia majestas non deposuit, plane inclinatis ad meliora, quam quæ talia minabantur et merebantur, animis, significationem suæ electorali serenitati Gothebergo editam intentamque, si ita placeret, pro abolendis talibus, atque redintegranda amicitia tractatus admittere, deputatis et sufficienti mandato instructis ministris suis, expectata propensæ benevolentiae vicissitudine, unde sperandum fuisset, et alia consilia, præsertim quæ non hostilitati servirent, prævalitura et subsequutura esse. Tantum vero cum id abesset, ut et post ista accepta, et discessum e Berlino dominorum legatorum, non attentis tantis propensionis amicæ documentis, Stetini sua electoralis serenitas fœdus cum serenissimo Hungariæ rege contra sacræ regiam majestatem, velut contra communem hostem initum, hostilibus repletum conditionibus, ratum haberet, denuo pulverem tormentarium, et quæ alias in munimentum bellorum destinata in Pillauw detineret, Frawenburgum, in quod ipsi nullum jus, postquam ab Austriaco milite derelictum ad jura regia ex pacto cum electore, et bello cum Polonis pertinens occuparet, ab ejus arce regius miles prohiberetur, officiales militares regios persequi, et querelis contra sacræ regiam majestatem sine jure et ratione omnes conventus et aulas complere, auxilia velut contra hostem poscere non omitteret, qui potuit existimari quidquam amicæ et ad pacem propensæ mentis talia facienti inesse, adeoque cum illo ut amico principe agi? Quapropter cum multum interesset, an cum amici principis, an cum hostis legatis res esset, et sacræ regiam majestatem dominum electorem per ea, quæ processerunt, non nisi hostem, qualem se verbis et actu indicavit, reputare deberet, non potuit non sub adventu dominorum legatorum propositione talium per deputatos facienda mentem mittentis, rationem legationis, et potestatem dominorum ablegatorum pro more inter reges populosque sueto sciscitari, antequam inter tot tantaque dubia de admissione quidquam statueretur. Hæc cum legatis præliminarie agi solita minime inde exclusa putari poterunt, quod sacra regia majestas dominis legatis huc venire permisit, quo fine, nec quæ necessaria ab ipsis explorare, nec quæ congrua ordinare et tractare licuit, cum quo ad istum legationis processum cuncta dirigere oportuit, non defutura in posterum legatis tribuenda audentia, si prius ex iis, quæ præcedere decet, constitisset e dignitate regia, atque rerum statui conveniens esset, et cum celsissimorum dominorum ducum Brunsvico-Lunenburgicorum et Hassiæ legati pro concilianda amicitia officia nomine dominorum ablegantium obtulissent, pro solidioribus tractatum auspiciis e re visum est adhibere, perspecturos quam juste sincereque et fide agatur; quod cur excusaverint domini legati electorales, etsi non appareat, et allegata causa, quod e dignitate, et quod sine exemplo sit, non mereatur ideo a rationabili proposito desisti, cum nihil in eo quidquam sit aut a consuetudine in his, quæ cum aliorum officiis tractari solent, aut ab æquitate, aut a dignitate electorali, dum nihil in eo, nisi quod et sacra regia majestas sibi conveniens duxit, desideratum est alienum, de negotio vero præsentis aliorum rem suspectam reddere videatur, quando tamen prædicti domini legati ipsimet rogarunt sibi remitti, quod libenter non voluerunt admitti, ne prætextum remoræ præbere viderentur, ipsis sacra regia majestas hoc indulgit.

Ea autem hujus propositionis ratio, est quod sacra regia majestas id præprimis scire necessarium A.D. 1658. putat, ideo explorare commisit, quæ suæ electoralis serenitatis mens sit, utrum ab hostibus regiis semel separare, & amicitiae pacisq; reparationem tractare velit, quæque dominorum legatorum sunt id ad mandata ubi sacra regia majestas intellexerit, cum animum illum tum pro negotii conditione sufficientia mandata adesse tractatum sine mora suscipi curabit: quod si fortè hoc ad istum desit, idonea potestas relinquit integrum, an domini legati in hoc loco subsistere eandem sibi propediem parare, et ejus adeptionem expectare a sua electorali dignitate in loco nemini partium addicto Chiloviæ, Slesvici, aut Hamburgi, quæ huc spectant, tractari velit. De quo ubi sacram regiam majestatem certiores fecerint de nominatura est commissarios, cum quibus ista peragentur; et quæ porro ex re erunt, constituet. Idque dominus legatis exponere debuimus, ad quævis benevolentiae genera, quaternus officii devotissimi ratio non repugnat, paratissimi.

Dab. Flensburgi, 23 Junii, 1658.

Lockhart to the protector.

May it please your most serene HIGHNESSE,

MY brother hath brought me the honor of your highnesse commands, and least some Vol. lix. things I find in your highnesse letter may give you a just trouble, because your high- p. 208. nesse businesse here is not mannaged either to your highnesse own satisfaction, or that of your good subjects, who I know have zealus desires for the advancement of truth, and the discountenancing of error; I have sent him back, and shall delay his dispatch from hence no longer then I needs must, in wrytting that poore return, I am able to give to the particulars mentioned in your highnesse's. I shall repeatt nothing that is mentioned in any of my former to my lord Thurloe. The act I synded was forgott to be putt up in the first packett, but was sent in the next; and I hope will have been under your highnesse view before this: all I say in it as to religione, is the words of the treaty repeatted verbatim, and at that tyme it was not safe to dispute the repetitione of that article. It hath a clause in it (*dummodo nihil adversos regimen cui in posterum submissi erunt moliantur*) and this clause will give your highnes advantage enuff against them; for I am confident many weeks will not go over their heads, before they give to whosoever shall serve your highnesse heare just occasione to turne owt a greatt many of them. But as Roome was not built in one day, so it will not be pulled downe; and for any thing else contained in that act I told the cardinal truly, and he is satisfied with it, that I understood your highnesse interest in Dunkerke to be founded upon the treaty betwixt England and France; and at that tyme I synded that act, their was no treaty showen me, save one which hath only one article in it, namely the 9th, which relaits to the bourgoise, and the other articles pretended were not synded by Mr. Turenne, till two or three dayes after the renditione of the towne, but the French are ashamed to insist upon them; and therefore I shall give your highnesse no further trouble concerning them, but shall returne to the matters of the church. Their is but one parish in this towne; and as things stand, the towne not being furnished with any thing fitt for its defence, and two Roman catholick armies neare, I leave it to your highnesse to judge, whether it be a seasonable tyme to turne the inhabitants owt of their parish church. I heard a sermon upon the last lords-day at the towne house, which is as publick a place as the church, and till a church can be built, shall make use of that place (and by the way, must begg your highnesse pleasure concerning the building of a church.) And as to the rebuking of soldiers for having their hatts on, the businesse was thus; the morning after wee entred the towne, their were some industrios to putt the soldiers in very ill humors; and it was oppenly discoursed amongst them, that it was fitt to pillage the place, and especially the churches, where their was much riches; and their insolence went to that hight, that one of them lighted his pype of tobacco at one of the wax lights of the altar, where a priest was saying masse, which occasioned my being sent for in haste; and when I came amongst them, I commanded them to their arms, where they ought to have been, for they were not as then lodged; and told them it was ill done to come into the Romish churches, and if they needs would satisfy their curiosity, it was fitt to come so as they should not give disturbance to others in that, which they imagined to be their devotion. I am sure I am accused sufficiently at cowrt for the contrair; but so I can satisfy my conscience in that, I honestly act what I to the best of my knowledge judge fitt for your highnesse service; I have qwyett inwardly, and hopes your highnesse will putt (out of your accustomed goodness for me) charitable constructions upon all my failings through weaknesse. As to what is reported concerning the first place, and the priority that the Romish religione seems to have of the protestant, the giver of tolleratione must be much greater then that which is ollerated; and their is no provisiõe made for the protestant religion at Dunkerke, in the treaty

treatty betwixt England and France, because a free and plenary professione and exercyse of it was never questioned. Their was on Mr. Maire of Calais with me, concerning the Protestants of Piccardie, and I shall referre myself to the account he will give of my answere to him; but that businesse is raw, and I prayed them before their resolutions to leave their habitations became publick, that they woud putt their persons and estates in some security; and in all things of this nature your highnesse will find, that I am rather apt to faile upon the right hand then the left; and for the greatt goodnesse your highnesse is pleased to expresse dayly to myself, my poore wyfe and family, I beseech your highnesse to beleieve, that I have nothing that I shall account too deare to be sacrficed for your highnesse and family's service.

I have disposed the magistrates of the towne for their oath of alledgiance to your highnesse, and must begg that your highnesse will order a draght of one to be sent me, which will be agreeable to your highnesse's pleasure. I know oaths are not bynding save with conscientious men; and yett it's fitt to have that obligation upon them, if it were but to make their punishment, when they are offenders, the more justifiable. So soone as the cardinall returns, I shall urge the treatty for contributione, and I hope close it: but before I doe conclude, shall make knowne the conditions of it to your highnesse, and receive your commands concerning them. I find no present inclinations in the French to treatt for the carrying on a warr jointly. I think your highnesse will be no looser by it; for once by the middle of August at furthest, they will be in such wants, both as to men, and all other things fitt for carrying on a warr, as a conjunctione with them will not in my opinione be very advantageous; but if your highnesse shall think fitt to send me instructions about any further treaty, I shall prosecute them with all the zeale and industry I can.

I have not hindred the departure of any bourgoise from this place: I have upon the contrair given them leave to transport their goods to Newport as peaceably as if they had removed from one street in London to another. I have also caused to prepare me a list of all the inhabitants that are heare at present, and the names also of such as have removed, and shall answere it to your highnesse's severest justice, if I permitt any of them to returne. I shall likewise send a copy of the names of such as have absented themselves, to the end, if I faile in this, it may beare witness against me. If any English familys will transport themselves heare, provyded they bring with them a lyne from my lord Thurloe, mentioning their fidelity and affectione to your highnesse's government, I shall see them settled, and and serve them faithfully. I shall cause disarmie the bowrgois, and search for all manner of armes and amunitione, so soone as their shall arryve 150 horse.

I know I ought not to importune your highnesse with so rude a letter, butt I have rather choosed to appeare before you in any dresse then to delay a minutt's tyme the giving your highnesse an account of your affaires; and tho' by it your highnesse will see how farre I have come short of performing what might have been done, had your highnesse imploy'd another; yett I may say in much sincerity, that I have endeavoured to lay owt my poor talent faithfully, and never have more joy then when I think the Lord gives me the least opportunity of doing any thing that may be acceptable to your highnesse, or expresse the truth of my being,

May it please your HIGHNESS,

Your most faithfull subject, and

most obedient servant,

Dunkerke, July 3, New Style. 1658.

WILL. LOCKHART.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

23 June, 1658.

In the possession of William Cromwell, Esq;

MY lord chancellor desiring an hour's private conference with me, saturday last was appointed for that purpose. His lordship then told me, that about a fortnight before he had enclosed a letter to my brother Fleetwood for his highnesse, wherein he desired liberty to retire. That his chief end in it was, that he might the better take care for his soul's concernment. Yet he said he must confess, he did not like the tendency of things, though he should satisfy himself with a government by a single person, at least while his highnesse was that person. He also said, that there was a people here, whom he favoured; and that he was accounted their head, and he feared lest they should suffer; and that by his management of things in order to their protection, himself might fall under some jealousy.

He complained of all the judges here, and said they did upon occasions give their opinions in points of law, not according to their conscience, but to please. Upon former occasions

occasions of conference with him, I found that he designed to ensnare me by his mis-recital of what I had said in private, by wresting the sense, and adding to it what might serve his purpose. This hath ever since made me wary; and I now chose rather to hear him than speak much; yet I interposed what I thought necessary, and especially to find out the ground of his fears for that party, whereof he called himself the head; desired him to deal freely, whether I had denyed them any favour or countenance. He did very much vindicate me, both in this and all other things, with greater compliments than I am willing to repeat: neither did he instance (though I gave him fair opportunity for it) in any particular, but the opinion of the judges concerning commissions for uniting and dividing parishes. It is not my business to justify that opinion, nor much to disparage it for his dissent.

I think I have heard from you, that my lord chancellor at his coming over made large professions, how officious and serviceable he would be to me. I suppose he meant, not as a subject, but as a tutor or guardian to a minor; for at his first coming he appointed severall private meetings with me (which I diligently observed,) and then he read lectures to me of affairs and maxims of state, taught me how to carry myself at the councill, gave me rules how things should be managed at the board, how abroad; and lest I should forget my lesson, gave me three or four sheets in writing of those rules he thought of most importance. I listned to him with a great deal of attention, supposing, that if I got nothing else, I should get his measure. He then began to tell me of dissatisfactions amongst the Anabaptists, Independents, and others professing godlinesse; offered his help and assurance to unite and compose, and to that end he would bring the most considerable of the discontented of all parties to sett meetings. You know, I have had my share of trouble by the Anabaptists. And now things were reduced to that calm state, that I have not since that time heard the least stirr or complaint from them, but at that time many professions of abundant satisfaction from the chief amongst them. The Independent was then above measure pleased, and the fresh joy of being newly delivered from the reign of the Anabaptists gave him not leisure to think of setting up for himself (which nevertheless all parties will attempt in their turn) so that I had too much cause to suspect, that my lord chancellor's design was, first to raise, and then (it may be) to allay commotions, thereby to draw dependencies upon himself. Therefore by such occasions as I thought most plausible, I discontinued this private intercourse, and left him to act in his proper orb. Ever since which time by a secret correspondence by cypher into England (from whence he hath had constant encouragement) and by private meetings here, he hath endeavoured to make the Independents think themselves neglected; and having mounted the stage, failed in nothing but making me his jack-pudding, by my opposition to call the people about him. Indeed all his actions have tended to make that good, which was boasted by his nearest relations even before his coming over, That he was to rule the roast here; but finding things not according to his expectation, he was very active during the vacancy of government, by correspondencies in England and consultations here, to make the new constitution suitable to his purpose, which hath not been altogether useless to him. Indeed he hath so carried all things, that every man sees his aim. I have not seemed to take any notice of it, neither had I mentioned it to you now, had not the saturday's discourse given occasion for it. I thank God, things are here in a quiet posture, whatever may be suggested to the contrary. 'Tis true in this town there are divers practices, and I make some question, whether the letter to his highness must be delivered, till something is prepared here to second it.

Sir M. Tomlinson is used as the instrument, and is now hard at work. He hath had several private meetings with some that are soonest enflamed. But they cool so fast, especially if they leave the air of this town, that I know not whether he can make a flame; and if he do, unless fuell be sent from England, it will soon dye. I remain &c.

General Monck to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

NOT opening the two packetts you were pleased to send us by the messenger untill Vol. lix. the councill mett, wee did nott know well what was in them, butt uppon the opening P. 225. of them wee found onely his highness instructions together with the commission for administering the oath of privie counsellors; butt there is yet wanting the commission for the sitting of the councill, without which wee can doe nothing; soe that as wee have troubled you for the other, wee shall desire your lordshipp that that may bee sent us, by doing which you will doe us a very great favour. I am desired by some of Sir James Mac Dowall's friend's heere to putt you in minde of him concerning the place of the admiraltie heere, which they tell mee will bee as well done in one man's hands, (and with lesse charge to the state) as itt is now in more, which they tell mee they have made appeare to your lordshipp; and if it bee soe, I thinke the gentleman will deserve that favour, having bin always faithfull

to

A.D. 1658. to his highnesse. Soe desiring your Lordshipp to excuse my giving you this trouble, I remayne

YOUR LORDSHIPP'S

Very affectionate humble servant

Dalkeith 24. June 1658.

GEORGE MONCK.

Major general Morgan to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lx. p. 35.

Y^Esterday Marescall Thureine, with severall squadrons of horse, and a partie of foote, marched towards Fearne, one of the enemies guarriisons within 4 leagues of Dunkirk. Upon his approach they surrendered the towne, few of the enemy being therein, the most of them being fled. This towne is considerable, in regard it conduceth much to the safeguard of Dunkirke; but as yet it is not known, whether marescall Turein will guarriison it or demollish it. Hee did acquaint mee, that eyther this day or to morrowe, some part of the armie shall fall upon Fort Lincke. It is a place, which is very stronge, in regard it is invyroned with a waterish moorish ground. It is thought we shall gett our mortar pieces nigh enoughe, which is conceived the only way for reduceing that fort. I finde the 4 regiments with mee and la Ferté, viz. my owne, collonel Lillingeston's, Sir Brice Cochran's and collonel Clarke's, are much weakened by the losse of those wee have had killed and wounded, both at the battaille, and seidges before Dunkerke and Bergin; though I will assure you, that nothinge is wantinge in mee to preserve them, yet our last recruits fell sicke verie fast. There is a rumour, that there hath beene a scuffle betwixt the enemy and marescall la Ferté; howe true it is, or anye thinge of particulers, I knowe not, but shall fully acquainte you (God willinge) in my next. Monsieur Shomberge is governor of Bergin. I shall add no more, but that I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Campe before Bergin,

Yours verie humble servant,

4 July 1658. St. No.

THO. MORGAN.

Intelligence sent from Holland by resident Downing.

From Nerva July 4. 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lix.
p. 223.

THE liberty, which the Muscovites have at length given to the ambassador of Sweden, whom they have long time kept in prison, and who will be here to morrow, and consequently wholly out of their hands, gives all reason to believe, that they are in good earnest to make peace with the Swede, and that they are affrighted with the Swedes progresse in Denmark, and of the encrease of their forces. These two parties have made a truce three months ago, which is well enough observed, and which must continue to the perfecting of the treaty of peace, which was to begin the 22d of last month. The sickness of the senator Gustave Bielk, one of the ambassadors in prison, and chief in the negotiation for the king of Sweden, being not able to make great journeys, they were forced to attend his arrival. The plenipotentiaries of Muscovy, who are four of the principal of their state, follow a day after: the place of meeting is not yet agreed on; only it is said, it shall be on the frontiers of Ingermanland, whereof this place is the capital and the frontier, much more commodious for the Muscovite than the Swede, who have their principal forces at Riga 240 mile off; and the other have an army within 45 mile consisting of above 50000 men with a prodigious quantity of artillery and ammunition. The baron of Benthorne governor of Revel and de Silvestern who are joined with de Bielk have thought fit, that I should be with them, that so if the Kzar accepts the mediation of France, I may draw the overtures on both sides, which their formalities and circumspections render very difficult in the beginning of the negotiation, chiefly on the Muscovites side, who are very distrustful and difficult. Beside their army 45 mile off, there is another gathering on the coast of Lithuania, which will be above 70000 men: we shortly shall see their designs, because according to their custom they begin their wars and sieges in August. They assure the Swede, that they will war with the Polanders, and these with the others. That which is like to be well for the former, is the liberty of their ambassador; and that they publish in Poland, that they have put them in irons, when they treat them gently. This peace is very important to the King of Sweden;

also

also he would make peace if he could, and employ all his forces for himself and friends. A.D. 1658. Vol. lix. p. 229.
 Marshall Douglas shall command the Swedes army in this country, and the count Magnus de la Garde, who should have gone into Prussia for the treaty of Poland, goes to the king of Sweden. I have made known to the Kzar my arrival and my orders; if he will favour me, I may have my dispatch in two months: he made an envoy of England stay seven months, and at last having spent more than 1500 l. sterling, having above 20 men of his train, he returned without his answer: his majesty hath endeavoured, that the same envoy should returne; for being come to Dantzick he received the safe conduct of the Kzar, and his said majesty would have been glad, that France and England would have appeared in the treaty of peace, wherein the Muscovites are in a condition to give law of their formidable preparations for war, and if they knew how to make use of their forces, they would make strange progress.

Intelligence.

MY LORD,

Hamburg, July 5. 1658. [N. S.]

FOR news here is little. The king is at Kiel; it is thought the army will break up suddenly; in two or three days here will be in print a declaration from the king. Vol. lix. p. 229.

This day Sir Phil. Meadows took his journey for Kiele. Major general Jephson is expected here in 8 or 10 days. Here is a frigate come to carry him home.

The syndic of this town, Dr. Peterson, being dead at London, another agent will be sent thither suddenly.

Lockhart to the protector.

May it please your most serene HIGHNESS,

THE bearer hereof, captain Flower, hath been recommended to me by such hands, Vol. lix. and given such large testimonies of his courage, good conduct, affectione to your highnesses interest, and love to his countrey, upon several occasions in the late siege and battle, that I was resolved to have bestowed a company upon him: which when I came to do, I found the lieutenant of the said company had behaved himself with so much worth and gallantry, that it had been pittie and injustice to deprive him of his pretenses. Having therefore no opportunity at present to accommodate captain Flower in any proportion to his desert, I have made bold to beseech your highness in his behalf, that since there is some horse designed for this place, your highness would be pleased to give him the command of the troop intended for me, he having heretofore been captaine of horse, and discharged himself very laudably therein, as I am informed. If your highness will bestow 20 or 30 horse upon him, he will be able to raise the rest of the troop himself; or rather then not serve the publick, he would strain hard to do it all upon his owne account. I leave him to your highnesses generous consideration, and rest,

May it please your most serene HIGHNESS,

Your HIGHNESSES

Most obedient and faithfull subject and servant,

Dunkerke, the
5th of July 1658. [N. S.]

WILL. LOCKHART.

Lockhart to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

THIS bearer captain Flower was sent over into these parts with the recommendation of a worthy and gallant man, which character he hath abundantly made good by severall actions in this service. I intended him a company, as a small recompence of his great desert; but the lieutenant of the said company hath by his singular good carriage laid so just a claim to that command, that I could by no means consent to do him so great an injury: and indeed I find my self pressed in that particular by most of the inferior officers, they have all behaved themselves so well. For this gentleman I humbly desire your lordship's assistance, that he may be employed in the command of the horse, which is intended for this place, he having formerly led a troop himself with great commendation. And I am so satisfied

Vol. VII. Fff with

A.D. 1568. with him, that I could wish he might command that troop, which will be designed for me. He tells me, he thinks he shall be able to raise a good part of it himself; but if your lordship would take order that he might be furnisht with 20 or 30 horse for a beginning, I make no doubt but he would accomplish the rest. I have another request to your lordshipp, that you would be pleased to send me a good trumpeter or two; and I desire they may be (for that kind) gentle and intelligent men, because I shall have frequent occasion to send them upon some considerable messages. I take leave, and rest,

My LORD,

Your LORDSHIP'S

Most humble and faithful servant,

Dunkirke, the
5th of July, 1658. [N. S.]

WILL. LOCKHART.

Capt. Stoakes to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. lix.
p. 157.

YOUR honour's of the 31st past found mee ready to sayle with the Farfax, Yarmouth, and Jersey, victualled for six weekes, which indeed, I intended to have spent about Leghorne, and if possibely to have come uppon the prince of Mounte Firci, who hath bought, and armed out a couple of ships from that port, and is in treaty for more. Uppon perusuall of the instructions, I did immediately dispatch captain Whetston to admirall Pol, at Tholon, to know in what readines the fleet is: having received his answer, I shall accordingly order the frigatts out of these I have here, or otherwise wait the coming together of all the party. Att the instant of captain Whitston's departure, I had the wellcome newes of the arrival of the Torrington, Taunton, Dover, and Sarah, which I have sent for hither, to avoyd the inconveniences, that may happen betwixt our men and the great rable of French marriners, that are now at Tholon. If the French affaires will admitt the stay of ten or twelve days, then I shall, with these with mee, forthwith depart for Leghorn, that being the only station, wherein at present I can be serviceable: from thence shall dispatch the three frigatts the commissioners have ordered me to send home. Were it thought fitt to change this whole party by three and three, it would much add to the carrying on of the worke, and content the men, most of which have bin out above eightene months. My shipp cannot be serviceable for much longer, unless at a vast expence of tyme and money uppon her. If his highness pleasure be to continue me out longer, then the expence of these victualls, which will soone run out, I hope your honour, will be a meanes, that tymely supplys may come together with a convenient shipp for mee, that I may be able to people the sea, and not forced into harbour to cleane at extraordinary expence, with great prejudice to the execution of his highness's commands. Your honour's orders, I shall now expect by way of Leghorn, as well as this place; retourning you my most humble thanks, for the care taken in reference to my credit. This night, or to-morrow morning I expect an answer from the French admirall, and is all at present worth your honour's notice. I remayne,

SIR,

Your HONOUR'S

most obliged servant,

Lyme, in the Bay of
Marseilles the 25th June 1658.

JOHN. STOAKES.

P. S. I forgott to acquaint your honour, that I have ordered captain Whitston to command that party, which joynes with the French. *Vale.*

Secretary Thurloe to Mr. Downing, resident in Holland.

SIR,

Vol. lix.
p. 147.

I Received by this post two packetts from you of the 28th instant, and thanke you for the care and paynes you tooke about procureinge and sending the 4 dozen bottles of water, they are not yet arrived, but wee looke for them every day now that the wind is easterlye. I writt to you by the last for 100 bottles more, which I entreat you do me the favour to hasten over with all the speed that may be.

I thinke

I thinke you did very well to putt de Witt to it about their correspondence with Spayne. I A.D. 1658. doe beleve those two which my former mentioned were of Amsterdam, which is the place I doe beleve, where all that busines is managed; and it is very possible that they might also speake about the octroy for trade in the West Indies, but its as certeyne that other matters are alsoe transacted, and they will get nothinge of Spayne, but for service they are to doe against England. And as for the trouble, that they have for his highnesse progresse in Flanders, and that they could wish his armes were employed further of, I hope that wee prove as good neighbours as the Spanyards; and it will be very necessary that you endeavour to remove any jealousie that they may have of this kind, and presse them as farre as may be to speake particularly to the grounds of their dislike, that wee may be the better able to remove what may sticke with them. There is no state, that H. H. would more willingly conferre and advise with concerninge his forraigne designs and the common good, then with the lords the states; and this you may assure them. And his highnes takes it very kindly, that they require the duke of Yorke to go out of their dominions, and prohibited the coming of Charles Stuart into them, which wee heare they did; and if it be foe, it is fitt for you to take notice thereof to them.

I should be glad to heare what instructions Opdam shall have for the command of the 24 shippes, which they say are now goinge forth. And as you observe yourself, it is necessary above all things, that you informe yourself of any thing, which shall be done either by the States General or Holland, or more privatly about these affaires.

For Sir John Marlow, the question is, whether we must trust him, or he us. I thinke the first more reasonable. If he will first make this discovery, he shall have a 100 l. or more, and a passe if it deserve it; and otherwise then this I cannot treate with him.

I received one letter this week from our, who subscribes his name Jeronemus Van Abbsbach, and directs his letters to Foard: he, I suppose, is one of your men, and truly he writes materially, and is to be encouraged. The rest I suppose direct their letters wronge, which I know not how to rectify, otherwise then by desiringe you to let me knowe by what name they write, if they doe not use those names I sent, or these; viz. To Mr. John Alsop, merchant at London; Mr. Adrian Peters, at the Bell and Tun in Southwarke; Mr. Joseph Miller, at the Suger-loafe in Tems-street.

I shall take care, that orders about the convoy of shippinge as you desire, and endeavour to get the captaine of the Bradford frigatt punished for his unmannerly carriage towards you.

I have written to my lord ambassador Lockhart about correspondinge with you, and have received answere from him, that he will not fayle to do it, professinge his paynes were foe great both in the seige, and since in putting the towne into some order, that he could not spare tyme even to give us that account here, which was necessary. He commands in chiefe, and hath with him 6 regiments of foote; and Bergen beinge since taken, the French are like to make a very considerable progresse in Flanders this campagne.

25 June 1658.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to the protector.*

May it please &c.

25 June 1658.

THE bearer, major Stapley of col. Cooper's regiment, is a good officer, a very sober well affected person, and of good interest in his countrey; and to signify that I have a respect, and am desirous to countenance and encourage those, who have a dutifull respect towards your highness, I give him the honour to present such addressees to your highness from several parts of this nation, as were come to my hand at his going for England. He will give your highness an account of the particulars. I remain &c.

In the possession of William Cromwell, Esq;

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

I Received your lordshipp's of the 18th instant, together with his highnesse instructions, Vol. lix; and commission for the councill here by the bearer Thomas Baker, upon the 22d instant P. 235. about two in the afternoone: by the speedy dispatch whereof your lordshipp has obliged both myself and the councill; and not only us, but the rest of the country: for affaires heere would have suffered very much for want of them, if they should not have come in time. I remayne

YOUR LORDSHIPP'S

Affectionate humble servant,

Dalkeith. 25 June, 1658.

GEORGE MONCK.

Com-

Commissioner Pells to the States General.

A.D. 1658. H. and M. LORDS,

Dantzick, 6 July 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lix.
p. 241.

MY lords, in my last of the 3d instant I advised, that general Charnitzky at this conjuncture of time was come with a good number of Poles for the service of this city, and the preventing and damnifying of the Swedish designs against the same. Since that time, yesterday a burgomaster with some commissioners of the council of war went from hence to the said general, who is incamped at Dirschau; where they resolved to follow the orders of his majesty of Poland, for the frustrating of the said Swedish design: and to that end, they sent from hence much ammunition; and likewise that the Sweedes might not gain any intelligence of their proceedings here, yesterday and to day they kept the gates of the city on that side close shut, and would not suffer the post to pass towards Elbing or Koningsburgh.

Here in the old city is held a general assembly of the States of the country, to nominate commissioners to be sent to the Rixday at Warsaw.

Intelligence sent by Mr. Downing, resident in Holland.

Copenhagen, 6 July, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lix.
p. 240.

SINCE my last some little differences with the Swedish ambassadors have been decided; but as for the exclusion of foreign ships of war out of the Sound, and the restitution of forty ships, and goods, which were taken from the Swedes at Guinea, they are still upon the same terms; yet the resident of Sweden yesterday told a stranger, that all was agreed. There is beside a dispute about a ship, taken from the Swede, before the late war, and brought hither by virtue of a commission from Poland. The ambassadors of Sweden have lately proposed to the king of Denmark, that he should oblige himself to raise no soldiers, that might give cause of jealousy to the Swede; but it is not so much insisted upon this last and upon the two former points. They say still, that the army shall stay here till they have received satisfaction, which they make good; for their troops move not as yet, although that general Guldenleew, to take away all pretences, went hence 6 dayes ago to supply the want of 2000 horse agreed on to the Swede by the treaty, concerning which the ambassadors yesterday presented a letter to the king here from their master, wherein in a courteous way he complains, that this court by delaying the fulfilling of the treaty, forced him to continue with the troops in this kingdom, to the great damage of the subjects of this crown, and the prejudice of his own affairs. The French ambassador took his leave 3 days ago, but yet he stays, hoping that his endeavours here to agree the Swede and Dane may be more expedient and fruitful. As for the States General it is to be feared, that the continual complaints of the intolerable oppression of the Swedish troops may give the king of Denmark too much excuse to the said States, if he should consent to the exclusion of the men of war out of the Baltic sea, or any thing else that he shall exact at this time. The envoy of this crown yesterday returned from Muscovy hath made his report, he hath been honourably received by the grand duke, who seems to be willing to agree with Poland, and continue the war with Sweden, notwithstanding the treaty that he will begin with Sweden to hasten the king of Poland to give him satisfaction.

Dantzick, 3 July. The Swedes have landed at the Nering 9 or 1000 men raised in Denmark and Norway, with ammunition, and shipp'd 3 or 400 Polanders, wherein they would not so well confide, to be transported elsewhere. Five of their ships lie still in the rode without disturbing the traffick, but only in taking forbidden commodities, as they have already done from some ships of Lubeck and other places. They say shortly they shall with more ships quite block up the town. The king of Poland hath by a letter expressed his discontent, that this town hath not hindered the landing of the Swedes, as they might have done with a little more money and diligence if they would have employed it. The Nering is almost abandoned, and cannot be able to maintain any troops.

This town sends their deputies to the dyet of Warsaw, which begins the 10th instant, to shew the charges they have already been at, and the impossibility of furnishing what it continually demanded for Poland. News is come, that general Czarnetsky is not far off with four or five men to assist this town, and break the Swedes designs. Some Swedish troops are quartered on the other side the Wissel, between the Hoff and Dirfaw, with intention to pass the river; but the Brandenburgers and the soldiers of this town are quartered over against them, to hinder their passage; and they oft shoot one at another.

*Intelligence sent by resident Downing, July 6. 1658. [N.S.]**Copy of a letter from Amsterdam.*

SIR,

A.D. 1658.

ABOUT some time past one abbot Volherts, Peter Ruttens, and divers others, seconded by one Crook a lawyer, got a grant from the king of Spain, sealed with a seal of gold, weighing two pounds, which have cost them much pains and money, for the two aforesaid disbursed 5000 l. sterling. They assemble every day in the Heere Logement dere, where they pay 30 l. sterling for a chamber, and 60 l. to one that waits on the assembly. They had great difficulty to get the same money tolerated by the states general; but the ambassador of Spain having obliged himself, that he would obtain it of the states, they doubt not of the success. The king of Spain will get thereby 20 millions English. Finally, the company is well satisfied, notwithstanding the great charges already made, and to be made: they say their advocate hath already got 12000 livres. They will raise the ducatoons to 3 livres 10 sols, and the Brabant shillings to 8 sols.

Amsterdam, 6 July.

The elector of Brandenburg repairs the fortifications of Muide, fearing a siege from the Swede: he hath given letters of mart against the Swede, but that is hardly believed. The Spanish fleet is gone from Cales the 11th of June. The king of Swede hath offered to the states the restitution of the money they lent to the count of Embden, that after he may put a garrison into Embden. Prince William of Nassau, under pretence of appeasing some troubles in Friseland, was gone to visit the fortifications of Embden, and the places thereabouts.

John Tilly, John Tirry, and John De Wit, are partners in some treaty made with the king of Spain touching the paying of his army in Flanders; yet enjoy the favours of the lord protector to traffick in the Barbadoes, and other isles, although they are so much affected for Spain, and not at all to his highness.

A merchant ship belonging to the said John De Wit, going with his highness free pass to the Barbadoes, was taken by an English frigate, and carried to Jamaica, and there sold, which he now petitions to have restored.

Resolution of the states general, 1st July 1658.

UPON a letter and petition from the burgo-master and counsellors of Rotterdam, in favour of Jane Meyn, widow of Robert Meyn, to have an order for the releasing her ship called the Black Eagle, with the lading of barley and sheep-skins, coming from Leith in Scotland, taken near the Texel by Dirck Frunestapel of Nieupoort in Flanders, with a commission from the king of Spain, and carryed to Sluys in Flanders; after deliberation, it was resolved, that the said letter should be sent to the said governors and magistrates of the said town to inform themselves thereof exactly, and to make report thereof, and to keep the ship and goods from sale or imbezling till farther order; also that a letter be wrote to Ostend to set at liberty the master and mariners without any charges.

Lockhart to secretary Thurloc.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

THIS gentleman Mr. Fuller his comming away from me depryves me at the same time of a chappelaine and a friend. His father calls him back, and I cannot in justice detaine him. His deserts are so great, that it would be lesse justice in me to lett him goe without a faire character; and therefore I humbly beseech your lordshipp to looke upon him as a person abundantly qualified with good nature, excellent parts, great improvements, and I shall add, as that which adornes all, of a pious and sober frame of spiritt. I say not this to urge any thing for him; for he hath no desyers, save such as are submissive to, and followers of, providence. The losse of him makes me bold, as it gives me the occasione to putt your lordshipp in mynd, how necessary it is to have men of extraordinary talents in this place, who by ther conversatione, doctrine, and learning too, may be able to prevaile against adversaries, that victorie may not only be obtained over their persons here, but also over their errors. He will mynd your lordshipp more fully of this; and I know your lordshipp's care and zeale will prevent all, that I can either say or

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G g g

desyer

A.D. 1658. desyer upon this subject, and therefore I forbear to trouble your lordshipp further in it;
and am

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Dunkerke, July 6.
N. S. 1658.

Your most humble, faithfull, and obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

Lockhart to *secretary* Thurloc.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Vol.lix. p.249.

I DISPATCHED my brother yesternight, and stayed him so little, as I beleieve, by any account he can give of his having been here, he will hardly be able to perswade any body he hath been in the place. My lord, I fownd by that I had the honor to receive from his highness, that he is apprehensive the Catholick Roman religione meets with too much countenance, and the Protestant with too little. I know that those, who looke upon things at a distance, may have reason to give his highness such informations, and may mean honestly and zealously in their so doing; but I shall not trouble your lordshipp with a repetitione of any thing I said in my last to his highness, in which I laid the state of things plainly before him, and did conceale nothing, that I know, either of my actions or resolutions, since the delivery of this place into my hands. And if I have not answered his highness thoughts as to either of them, I begg that his pleasure may be made knowne to me, and your lordshipp shall find, that tho' I have not the facultie of walking so cawtiously as I should, when I have no rule prescrybed me, that I shall follow the rules and instructions I receive with as exact and obedience as is possible for me.

The enemye quitt Furn yesternight; they are now at Newport, and, for any thing I can learn, their disorders doe rather encrease than diminish, which makes the French so high, as no proposition for carrying on the warr jointly will be heard. Some two months hence they will be sensible of their own weaknesse, and will find, that what they get so easily now, will not be so easily maintained without his highnesse assistance; and then their ear will be open to all reasonable overtures. Mr. Turenne will advance with his army into the enemies cuntry, and will give jealousie to as many places as he can. The name of the place he intends to seege is kept as a great secret. It cannot be Newport, nor any other sea-port; for if their intentions had been that way, they would have declared them, that his highness might have been advertised to assist them with the fleet; and I doe not see, that they are in any capacity to make a considerable land seege, by reason they have neither that train of artillery nor amunition, which is necessary for such an undertaking.

My lord, I have this day mustered the forces here, and have done it with all the exactnesse possible. Their provisions shall be given out according to their rolles; and I find, that I have abated of what their French rolls were, at least a 100 of every regiment, and of some more. I have also sent away by this tyde betwixt 2 and 300 sick and wounded. I have ordered them to go to Deale and Sandwitch, fearing that Dover may be already too full. And haveing occasione this day, upon the account of muster, to putt the whole garrison under arms, I took that opportunity to disarme all the bourgeoisie, and other inhabitants of this towne, and have done it without clamour or noise, and, I believe, without greatt dissatisfaction. I have also got in this day a list of all the inhabitants, that are at present in this towne, and have sent your lordshipp a copy of it. I have ordered a list to be brought me of all, that absented themselves: so soone as it comes in, your lordshipp shall lykewyse have a copy of it. The magistrates, and four companies or cantons of the towne, are willing to take the oath of alledgance, but I will not administer it, till I have a copy of that forme your lordshipp shall think most proper. I have cawsed take downe all the little images of Nostre Dame that were at all the ports, and in their stead shall put up his highness's armes; only I could wish, that a pattern or moddell to make all the rest by were lykewise sent me, together with some motto or inscription. I intend to-morrow to emitt an order, requyring all such as have concealed armes or amunition, to bring them in within 24 howers, under the paine of having their goods confiscatt, their persons punished, and themselves and families banished the towne. I intend that search shall be made in private howses, but that no convents shall be meddled with till 8 or 10 dayes passe, and all the noise of it be over; and then I think I shall find some, if not a great many, of the priests guilty; and such shall find no quarter.

There hath not a day past, wherein I have not made some good stepp towards a full and plenary settlement of things. I have putt the customs and excyse in reasonable good posture, and have appointed one Mr. de Vall, recommended to me by Mr. Noell, to be checque and supervisor; he is an ingenious and industrious man, and I have nothing to
except

except against his being constantly imployed, save that he is a merchant, and even at A.D. 1658. present drives a considerable trade. If your lordshipp will think fitt to alter him, and send some honest able man, I am informed the place will be worth a good man's pains. I have writt a line to his highness and your lordshipp, with one capt. Fleur, who is a very deserving man: he sayth, that, with a little help, he will rayse a troope of horse for me. I begg he may be favourably heard; and if his highness think not fitt to employ him, I pray that one of the troopes may beare my name. I shall take nothing from the officer, that commands it; for so long as I have the honour to serve his highness in the capacity I am in, I shall never take fixpence as a soldier. I could wish, that some discreet man, who were a good trumpett, were sent over to me. I will have often occasione to send one to the enemy; and I have nobody to send now butt a drum, which is not handsome. I am not very well, and much wearied out this day; so that I must take leave, after I have given your lordshipp the assurances of my being,

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Dunker, July 6th
1658. N. S.

Your most humble, fathfull, and obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

My lord, poor Mr. Swift is dead: I feare he hath not left his wyfe very rich. I have desyred my wyfe to importune your lordshipp in her behalf, and I begg she may be favourably heard. I shall entertaine Mrs. Swift in my family, till she can be better provided for; and I hope his highness will extend his charity towards her, since her husband died in his service; and tho' their might be abler men then he, I am confident their was not a more faithfull trew-hearted man living. I have taken one Mr. Cooke in his roome, who is a very ingenious, and, as I hope, honest man, tho' I have ever observed that rule, that my secretary could not doe my master nor me any considerable injury, tho' he should designe it. I writt to your lordshipp concerning a vessel, that is in this harbour. I am much pressed about her by those, that pretend themselves to be interrestes. The hull I thought had been old, because she wanted masts and yards; but it seems she hath never been at sea, and is not yett compleated. I received, by the gentleman I sent to court to enqwyer after the king's health, a very civill letter from the cardinal. He speaks nothing as yett of his comming into these quarters. I apprehend, that, till the king be in perfect health, wee shall not see him here, nor be able to doe any thing in settling the contribution. Before the card. went, he gave ma. general Morgan 200 Lewises, and hath promised him the lyke sum yearly, as additionall to his pay. He told me he would axe leave from his highness, to make me a present: I answered, to give way to that would be worse then to begg it; and that, so long as I served his highness, I durst take no gifts.

Lockhart to *secretary* Thurloc.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

THE cardinall sent count Morrett to me this morning, and by him a very melancolly letter concerning the king's indispositione. He hath lett me also know, that he is Vol. lx. p. 45
reddey to deliver Mardick to me, which hath oblidge me to recall another regiment from the army, not being able to garrison it from this; and when I have sent that regiment, they will not be able to keep more then the fort, as it was, when it was taken from the Spaniards; for by the stay of the court at Mardick, and the season of the year, which is dry, and occasioneth the blowing of the sands, all the works made this winter are filled up, and levelled with the sand. It's trew, the greatest part of the pallisados stand; but the out-works are so vast, and so little in defence, as it will require more men to man them then to keep Dunkirk; and besyds, the putting of these out-workes in defence will stand a world of mony, and the keeping of them up will be the making of them new once every yeare; for no worke, that is made of sand, can stand above six or eight months, except they be covered with stone or fodd, of which there is little that's good to be had thereabout. If his highness have not alreddy resolved upon the fittest means for keeping of the Splinter, which certainly is a harbour not to be neglected, I could offer it to him as my humble oppinion, that the best way for his so doing is to build on the banck of the Splinter, which is oppositt to the wooden fort, a fort of stone capable of a dozen of gunns, and a lesser one, where the wooden fort is capable of five or six gunns. These two forts will be kept at lesse charge then a frigott of 24 gunns, and will secure the Splinter better then Mardick can do, tho' it were made as strong as art can make it. I know it may be objected, that the building of these two forts will cost a great deal of money; to which it may be answered, that the expence of the garisone of Mardick will stand

A.D. 1658. stand his highness in more in two years, then what will need to be expended on the two forementioned forts. His highness promised he would send over one Tooffine, ane ingeni-
 niere. I have need of one; I am forc't to use in some one Jurbiere, who waited upon my lord Faconberge in his journey to Callais, and pretends to be well known to your lordship. I am not well satisfied either with his humor or ability; and if your lordship hath not a particular kindnesse for him, I shall discharge him, and doe as well as I can myself, till a more able ingeneer is sent over. I have not disposed of the towne major's place, though it be at present reasonably well discharged; but it is a place of that trust and importance, as I shall begg, that his highness or your lordship may appoint one; and I must also make it my humble sute, that some honest and confident person may be sent over, who may be entrusted with the collection of his highness revenew heare, and with the contribution. When it shall be settled, it will be fit, that he give good cautione at London for his fidelity; for in a little time the profitts of this place, by revenew and contribution, will amount to a very considerable summe yearly. My last told your lordshipp, that I imployed one capitaine de Vall of Dover: he was recommended by Mr. Noell. If it should be thought fit to continue him, he must be ordered to forbear all trading upon the account of a merchant. I found one capitaine Johnson commissioned commissary for the store of provision: I find him a fathfull and diligent man as to all appearance; and therefore shall pray, that he may be continued. I have appointed till further order a commissary for the magazines of amunition: he hath also been very diligent, and has, by his industrie, gathered together at least the valew of 500 l. worth of powther, shotte, tooles, and other instruments of warr, that were scattered in the French camp, and hid in several corners of this place.

Count Morrett informed me this day, that the cardinal is advised of a plott the Spanyards have to seduce and withdraw the ecclesiasticks from this place; and therefore conjured me to engage them to stay by all good usuage and faire promises. I gave him a civill answer, tho' I shall pray, that the Spanish plotts in so farr may prosper; and as far as hanfomely I can, I shall cooperatt with them.

I had a trumpet this day from marquis de Carracene, and am putt in hopes, that coll. Johnes shall be sent heare within two or three days upon his parole, till his exchange can be agreed upon. It's possible poore coll. Drummond may live: if it please God he doe, I must beg, that his highness may let him have some charge heare. I shall send over the muster-rolls of the four regiments, and shall muster that regiment, that comes from the army, so soone as they arryve at Mardick. I have appoynted a committee of the chiefe officers in the foure regiments here to visitt the Fort-royall, and to agree upon a constant course for carrying on the works their. I imploy 200 men dayly at the reparatione of the works of this place; and tho' I say in the beginning of my letter, that the regiment, that goes to Mardicke, will not be able to maintaine the out-works of that place; yet I am resolved to assist them with 200 commanded men from this garrison, who (since the enemie are in the badd posture they are in) may be able to keep the whole works, till I be able to receive his highness pleasure concerning them. If the fort of Mardick be reduced to its old limitts, the pallisados their will be usefull at the Fort-royall. I pray that the provisions and the mony may be hastned over; and having of late been very troublesome to your lordship by my tedious scribbles, I shall henceforth endeavor to be a better husband of your lordship's tyme, and shall not importune your lordship, but when their is extraordinary cause for it. I am,

May it please your LORDSHIP,

Dunkirke, July 6th;
 sti. no. 1658.

Your most humble, fathfull and obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

I must remember your lordshipp of what I said in my former concerning the forme of an oath of alledgance, and a commission to administer it; as also I must beg your pleasure concerning a deputation from this place to his highness, of which I writt in one of my former. His majestie's sicknesse putts a stopp to all things heare. I beleieve the army will not make any considerable attempt. It's possible the enemie may take courage upon it, and therefore no tyme must be lost in sending over all things necessary for the defence of this place.

Lockhart

Lockhart to *secretary* Thurloc.

A.D. 1658:

MY LORD,

THERE is a letter come to my hands, directed to my brother at Dunkerke, which I thought fit to open; and now I have perused it, and seen the effect of it, I thought it no lesse fit to give your lordshipp the trouble of reading it, which I have here sent along with this. You see how bluntly (but I hope it will likewise appear, how honestly) I deal with your lordshipp, in offering these impertinences to your consideration. I know not the person concerned at all; but if your lordshipp approve him, and be desirous he should be employed in the way he aymes at, I have but to receive your commands, which shall be punctually obeyed: or if either in this, or any other charge here, you will be pleased to recommend any other person, I shall readily comply with your lordshipp's directions. I look only at my master's honour and service, whereof I know you to be the most competent judge; and therefore in this, and all things else, a word from you shall be a law to,

MY LORD,

Dunkerke, the 6th of
July, 1658. [N. S.]

Your lordshipp's most humble

and most obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

General Montagu to *secretary* Thurloc.

MY LORD,

THIS morninge, about five a clocke (through God's mercy) I came safe to an anchor in this roade, and the Richard and Swift-sure in my company. The wind presentinge faire, I was loath to loose the opportunity of withdrawinge these great shippes from amonge the sands they were encompassed with on the coast; and though I had not tyme to see my lord Lockhart, yet I took leave of him by letter, desiringe to know, if he had any other service for mee, or the fleete (I havinge before spared him 300 barrells of powder, and a proportion of shott and spikes, and such thinges are verie useful at Dunkirke, and ordered shippes to attend his orders both at Dunkirke, Gravelin and Calais). It shall be noe unnecessary digression here to tell you of the prudent, skilfull, and most laborious and industrious deportment of the embassador in the service of his highness yonder with very much advantage thereunto, and to the satisfaction and love of the forces under him; and truly havinge beene an eye-witness thereof, I should be very unjust to him, if I should not put my testimonie thereunto. In his letter to mee he seemed to make it very requisite for mee to take my leave of the king, whom he said (if his health served him) would returne to Mardyke within three or four dayes; but consideringe the kinge went sick from Mardyke, and I thought would take care of his body not to come out againe, till he were perfectly well, and Bergen beinge taken, whither I thought he would rather goe then to Mardyke, (if he did returne) Calais also being just in my way home, I sent in my boate to the governor, to know if it were a convenient opportunitye for to present myselfe before the kinge, queene, and cardinall, to receive their commands, before I returned, who, by the cardinall's direction, invitted mee ashore; and accordingly I went on thurs-day, and dined with the governor, and after had the favor to waite upon the queene and duke of Anjou, who used mee with great respect and civilitye, and great expressions of affection for his highnesse, the cardinall beinge also present; and when the queene retired, kept with mee, and discoursed, and shewed mee extraordinary favor; and when his eminence had dined, I went to his owne palace to give him a particular visite, who still continued, or rather encreased, his respect towards mee; had mee into his bed-chamber in private; and after expressions of his greate affection for my master, and wonderfull kind esteeme of the extraordinary entertainment the duke of Crequi, and his nephew, had here, for which he desired my assistance to helpe to make his returne of thanks to his highnesse, he told me, that the kinge was ill *d'une fièvre redoublée* (that was his expression, which I well know not what it meanes); and though he hoped there was noe danger, yet it was of greate importance, (because of possibilityes) that wee had correspondence about it; and that he would take care I should be still advertised how it fared with the kinge, that his highness might be advertised thereof; and yesterday, since I was under sayle for this place, I had a letter from the governor of Calais, that tells mee with greate joy, that the kinge found himselfe much amended. The cardinall was pleased to make a proposition to mee, which I told him, if he desired, I would acquaint my master therewith, the which he prayed mee to doe: it was, that he had intelligence of above 20 ships of the

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H h h

Spaniards

A.D. 1658. Spaniards now goinge out of Cartagena, to convoy out there India fleete, and bringe others home from the Canaries (if I remember well); and he said, that the kinge of France had 10 or 12 ships of good force about Marseilles or Toulon; and that, if you would appoint as many others, they should joyne together, and make one fleete, to hinder the Spaniard from goinge out. If you thinke this to be embraced, you may instruct somebodye to goe to the cardinall, and agree speedily about it; but if you will give me leave to offer a little of my opinion, I suppose, whether such a thinge can be effected tymely for the particular occasion or not, yett it is a good hint to treat about keepinge a conjoynd fleete in those seas, where wee must always have one, or lose the Streights trade, or suffer the Spaniards wealth to come in at ease. And if you had not only the French, but the Portugall also joined with you in a fleete in those seas, I thinke it would be much to your advantage, and very forelye prejudiciall to the Spaniard.

I have received more letters from capt. Stokes, which complaine much of the discontent (though not mutinous) of the shippes with him, that have beene out very longe; saies, that he is not wearye to serve his highnesse; but if the shippes with him might be exchanged, and sometymes fresh shippes goe for that service, it might be carried on with much more chearfullnesse. To ease your further trouble, I shall here subscribe,

MY LORD,

June 26. 1658. Nasebye
in the Downes.

Your lordshipp's most faithfull and humble servant,

E. MONTAGU.

I was much enquired of by the French of best quality, whether monsieur Montpouillan had favor shewed him in England, or the cause why it was not. I told them I could not tell, but I thought somethinge was done in respect unto him.

Major general Jephson to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol.lix. p.254. I HAVE not much to trouble you withall this weeke, save some little intelligence which I have gained since my comming hither, which was but the last night; nevertheless I got an opportunitye to speake with count Slippenback, of whose interest in the king's counsells and affection, I have formerly given you notice. The chiefe reason, which made me soe earnest to speake with him soe late at night, was, that I might be able to give you some account of the soe suddaine departure of the elector of Brandenburg's embassadours from this court, which hee told mee was upon this occasion: The king desired to know their power, whether they were fully authoriz'd to conclude a peace with him in the behalfe of their master; and desired, that if they thought not fitt to shew their power to him, or some of his counsell, it might (at least) bee done to some indifferent persons, proposing the ministers of some of the princes of the empire, which were here present. This they did not accept of; whereupon the king sent them word, that hee had now reason to beleieve what hee had formerlye heard, that their commission was only to propose the elector of Brandenburg's mediation for a peace betwixt him and the K. of Poland, which I hear the king of Suede tooke in great indignation, and sent them word, that hee very much wondered, how their master could believe, that hee would accept of him for a mediator, who had made himselfe a party, not only by a treatye, but by sending part of his forces to joyne against him in Prussia; but that if the elector had a desire to treat with him, particularlye for the re-establishment of a good correspondence betwixt them two, hee was ready to accept it. Hereupon they left this place, much discontented. Some say they intend to goe noe farther than Hamburgh, there to expect a farther power: others thinke

el. of Brand. is so e n g a g e d to k. of Poland, and h. of Austria,
that 596 275 433 14 19 18 4 42 70 91 441 584 108 578, (with whom I
that he hath r a t i f i e d a a l l i a
heare certaynlye 443 253 247 23 36 12 44 2 100 89 91 87 strict 62 8 49 3 36
n c e that this is no other than he e x p e c t
19 7 14 since my being there) 443 449 275 343 372 451 253 29 21 52 70 7 54
e d and that no thing
89 91 108 desired. For my owne part, I am still of my old opinion, 443 343 452
will make them f r i e n d s b u t the of the Swed. army to
503 319 446 37 59 67 70 30 9 26 11 6 12 444 approach 365 549 118 441
his c o u n t r y,
245 7 17 6 19 103 23 24, which I doe still both hope and believe will bring it to
passe. I doe not beleieve you will heare of any greate store of action in these parts, before
the corne bee ripe; for the country people run all away from their houses upon the ap-
proach of an armye, and at this time of the yeare leave nothing behind them; so that
I con-

I conceive it impossible for an army to goe through with any considerable designe, untill A.D. 1658: there bee sufficient provision in the field both for bread and provinder. Sir Phillip Meadowe is not yett come hither, but I expect him every houre. I hope to-morrow to have audience, and shall doe the best I can in the particulars committed to my charge by your letters, whereof I hope to give you some account by my next from some place inclining towards England. If I find not a ship at my return to Hamburgh, (which I am confident will bee the next weeke) you will heare of mee goeing towards Holland, which I shall bee very sorry for, both for mine owne losse of time, and your charge. In the meane time, I shall only kisse your hands, and remaine

Flensburgh, 27th June, 1658.

Your faythfull and affectionate humble servant,

W. JEPHSON.

General Montagu to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

THIS eveninge I have received a letter from the Splinter, advertisinge mee, that Furne is surrendred to the French, and that on friday last they layd seidge to Newport. Here are come 300 men wounded and sicke from Dunkerke, which I have disposed to Sandwich (most of them) to be looked after. I thought requisite to trouble you with this little advice; and not having more, subscribe,

MY LORD,

Aboard the Nasebye in the
Downes, June 27. 1658. 6
a clocke in the eveninge.

Your lordshipp's most faithfull and humble servant,

E. MONTAGU.

Secretary Thurloc to Henry Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCYE,

HIS highnesse hath writt a letter to your excellencye and the councell, touchinge colonell Clerke's arreares, which he directs to be satisfied out of lands in Ireland. The reason and justice whereof appears by what his highnesse is pleased to expresse in the letter itself, soe that I need not trouble your excellencye with any thinge of that kinde; only I am bould to recommend hym to your favour in two thinges; first, as to the dispatch of his buisinesse; and secondlye and chiefly, as to the place, where the lands should be sett out, which he will by his agents applye to your excellencye about, that beinge the thinge, which is likeliye to make this graunt of his highnesse to hym to be nothinge or somethinge. And therefore I would humblye begge of your excellencye to graunt hym his desires therein, verily beleevinge, that he will desire nothinge but what is fitt and reasonable to be done. And I am the more bould to be earnest with your excellencye in this particuler, because I knowe, that my brother colonel Ewer was noe gainer by the wars, and left a much lesse estate behinde hym, then the world possiblie may thinke; and though he was my brother, yet I may say without immodestie, that few officers of his quality, and who had done the service, which he had, and that died in the service, but had some testimony from the state given to their children after their death: but truly neither he nor his have yet had the arreares due to them; and now I knowe they will come with great disadvantage after the disposition of soe much land, if some favour be not affourded. Besides, truly colonel Clerke is soe usefull a man here, that much is due to him upon that account, and I knowe his highnesse intends him a respect herein; but wee all doe depend upon your excellencye's favour, whereby you will oblige a whole familie. I remeyne

Your EXCELLENCY's most humble, faithfull,

28. June, 1658.

and obliged servant,

JO. THURLOE.

His highnes letter to the councell was first drawne, directeing, that colonel Clerke should have his land set out to him in such place as he should choose; but a clause was afterwards omitted by me, choosinge rather to leave it to your excellency, being confident, that by your favour it would be all one to him, which I humblye entreate on his behalfe.

Captain

Captain Stoakes to secretary Thurloe.

A.D. 1658. RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lix.
p. 263.

BY every post, since my coming into this harbour, I have given your honour a particular account of what hath been worth your notice. I finde my letters goe and come safe, so shall not trouble you with a repetition, having in all sufficiently intimated, how much it will conduce to his highness service I be speedily furnisht with another recruit of victualls, and all manner of stores be forthwith sent me unto Tholon, it being judg'd by me the most convenient place, these people being very civill unto us, and wee have not bin wanting on our parts to returne what we are able. The Kent and Guiny are come to mee, and had done eminent service, had not they of Leghorne advised the enemy. They chased five galleys bound for Naples ten leagues backward into port Longona, and had surpris'd the Guilder coming out of Leghorne roade, (a shipp belonging to Monte Cimili) they being come almost in shott of them, before they made what they were, and then gott into the mould. It is two post since I accus'd the receipt of the instructions your honour mentions in the seaventh currant; in reference to which, have parted the fleet equally with capt. Whitston, whom I have dispatcht to the duke of Mercure, who commands the fleet, and is at Aix, five leagues off, to advise him the frigatts are ready to waite his commands. Uppon his returne, I shall sayle, having taken in my victualls, and finde it to be but bare three monthes: those now come to me have bin twice as long in fitting, which I mention, if it be his highness pleasure to continue me abroad any longer, it were high tyme they were already coming to mee, and not depend upon uncertainty of winde and weather; otherwise we shall be forced to come into harbour to provide victualls, which will be no small impediment to his highness service, and a greatt burden uppon my spirit, not to be able to answer what his highness may expect. I beseech your honour, as you have bin a meanes to take one great burden from me, in relation to my credit, you would likewise give order I may not want that, which will inable me to doe service. Uppon the very first certainty of the good news from before Dunkirke, the fleet made a generall rejoyceing, and we finde we have a second cause, of the taking of Dunkerke. In my former advised, that with the five frigatts, which I intended for Leghorne, from thence to Tripoli, and taking Leghorne in my way back to this place; soe that if your honour thinke fitt, your commands may come that way, as well as this. In reference to your honour's commands by way of Genoa, I dispatcht two frigatts thither to demand satisfaction for the ship Delight, of which shall give you a further account from Leghorne, remayning,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Lyme, in Marseilia-bay,
the 29th June, 1658.

Your Honour's faithfull and obliged servant,

JO. STOAKES.

*Intelligence sent by Mr. Downing, resident in Holland.*Copenhagen, 29th June, 1658.Vol. lix.
p. 221.

THE Swedish ambassadors having received new orders to insist firmly upon the exclusion of all strangers ships of war out of the Baltic sea; and to declare, that their troops should not quit the kingdom, till they had contentment upon that point, as an elucidation of the treaty; since for these five days they have not made farther mention thereof, because they expect an answer from the king of some letters lately sent unto him touching those affairs, although to-day the ambassador of France told the grand-master of Denmark, that the Swedish ambassadors have yesterday received orders again not only to insist upon the same, but to let them know, that if they will not yield to the same, his majesty will quit the affairs of Prussia for a time, and endeavour to reduce this crown to reason; the said ambassadors alleging for a ground of their pretensions, that they find amongst their records of their last treaty of peace, that these were reputed for enemies fleets, which would enter armed into the Baltic sea, with the consent of the two kings of the north: whereupon the ambassador Beuningen endeavoured to shew, with what injustice they would ground the interpretation of that treaty by a record, that agrees not with the text; and that they ought to be contented with the ratification of what had been accorded and agreed on, and that they could not allow hereof without offending all their allies of England and the United Provinces, with whom they made the last alliance, which would thereby be much weakened. Wherefore, lest the Swedes should have occasion to force this crown, it were most expedient to insist upon this point, wherein England and the United

Provinces

Provinces are so much interested, and not to stand always upon uncertainties, for the A.D. 1658. Swedes would never want pretences to usurp the same; besides it would be now decided, because now the Swede is engaged against Poland, Hungary, Muscovy and Brandenburg, it is not likely he will detain his forces here upon no other reasons; and if he had other, he would not allege them for his not going away; for then the pretension of what is past in Guinea, which the Swedes began to move, might be made use of for that purpose, with less offence to strangers. The reasons, which the ambassador Beuningen used to hinder this business, easily take place with the Dane; but the reasons, which they use against the said ambassador, have no effect; and after the said threats from the king of Swedes own hand, I fear the ambassador Beuningen's reasons will be less considered, and that the fear, which those threats cause, as well as the continual complaints of the vexations and extorsions from the soldiers, committed in the cities and country of Funen, Jutland, and Holstein, where they totally ruin all the inhabitants, reducing them to beggary. When the king here and his commissioners have discoursed with the Swedish ambassadors about the said letter of the king their master, the ambassador Beuningen will endeavour to discover their opinions thereupon.

Berlin, June 29th.

The queen of Poland arrived yesterday here, and was received a league off by the elector and electrice, with all imaginable respect: to-day they have been for the most part with her majesty, and have had divers debates in the presence of the generals of the army electoral; it is thought, about the landing of soldiers, that the king of Swede intends about Dantzick.

Cracow, 23^d June.

The army of the king of Hungary marcheth towards the frontiers of Silesia, and will encamp near Crossen. The said king's ambassadors, in their visits given to the states ambassador Isbrants, offer to entertain all good correspondence as charged it to do from their master. The king of Poland is preparing to go to the dyet at Warsaw, which is to begin 10th of July. In the last audience of the king of Poland, the ambassadors of Hungary have consented, that the succession of the crown of Poland may be granted to the great duke of Muscovy. The states ambassador Isbrants is to accompany the queen of Poland to Berlin, and after to Warsaw to the dyet, to endeavour to moderate the resolutions there, that the peace with Sweden may not be desperate, but a good accommodation made, if possible.

Brussels, 9th July.

The king of England is expected here, for his baggage and train are already come: here is news of the taking of Dixmuyden by the marshall de Turenne. There is everywhere so great a fear and consternation, that the country comes in with their goods to Antwerp for safeguard, and into other cities about. Also I am assured, that a burgo-master of Bruges, having complained to Don John of the evil government and the weakness of the cities of Flanders, for satisfying the contribution, &c. demanded of them, was for the same so ill used, that the officers there present had hardly power to save his life, which was one cause, that the said town refused Don John the passage he demanded; and that the citizens were so enraged, that they could scarcely be hindered from the pillaging Don John's baggage without the gates.

Dantzick, 29th June.

Upon information that the Swedes attempt to pass the Vistule near Dirsan, and to master that place, this city hath sent thither provision and ammunition, also 200 or 300 dragoons of Brandenburg, who heretofore offered to guard those shores against the Swedes. The Swedish men of war are still in the road, to take all forbidden merchants goods. The king of Poland will be suddenly at the dyet at Warsaw, where there will be a peace concluded with the Muscovite and Cossacs, and perhaps with Sweden.

Berlin, 2^d July.

The duke of Holstein hath yielded up to the king of Sweden his claim he had upon Travemunde near Lubeck, which put them in great fear, and made them increase the garison.

Bruges, 8th July.

The French have put a garison into Furnes, the fortifications whereof were demolish'd by the Spaniards, which increaseth hereabouts the great fears. The Spaniards have no army, but have put all their men in garison about the frontiers, which hath put dissention between the generals Don John and the prince of Condé, both which are now we know not where. The states begin to think of their safety, desiring to cantonize with the United Provinces. The French are every day hated more and more, for favouring the heretics; and many devices there are to render the English odious, especially of their insolences in Dunkirk, of their

A.D. 1658. their sacrileges, taking tobacco in churches, lighting it at the candles before the Virgin and Christ, &c. It is believed, that Ostend will be lost this year. This city and Gaunt and Ostend are all shut, and no man to go in or out. Now comes the news, that the English have taken leave within 20 miles of Brussels; and if half be true, that is reported, the English have taken above 50 places.

Antwerp, 9th July.

The people run away in great feare from the armies, and think themselves not safe till they are got into that part of Flanders, that belongs to the states general, whither come 500 carts together with bag and baggage, women, children, cattle, &c.

Copy of a letter feigned to be written from Calais, and printed at Brussels.

AFTER the surrender of Dunkirk, 25. June, the king in his royal robes entered. The English are masters thereof to the cost and shame of France, and to the irreparable prejudice of religion, since that those traitors to God and their king seem to be there introduced and establish'd by our ministers and generals for no other end but to ruin intirely the place; for there is no excess nor insolences imaginable, which they commit not to the despising of the Catholic faith; so that the profanation of churches, and all sorts of sacrileges, the cruelties towards all churchmen, the ravishing of nuns, and all sorts of villainies are there practised with all liberty; and these infidels brag in letters written into Holland, that they will turn the most holy places of that town into stables for their horses and other cattle; so that this success, for which our side make trophies, produces nothing but horror and abomination, and makes all France expect no better fruit from the policy of a particular person, who governs it by the only rule of his own ambition and own interests, these barbarians testifying as much by their pride and threats, that they already made towards our places, and by their ill usage to refuse our entrance into their town, and to the very wounded, that go from Berg thither to be dressed, and their not suffering the marshal of Turenne, who hath served there with so much care and punctuality, to enter, unless himself alone, and that seldom, and with as many precautions as one could use to a declared enemy. Finally it is now too manifest, that our minister can avoid the reproach of having in this business occasioned the butchery of a great number of our best soldiers, and exposed all the rest, even to the king's own person, to extreme danger, to banish religion, and go himself from that place, and to establish the most horrible impiety, that ever reigned amongst men; and it is not to be doubted, but he that suffereth himself to be so easily led by his own will, will draw down upon France all the curses, and the most severe judgments, that heaven hath prepared for its greatest enemies.

Cologne, 4th July.

It is reported, that the conclave of electors is dissolved, the strangers let into Franckfort again, and the election put off for 6 weeks; that the king of Hungary, weary of waiting, will be gone and join his forces to fall presently upon the Swedes, who have refused to receive the Brandenburgish ambassador; but there are no letters of credit, that confirm this news concerning the electoral college.

Lockhart to secretary Thurloc.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Dunkirke, July 9th, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol.lix. p.265.

I HAVE received your lordshipp's by captain Guy, and am more sensible of his highness goodnesse to me, in his putting so favorable constructions upon my weak endeavors in his service, then I can expresse; but the language my gratitude can speake is, that I shall, by the assistance of God, add as much of paines, care and diligence, to all my endeavors in his service, as is possible for me: I may say I have no more of faithfullnesse and zeale to give; for since I have had the honour to be imployed in this businesse, I have layd owt the little stock I can pretend to have of these, without any reserve.

My lord, you take notice of the act concerning religione, and the clause in it oblidging his highness to confirme not only what is mentioned touching the liberty of the Romish religione, but the articles with the towne. That businesse was carried in much confusione; the cardinal feared a mutiny that day, and was forced to find imployment for most of the cavallrie out of the camp; and their was then no articles signed save those to the garisone, which I did see, which have, as I said before, only one article relaiting to the towne. Mr. Talon, after I had been two nights in the towne, brought me the large ones to the bowrgoise; and he with some of the magistrates, that came along with them, desyred I might sygn them. I was then going to court, and said I would speak to his eminence in it, to whom I declared my mynd truly in it; and, as I conceive, he was satisfied; for I never heard more about it; only I must observe by the way, that when Mr. Talon brought

brought me these articles, they had been in that confusione at Mr. Turenne's signing of A.D. 1658. them, as, instead of signing the last sheet, he had signed the middle, and so they were forced to carry it back againe to be new signed. But, upon the whole, I take the boldnesse humbly to offer it to his highness, that upon the account of his being unclare, which of these articles are meant in the treaty, and upon my informatione, that I did not see the large articles signed, till after I had been two nights in the town, and that even then, because of a mistake, they were forced to gett them new signed; he demurrs the ratificatione of that act, till such tyme as I cleare the abovesaid particular with his eminence. This, if the French ambassador presse his highness signing, will be, I thinke, no ill answer, and will, in the meane tyme, keep his highness in that freedome, as to the libertie he gives to the Romish Catholicks, that all the favors they meet with must be held of grace rather then right, tho' the grownd of his highness waving the foresaid act must be pretended to be upon the scruple concerning the articles, which I hope I shall be able to revell and perplex, as the ratifying of that act shall fall to the grownd. The declaratione herewith sent, which I have emitted lately, hath a clause in it, ordaining the keeping of the Lord's day to all the inhabitants of the towne, and discharging any personall punishment to be inflicted upon, or pecuniall mulct to be levied upon any inhabitant of this place, who shall follow his ordinary vocatione upon the days ordinarily called holy-days, doth a little offend the priests: fyve of them have taken leave upon it; but I have satisfied the magistratts concerning it. And indeed your lordshipp would have admired to see the posture this towne was in last Lord's day: not a shop open, nor any thing that was undecent to be seen. The holy-days, as the bigotts alledge, beynn alreddy to be very much prophaned: indeed I must say, that the temper of the generallity of the people heare is douce and tractable; I am confident a 100 French wou'd be more unquyett and unmanageable then the whole body of this towne. I have ordered the magistrates to cause make a pulpitt in the town-house, which is a roome, that openeth with a great porch upon the market-place: the roome is not much lesse than the chappel at Whitehall, and more publick then the parish-church here. I intend to use that place for our assembling together, till a Protestant church can be built. I have alreddy marked the grownd, where it is to be built, and have buried lieutenant-colonel Fennick, and some other of the chief officers their. I am informed by some, who e'er long will, I hope, make publick professione of that tenth they have hitherto out of feare concealed, that their is a Flemish minisher near Hunscoth, who doth privately preach, and sometymes administer the sacrament in the night. I have gott one here, who hath undertaken to lett him know I desire to speak with him. If I can perswade him to stay here, he shall want no encouragement; for besydes that he might procure me a good correspondence with the Protestants in the cuntry, I would make him preach once or twice a week in Dutch, which, I hope, may have good effects amongst the inhabitants. I am informed also, that some of our souldiers goe to mafs, and have ordered their being enquyered after. I intend to prosecute them, as those who keep intelligence with the enemye, and am sure they will doe so, if they meet with opportunity; neverthelesse, I doe not mean to punish them otherwayes, then by putting some publick disgrace upon them, and so exclude them the garrifone.

His highness desyers concerning Mardick were answered yesterday. I have received the place, and have perswaded two companies of the French guards to stay a day or two with the 4 companies I put there yesterday. I sent for one of the 4 regiments, that are with the major-general, to come back to me here; and was a little troubled to find, that when it should have arryved yesternight, their came two letters, one from Mr. Turenne, and another from the major-general, giving me reasons, why at present a regiment could not be spared. I have writt a civill letter to Mr. Turenne, holding forth to him the need I have of that regiment, and have begg'd his excuse for my sending a positive order to the major-general for it: till it come, I am forced to keep all these four regiments at every other night's duty, and am not able to carry on ovr working save a little about the breach and counterscarp of this place. If the cavalry were aryved, I should make the soldiers worke apace for their 10 *d. per* day; and now I mention the horse, I begg that his highness may allow them all back and breast, and carabines; and if his highness could spare 12 1500 corslets for our pikemen, I would accustome them to weare them, when they mount their guards, and at all other reviews: a stand of 500 pickes well armed, with head-piece and corslett, will be a very terrible thing to be seen in these countries. I feare the king's sickness will occasion the court's removall from this place, before any contributione be settled by way of treaty or agreement: but we shall not suffer much by it; for at present, by reason of the armyes being here, little or nothing can be levied. I have given protections to some few poor people for their coves, and when the poor fowls come to ask what contributione they should pay, (when, God knows, they needed rather a little charity to help them to some bread to preserve them from starving) I told them all the contributione I would demand at present was, that they would pray for the protector of England; for which they thanked me with tears, and falling down upon their knees.

So

A.D. 1658. So soone as the horse come, and the armies are retired, I hope I shall, (if no agreement be made for contributione) by the Lord's assistance, be able to raise rather more then will come to our share, if devyded, then lesse. I am of the opinione, that provisions for the forces at Dunkerk and Mardick will be made heare cheaper then in England. I am sure, when I deale with these, that pretend to have brought over provisions owt of love to us, and upon his highness incuradgement, I find them more unreasonable then any other. I have taken a shipp's ladning of coales from major Burton, which he sayeth came over by your lordshipp's order; and, as he pretends, the pryce is made at 40 shillings *per* chaldron; and the unloading them in bylanders, (for he would not come in to the harbor) and carrying them from the bylanders to the cellars, will come to some 2 shillings *per* chaldron more, besydes that he payeth no custome at the harbor; and I am offered by others, to furnish as many coals as wee need, for 26 or 27 shillings *per* chaldron. It is the same thing in all other provisions, that he or any body else sends, upon pretence to serve the publick, and accomodate the army. I shall go about the buying of wheat and rye, to make bread for the present subsistence of the forces, and shall keep the months provisiōe of biskitt in store, least at any tyme, either by seage or otherwayes, we should be putt to a pinch; and once in a yeare, the maggazine of bread, I mean the month's biskitt for 4000 men, must be renewed, and the old given owt, and rebaitted of the soldiers pay; but before the old stock of biskitt so laid in be meddled with, the new stock to the same quantity must be first in store; and so this place will never want six weekes provisiōe of bread, which is the staff of man's life. If I find the butter and cheese may be kept without spoyling, I shall lykewise save it; but I think, for provisions that are not to be made use of save once in a year, all cheese, or at least salt beefe and bacon, or pork in lieu of the butter will be best. My little purse of money hath many issues, and will not hold out long. I shall much desyer, that when money comes, the soldiers may be as much taken of provisions as may be, and left to make their own marketts; it will keep cownts more distinct and cleare, and will be more satisfactiōe to the soldiers. I find the wheat here, regulatted according to the pryses in the forementioned declaratione or order, will amount to about 40 shillings *per* quarter: the wheatt is very good, but if any can be sent much cheaper, I cowld wish some good quantity were bought for the use of this place. I send your lordshipp a copy of some instructions I have given to the committee of officers. I find that my looking to the gros and generall of things doth his highness work here better, then if I should amuse myself about every particular. Poor colonel Drummond died yesterday. I am going to give order for his buriall, and am not without hopes, that before many weeks passe, my letters shall not give your lordshipp the trouble of such tedious stories, as now you are importuned with by,

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

My lord, I hope e'er long the pryses of all things mentioned in the declaratione or order may be lessened: they are now as low as can be. If I have not put the vallues of money as it ought to be, I shall alter it according as your lordshipp shall order me. I imagine, if his highness would countenance a voluntary contributione in England, Scotland and Ireland, for the reliefe of the poor oppressed Protestants in Flanders, his highness purse might be spared, and money might be raised to build one or two Protestant churches; and enough might rest to doe any charity, that were requisitt for the encouradging of these poore people to settle here: but I submit this to your lordshipp's judgment as to the mooving of it. I have, as I was closing this, received a letter from the cardinall, that the danger of the king's sicknesse is over, and there is greatt hopes of a speedy recovery.

Extract of a letter, writ from a confiding friend at Cologne, dated the 10th of July, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol.lix. p.271.

FOR this time the faithful affection, which I bear to the state of the United Netherlands, hath put me upon to advise you, what I heare and see clearly to come to pass, that the design of the Swedes and their allies is to straiten the said states to deprive them of their commerce, and, if it were possible, wholly to ruin it; which may be clearly gathered and seen, not only by their progress in Flanders, but also that the Swedes endeavour to make themselves absolute masters of all the east seas. Besides all this, I am informed by a good

good hand, that the Swedish troops lying upon the Elbe, in the country of Sauwenbergh, A.D. 1658. and thereabouts, being 5 or 6000 strong, have a design to join with the duke of Newburgh, to make themselves masters of Gulick, which is a place so situated, that the state of the United Provinces may be thereby very much incommodated, as formerly happened, which I thought good to signify unto you in these few lines.

Commander Ferentz to the states general.

H. and M. LORDS,

Sas Van Gent. the 10th of July, 1658. [N. S.]

I COULD not omit, according to my duty, to advise your high and mighty lordships, of the alteration of affairs, which hath happened in these parts since the taking of Dunkirk, and the loss, which the Spaniards have suffered in their army. Don John, as for his own person, is at Bruges with his train. The prince of Condé is with some troops in the north, about an hour's march from thence, so that the whole body approacheth this way. There is a great confusion between Don John and the four members of Flanders, and in the last assembly between Don John and some of the commissioners of Flanders: some blows have past, and calling of bastard; so that the whole country is here in a disorder and confusion. And now, in regard the armies draw this way, I desire your high and mighty lordships to give order to reinforce this garrison; for I have already men enough to stand centinels, and the out-works are very ill provided. Now, in regard something may happen at this conjuncture of time, which may put me upon the defence of this place, I shall not be able to do therein what the service of the state doth require, unless your high and mighty lordships be pleased to give order about it.

Major-general Morgan to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

UPON the 7th instant, marshall Thureine with his armie came before Dirkesmew; and upon the 9th instant, all the French foote, and his highness's 4 regiments, under my conduct, were ordered to be drawne up before the towne, just as the summons was sent in: but the enemy perceivinge, that the whole army was about towne, sent forth commissioners to treat for the surrendring thereof, which accordingly was concluded on in an houre and a halfe's time; and about 2 of the clock in the afternoone, the enemy to the number of 4 or 500 horse and foote marched forth; and marshall Thureine had the towne surrendred to him. It is not as yet knowne, whether it will be kept as a garrison or not: it is a very fine place. The enemies armie flies from us into obscure places; and all the countrie people mightilie dejected, retiringe themselves into woods and boggs, sayinge that they nowe see all Flanders will be lost in a little time. There is a rumour, that some of these chiefeft townes, as Gaunt, does refuse any of the Spanish army to enter in. Marshall Thureine was pleased to acquaint me last night, that he does not intend to remove for some daies farre from this place, untill he heare somethinge of the kinge's recoverie, who lies sick at Callais of a highe violent feaver. Since our comeinge before the towne, wee have had great booties of cattle brought into the armie, to the number of at least 2000. It is a very strait countrey, all full of rivers and narrowe passages; and it is not much to be admired, that the enemy does not stand us, they haveing not much above 1000 foote, besides these garrisons; neither can they make any more. If these victories bee vigorously prosecuted, it will almost ruinate the Spaniards interest in Flanders this yeare. I shall add noe more at present, but that I am,

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Camp before Dirkesmew,
10th July, 1658. N. S.

Your very humble servant, &c.

THO. MORGAN.

H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

30. June, 1658.

DUNKIRK being (as you say) very considerable for bigness, I suppose the gaining it was not your main end, but a means to such an end, as may answer the great charge of keeping such a place. I am sensible, that by having it we are not like to be infested

VOL. VII.

K k k

so

In the possession of William Cromwell esq;

A.D. 1658. so much with pyrates, nor the Dutch so apt to seek occasion to quarrell. But I make a question, (if you stay here) whether that security will not prove a dear purchase. You know better then I what the French mean that inland place 3 miles from Dunkirk, whether it must be got for us, that we may have a contribution country; or whether they intend to possess it to limit our influence there, and the maintenance of our force to our own purse here. I like well your comprehensive principle, to do good, justice, and right to all; but I think such as would lay a burthen promiscuously upon all the old cavalieer party, do not own that rule; and I wonder those, who can dispense with it, do not rather advise by a total ruin to secure that party, then provoke and necessitate to a perpetuall enmity such, in whose hand you leave power enough to destroy you, when you have made their cause just, which nevertheless I do not think an adequate remedy; for I suppose the most considerable party of the late king's interest are the sons of such cavaleers as are now dead, or of such as have formerly been of your party, and by your narrowness not obliged, or thrust, or kept out from a compliance with you. How will you provide against these? I like the test by an oath much better, because it may be comprehensive of all; but to what shall men swear? Have you any settlement? Does not your peace depend upon his highness life, and upon his peculiar skill, and faculty, and personall interest in the army, as now modelled and commanded? I say, beneath the immediate hand of God, (if I know any thing of the affairs in England) there is no other reason, why wee are not in blood at this day. Will you only abjure the late king's family? I, all competitors for empire, and even commonwealth's-men, will concur in this advice, and judge they have lost no ground. The wise men were but 7. It seems you have made them 9; and having heard their names, I think myself better able to guess what they'll do, then a much wiser man; for no very wise man can ever imagine it. I heartily thank you for your freedom with me; for I deal truly with you. I use none towards any person but yourself, and therefore cannot expect it from any other. I remain

Your very affectionate and faithfull servant,

H. C.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to lord Fauconberg.*

MY LORD,

30th June, 1658.

In the possession of William Cromwell esq;

AS you have gained his highness and these nations a good reputation abroad by your late negotiation into France, so you have preserved it by the handsome reception of the ministers of that king here. I am sorry it could not be purchased at a less rate than the price of your health. I thank God, my indisposition is over. I shall be very impatient, till I hear the like of yours. 'Tis well we have made sure of Dunkirk. Methinks our design should not end so; but if your lordship's shrewd conjecture about Winingberge hit right, Monsieur will put water into our wine. I hope your lordship and my sister do not intend any long stay in the north; though where-ever you are, I know you will be serviceable to his highness's interest; yet I shall suffer a great disappointment in the want of that useful correspondence, by which your lordship hath obliged me. I am, &c.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to lord Broghill.*

MY LORD,

30th June, 1658.

In the possession of William Cromwell esq;

I MUST now really complain of your lordship's long absence from London, having not heard from you in four or five posts, being thereby much more in the dark, than you would have suffered me to be. I am informed, your lordship is visiting your friends this summer season. I am loth to envy your liberty, and would content myself with the expectation, that ere long a parliament may call you to London. I wish no mischief be done there in the mean time. The subjects in the county of Cork have made an address to his highness, with a numerous subscription, which I have sent over with others of the like nature to his highness. This letter must run the gantlopp so often, before it reach you, that I think 'tis best for me to conclude here. I remain, &c.

An information concerning frier Rely.

The last of June, 1658.

ON the 7th of this month fryer Rely showed me a letter from one Daly a priest, Vol.lix. p.277. who corresponds with him, declaring that he received from M^r Loghlen a copie of the propofals, sent from the king of Scotts, and instructions likewise from him to the said Daly, to conferr with, and shew the said propofals to such persons as he thought fitt, and therein to be very discrete; which accordingly he did to 3 persons, whome he thought fitt for that designe, viz. captain Henry Crofton, major Burck, and captain Bryn M^r Donogh. These now last-mentioned would but in a manner hear what he proposed to them, saying, that the clergie ever was and should be the destruction of this poore nation, and that they themselves had noe more relation to the king of Scotts then to my lord protector, and words to that purpose; but Crofton did embrace his motion, and desired him to assure M^r Loghlen, that if he had seene or understood any possibilitie in the kings of Spaine or Scotts, or any Christian prince in the world, to send a considerable army into this nation; that by God's helpe be able to secure by sap'fall, or otherwise, the most considerable garisons in the county of Slygo; out of which Daly did date his letter, on account of all the premisses Daly sent to M^r Loghlen.

On the 16th of this month I was with fryer Dromgould, who told me, that in 2 or 3 dayes before, there landed here out of three severall vessels three clergymen, whereof two were Jesuits, and the other a Dominican fryer: the names of two of them were Fitzgerald and Costulogh, the other's name he forgott. The same day above-mentioned, they, and the Jesuit Walker, did part out of towne; and, as Dromgould conceaves, they went to meet M^r Loghlen: what their occasion were, he doth not as yet know.

The 19th of this month, Dromgould shewed me a letter, dated at London the 12th of the same, declaring that the French had noe reason to rejoyce for their victory over the Spaniard near Dunkerk, which left the English, who were there; and that there were twenty thousand horse and foote coming downe from Jermanye to assist the Spaniard, by whose meanes, next to God, these nations should be soone rid from heresy and slavery; and in this letter he compares the French to the month of March, beginning like a lyon, and ending like a lamb.

The 28th of this month, Dromgould told me, That M^r Loghlen should be soone here, or hereabouts; and that he heard he is to goe into Spaine; and sayes, he hopes soone to know what he hath done in his journey, and to what end he goeth.

Colonel Bamfylde to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

ACCORDING to your lordshipp's commands, I had before this tyme endeavoured Vol. lxi. p. 234. to have waited on you aboute the busines I lately proposed to you, but that your lordshipp's indisposition, and the thronge of busineses, which I beleve you have at this tyme on your hands, have prevented mee; soe that I have once more taken the boldnesse to represent to your lordshipp, that if a league with the landgrave of Hefs, and the rest of the Protestant princes in Germany, can be of advantage to his highness service, and theyr raising of forces upon the designe (which I knowe is nowe in agitation) of joyninge with the duke of Niewburgh, I can make it appeare, that I can bee serviceable to you therein. If there are any thowghts of your making a further progress in Flanders, I suppose there will not need many arguments to enforce the usefulness of this proposition, as to your imediate interests; or if you have resolved to content yourselves with what you already stand possessed of, it will bee of great advantage to your allyes: besides this, I am now capable of giving your lordshipp a perfect account of all proceedings at the present diet at Franckfurte, by the means of the ambassadours of the landgrave of Hefs, and of the elector Palatine and others. In fine, I am sure, that I am much more able to serve your lordshipp there, then I have ever bin in any place or busines, since I had the honour to bee known to you; and for my fidelity, I should thinke you may bee secure of it, even from your owne knowledge, of the condition I stand in with the king and his party, which you were pleased to say you had discovered in many intercepted letters; but it is a thing soe visible to all mankinde, whoe know any thing of theyr affayres, that I am confident it is not doubted: soe as haveing abandoned them, and being entirely lost with them, I cannot tell, for whome I should bee suspected of falsehood to you. So as, if you are pleased to beleve me soe horrid a wicked a creature, as that noe vows nor obligations can holde mee firme to your service, and that I am soe greates a foole as to betray my own interest, it cannot much avayle me to use either further arguments or perswasions to gayne
your

A.D. 1658. your beliefe. All I shall say more is, that it's reasonable to imagine, that you muste have somebody in Germany to doe your businesse; and that the knowledge I have of those parts, the interest which is visible I have with some of the most considerable persons, together with the French and Dutch tounge, render me as capable of serving you as another; and if you shall please to favour me with that imployment, and to support me in it for a year or thereabouts, I beleive I shall all that time soe make my fortune amongst these princes, as not to be further troublesome to you. But if your lordship be resolved to abandon mee, for whom I have lost all the world, I shall beseech you to let mee know by this bearer, what I am to truste to; and that, if you will not favour mee, that you will not bee my enemy, if I seeke by some other meanes to deliver myself from that distresse, under which I am likely to perish; which will be a great obligation to,

MY LORD,

Your lordshipp's moste humble and moste obedient servant,

JO. BAMFYLDE.

The examination of Henry Mallory gentleman, prisoner in the Tower of London, taken before the right honourable John lord Barkstead, lieutenant of his highness's Tower of London, and one of the justices assigned to keep the public peace of the said county.

Vol. lviii.
p. 326.

WHO saith, that he this examine was taken as one of those that were of the party intended to rise in the county of Suffex for Charles Stuart; and after examination by the lord Goffe and Mr. Scobell, to whom he gave an account, what he knew in that business, he was committed to a soldier in King-street, and from thence to St. James's, where he remained about a month; and on the saturday before doctor Hewett and Mr. Mordaunt were first brought to trial, Mr. Stapley the elder came to this examine's chamber, and told him, he had been with my lord Goffe, and came to consider with this examine of the evidence, that he and this examine was to give against Dr. Hewett; and till then, this examine saith, he knew nothing of his being intended for a witness against Dr. Hewett, or any other person; and the said Mr. Stapley said nothing at all to this examine of Mr. Mordaunt. And this examine further saith, that some time before Mr. Stapley aforesaid came to this examine, he this examine found a note laid in his chamber, by whom he knows not, neither knows by whose hand it was written, the scope of which note was to terrify this examine from being a witness for the spilling or shedding of blood: That the same saturday night, that the said Mr. Stapley was with this examine, there was left in this examine's chamber a sute and cloak; and in the breeches there was wrapp'd up 50 l. in money, with a note, directing him this examine to go to a house in Blackfriers to lodge in; and says he knows not who left the said money and cloaths, neither ever had any speech with any body of cloaths, money, or lodging, or of his escape; but saith, he told my lord Goffe or Mr. Sherley, for aught he knows, 'twas the woman that came to him at Blackfriers: That the monday night following, he this examine made his escape, and went to the house at Blackfriers, as the paper directed him; and saith, that there came a woman several times to him at that lodging, once bringing him linen, another time to advise him to go beyond sea, and another time to take care and keep close in his quarters: and saith, the reason why he conceived that woman was of Mr. Mordaunt's family, was, because she discoursing with this examine about the trial of doctor Hewett and Mr. Mordaunt, the said woman sometimes called the said Mordaunt master; but saith, he knoweth not who she was, neither did he ask her name. And this examine further saith, that the said woman came to him the day after Mr. Mordaunt's trial, and brought him a note written in small characters; and as this examine conceives, was written by a man of judgment, but neither subscribed nor superscribed; but it began, *Sir, that worthy action tending very much to the preservation of Mr. Mordaunt's life*; and also saith, that by that paper he was advised to go beyond sea, and remain there, and assured there should be 50 l. *per annum* duly returned him during his life, in what place soever he was; and saith, there was more in that paper, that he doth not remember; and the reason why he cannot give any better account of this paper, which gave him that assurance, is, because he tore it within half an hour after he had received it; and also saith, that the said woman or maid told him this examine, that all, that was promised in the said paper, should be made good; and that there was a person going over, with whom he should go; and that he would be ready within two or three days; but the said woman did not name that man, neither does

does this examinant know who it was; and saith that he, this examinant walking from that A.D. 1658. lodging in Black-fryers to Thames-street was apprehended, and saith he cannot declare any more.

HEN. MALLORY.

JO. BARKSTEAD.

Barkstead, lieutenant of the Tower, to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I Spent a good part of the last night in examining of Mallory according to your direction. Vol. lx. The inclosed is a true copy of his examination. That under his hand is soe interlyned, P. 9. by reason of his unsteady answerings, I send not, but keepe it by mee. I tooke much paynes to make farther discovery from him, but he often affirmed he knowes no more. Not more, but that I am,

Your very affectionate friend and hearty servant,

Tower, July primo, 1658.

The two papers are returned.

JO. BARKSTEAD.

Intelligence.

July 1st. 1658.

THE king of Scotts is now at Oxcon, in the king of Spain's power, and the princefs-royall with him; and there they doe intend to stay, untill the duke of Yorke and duke of Glocester come to them. Now the messenger is come back from Franckfort, and he hath brought word, that the king of Scotts may come if he please, it being a free state; but they feare, as the case stands with them, they shall be able to doe very little for him; but it is so resolved by himself and councill, that he shall goe with all speede. There hath bin a greate falling out betweene the chancellor and the duke of Glocester, because he might not goe along with his brother. There is but two lords to goe along with him; th'one my lord Ormond; the other is my lord Gerrard. In his bed-chamber goes Thomas Killigrew, and Daniel O Nele, and one of the squires, whose name is Armorer, and all the rest are ordinary servants. The chancellor stayes behinde to drive on the greate worke, which is resolved on so soone as the Spaniards army comes to the field. And the Spaniard hath promised Charles Stuart 5000 foote, and arms for them. This is resolved by both the councils. And it is further resolved, that those, who are on this side the sea that are safe, shall be employed again, so soone as the noise is over more. They are much troubled to heare, that one capt. Francis Withrington is now taken prisoner at London. It is that Withrington, I told your honour formerly of; he knowes where Mr. Cooper is to be found, as also capt. Palding, who was one of those who killed coll. Rainborrow. He also can tell where to find Mr. Holder, who was secretary to Sir Marmaduke Langdale, who was sent to the North. Haveing this Withrington, you have all theis people, if he please to confesse. There is one, who is a very active man, whose name is Arthur Hascott; he hath bin a major always for the king; he is about thirty yeares, hath browne haire, and hath had a greate hurt on his face; he wares thereon always a round black patch; he is generally knowne in Kent, and is to be found at the house of Sir Edward Payton.

There is another, who hath bin long acting there; he is about forty yeares, and is grey haired; he is marryed to the siter of Sir John Boyce, and is there to be found. He hath gotten much money, and sent over for the King. This, Sir John Boyce is he, who was governor of Dunington-castle; and I doe beleve you will finde he hath a greate hand in this business; major Bosken hath bin long imploy'd in those parts. There is one, who lyes in Covent-garden; his name is Roscarock; he is trusted by the gentlemen of the West; he and these people of the West have dayly letters pass betweene them. The man hath not bin employed in the last plot, but in the other he was. He hath bin a collonell for the king, and is well knowne all over Covent-garden, and is dayly at John Chace's an apothecaries in Russel-street, the next door to the Dolphin. And there is one John Seymor likewise employed, and hath a brother one coll. Seymor in the West. This John Seymor hath sent over formerly much money, and he is of this and the other plott. He is a young man of about twenty-six yeares, hath black haire, and lyes always in Covent-garden. Now you must be very wary of the lord Lovelace, or else he will doe you much mischief, for he is in greate kindness with the king; therefore pray slip not this.

A.D. 1658.

The chancellor is ordered to lye at Breda, when the king is gone for Franckfort, and secretary Nicholas to come to the Hague, and continue there.

The messenger, that brought the word to the king of Scotts from Franckfort, reported, that the same day he came from Franckfort, the king of Hungary moved in the assembly, that it might be ordered, that the army might be ordered to be true to all the princes of the Empire, provided the said princes would be sworne to be true to the emperor.

The vessel St. John of Bruges, which brought old Crisp into England, is now come to Flushing, and lyes ready to goe out to sea againe, and is commanded by one captain Udbert. There lye two gentlemen at Rotterdam, whose names are Colt, who came lately out of Kent, and were of this last busines.

Charles Stuart went away in all haste. The second day he came to Sevenburgh being monday the 23d June to Oxon, as they said, by an order, which was procured by resident Downing, and were very much enraged; insomuch that the princess-royall was once resolved not to come to the Hague again this yeare, but her minde altered since, so that she came this night. The marquiss of Ormond came to the Hague with the princess-royall, where he now is.

Mrs. Phillips hath bin theis tenn days at the Hague, and she is gone for England in the same fleete from Rotterdam, in which went the hamper, which I sent to Mr. Lucas Lucy.

One Mr. Shaw of Antwerp is imployed to procure money for Charles Stuart for his journey for Franckforte, and doth much busines for Charles Stuart.

The bishop of Mackland hath undertaken to raise and pay a very considerable number of foote.

Several resolutions of the States-General.

8 July [N. S.]

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P. 15.

THE ambassador of France having communicated it to the assembly, and after there being read two writings, to wit, the copy of the proposition, which was made to the king of France by the envoys of the electors of Mentz and Cologne, for procuring a peace between France and Spain; also the copy of the answer of the said king to the said proposition, it is said and resolved after deliberation, that the agent de Heyde shall in their lordships names go and thank the said ambassador.

Moreover after deliberation it is resolved, that the provinces shall be exhorted to declare speedily for redressing the militia of this state.

In the assembly hath been read the letter that hath been writ to the elector of Cologne in favour of those of the reformed religion in his archbishoprick; and thereupon order'd, that the agent de Heyde shall in person present it to the said elector, so soon as he shall be returned from Francfort to Bonne, or elsewhere in those parts, and by his good offices and endeavours second their lordships good intentions.

9 July.

A letter from ambassador Boreel at Paris, dated the fifth instant, desiring to know the good intentions of the States-General, how he shall behave himself about the declaration made by the Venetian ambassador Justinian, touching the renewing of the alliance between Venice and this state; whereupon it was resolved, that the provinces should be desired to declare themselves herein to-morrow.

11 July.

There hath been read a memorial of the consul of the French nation here, supplicating that the captain, who hath transported hither the ambassador of Portugal, may be permitted to sell the salt wherewith he is laden; also a letter from the college of the admiralty of Zealand, writ at Middleburgh the 8th of this month about the same busines. After deliberation the deputies of the States of Holland have deferred the matter to communicate the same to their principals.

Moreover, in the same assembly, was read the petition of the nobility of Falkenburg in the country beyond the Maese, complaining, that the officers hinder them in the tax of aydes, which they make amongst themselves. Whereupon, after deliberation, it is resolved, that the said petition shall be sent to the commissioners of the States General at Maestricht, to inform themselves with the deputies of the council of state, and to make report thereof.

Major

Major-general Morgan to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

A.D. 1658.

I Acquainted you in my last of the surrendrie of Dirkesmew to marshall Thureine. Yesterday one of his highnes regiments marched with me, a French regiment of foote, and some of these horse, had a redoubt surrendred to them within a myle of Newport. All the enemies foote, which consisted of 800 and no more, with marques de Curasceine, and the titular duke of York, threw themselves yesterday into Newport; but wheather those persons will continue there, or wee shall beleaguer that place, is not as yett knowne. Marshall Thureine is verie desyrous, that some shippinge should continue neare Ostend and Newport, while this armie is upon the sea-coast. I do assure your honor, Flanders is sorely shaken with this year's service. The messinger beinge ready to be gone, I have no time to inlarge; but, that I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your verie humble servant,

Campe, nigh Dirkesmew.
11 July, 1658. Stilo Novo.

THO. MORGAN.

*Lockhart to secretary Thurloe.*Dunkerke, July $\frac{1}{11}$. 1658.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

HAVING been neecessitated to lett blood by reason of some indisposition, I shall not trouble your lordshipp with much by this. I shall only tell your lordshipp, that Mr. Peters is arryved, and hath acquainted me with some things, that he sayeth your lordshipp hath been fully acquainted with; to the carrying on of which I shall surely contribute my share; and shall pray that his proposalls may prosper and be acceptable to all good men. Their is one comisary Mandossi hath been heare; his pretence was to make up some account with the bakers and apothecaries of this towne, for what they furnished during the seige: he told me had some thing to say to me from the marquisse of Caracene, and after many compliments from the marquisse, he told me, that the said marquisse thought the warr between England and Spayne, was an unhappy warr; and could wish these differences had never been betwixt two nations, that had continued in so long a friendship; and after he had extolled the advantages, that might accrew to England from a peace with Spayne, and had much slighted the alliance betwixt England and France, he had a very foolish conclusion; which was, he desyered to know, if I had any thing to offer to his highness Don John, or his excellence of Caracene, that favoured of peace, or at least of a treaty, which might open the way to a peace, or a cessation. I treated him as civilly as I cowlde. The substance of what I sayd was, that my master's affairs was by the blessing of God in so good a posture, as he needed not to be the first suer for peace with any of his enemies; and tho' the Spaniards had callumniatt him as one, who could not heare of peace, and was the great disturber of the quyett of Christendome; yett when their should be a faire occasione for treating of peace conjointly with his allies, I hoped they should find him more inclineable to peace upon just and reasonable terms, then they had represented him to be at Franckfort. He had little to say in returne to me, and finding of a vottage talkative humour, I gave him a handsom intertainment, and dismissed him after I had him twice or thrice axd him, if he had nothing else to say to me from the persons he had named. Marquis de Caracene hath been so civill as to send me coll. John's upon my parolle to return him to him, so soone as he shall be pleased to call for him. My lord, our soldiers at Mardick and the Fort-royall have no bedds, and there is greatt scarfity of them heare: if 800 or 1000 bedds could be sent, it would be a great accomodation to our soldiers, of whom a great many sicken dayly; besyde, when the horse com, I shall have no bedds for them; and they at first coming will think it, I feare, a little strange to be without them. I have sent your lordshipp a list of such things, as the gentleman of the ordnance wanteth at present. I pray the commissioners of the Tower may be ordered to send them. The hand-granades are not yet arrived; I could wish they were heare; and that at least ten thousand more were provided. I beg pardon for this rude scribe, and am,

MY LORD,

Your most humble servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

Lock-

Lockhart to *secretary* Thurloe.

A.D. 1658.

MY LORD,

Dunkerke, July 11. 1658.

Vol. lx.
P. 3.

THE bearer hereof, Mrs. Ward, widow of a captain, that behaved himself worthily even to the losse of his life in these parts, will without any recommendation from me become a laudable object of your lordshipp's favourable respect and charity. I was only writing to give her this for an introduction, being well assured that your lordshipp will of yourself find motives enough to pittie, and way to relieve persons in her condition. I know not her aimes; but if they be modest and moderate, as I presume they will, I shall beg of your lordshipp to move something in her behalf, that may be an encouragement to other married officers amongst us: but I referr this and all other things, and myself to your lordshipp's own goodnesse and judgment, as being entirely,

MY LORD,

Your LORDSHIPP'S

Most humble and most obedient servant,

Dunkerke the 11. of July 1658. [N. S.]

WILL. LOCKHART.

General Monck to *secretary* Thurloe.

MY LORD,

In the possession of the rt. hon. Philip, lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

I Thanke you for the good newes you sent mee of the surrendring of Bergen; by which I perceive the governor made good conditions for himself, though ill for his men. As concerning what Scotchmen you are like to have from hence, I wrote you in my last letter, that heere are none this year like to be had; being col. Raterfort, and the lord Douglas had formerly above 1000 men; and Sir Herbert Leafford is now rayfing of men for col. Cooke. The next yeare wee shall bee able to gett you some, butt this yeare I doubt wee shall nott, though they are very unwilling to goe under Englishmen, or under officers they doe not know; butt the next yeare, if you please, I shall see what may bee done; for this yeare I am sure itt will nott bee worth the paines.

As concerning Bilton's and Drywood's businesse, wee can finde noe more monies that is due to the state, then what was due uppon Mr. Bilton's account; only after Bilton was discharged of his employment, we finde Drywood delivered him 700l. which was acknowledged by the letters, and himself to the auditor generall. Soe wee have secured him heere likewise, and truly wee finde hee has bin accessorie to Mr. Bilton's knavery, and wee hope by the meanes of his imprisonment, wee shall make him confesse somethinge, if wee cannot gett the 700l. which as yett wee see noe probability of, unlesse wee gett itt out of his land in Ireland. Hee complains hee has noe monie to live uppon. Hee had some few goods heere, which being of noe concernment to the state, wee have given him to supply him for his present subsistence. Sir, I make bold to putt you in minde of our new commission for the councill heere, our old being out of date. For newes, we have none at all, only all thinges are quiett and well, which is all att present from

Your LORDSHIPP'S

Most humble servant,

Dalkieth. 1 July, 1658.

GEORGE MONCK.

Major general Jephson to *secretary* Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. lx.
p. 20.

IN my last of the 27th of June I gave you notice of my arrivall at Flensburg, upon saturday the 25th at night. Upon mooneday morning having gotten some intimation, that the king would take it better, if I came to the court according to my former freedome, without asking a publique audience, I went thither, and was presently brought into his chamber; where, as I conjectured, I found him very busy with his admirall Wrangle, which made mee resolve to bee as little tedious to him as I could. I did therefore at that time only renew some expressions of his highnesse's kindnesse, and acquaint him with his absolute commaund to mee, not to leave these parts, untill I had againe saluted him in my master's name,

name, and presented him, a person to succeed mee in my employment. I did then according to your commands congratulate his successes in Denmark, especially upon that point, that that warre (whereof his highness had so much apprehended the ill consequences) was, by the king's foe greates moderation amidst such vast successes, foe happily concluded, in a peace and good correspondence betwixt the two crownes. I tooke occasion upon what I then saw, and had formerly heard of the king's multitude of businesse to desyre, that he would appoint some person, or persons, with whom I might treat upon some propositions, which I had to make from his highness. His majesty returned mee very many handsome expressions of kindnesse and joy for his highness's successes in Flanders. Hee gave mee alsoe the reasons of his denying audience to the elector of Brandeburgh's embassadours to the same effect, which I have written in my last letter, professing still his desyre of making peace with the elector, if hee will treat with him apart, and leave the king of Poland to doe the like, with whom he seemes alsoe to desyre peace; though, as farr as I can observe, I find little inclination eyther in him, or his counsell, to quit their interest in Prussia. This I very much ground upon the landing of 3 thousand Swedes neare Dantzicke, and fortifying there-upon the Peninsulla, cald Nerung, a place where they have found meanes to land, without coming neare the Pillawe or Dantzicke. Hee told mee at last, that hee would presently appoint some persons to treat with mee, which hee accordingly did; and sent to mee count Slippenbacke, and his secretarye Phillipson. To them I declared, that his highness did a little wonder, that in all the time of my being here, noe proposition had beene made mee, in order to a stricter allyance. This they excused, first, that it was the usuall course, when any publique minister was sent to another prince, that the propositions should proceed from him; and that therefore the king had expected them from mee, as his ministers had earnestly prest the same in England. To this I answered, that I had, according to my master's command, freely made offer of his friendship to the king of Sweden, and signified his desire of a stricter conjunction of armes, and counsells; but that, having nothing to demaund of his majesty in the behalfe of England, his highness might reasonably expect, that the conditions should be proposed to him, if his assistance were desired. As to what had beene proposed by his ministers in England; I told them freely according to your command, that although they had proposed thinges almost impossible, yett had they made noe overture of any reciprocall advantadges for his highness's interest, without which, noe state did ever ingage itselfe in a dangerous and chargeable warre: nor was it possible for his highness to perswade the commonwealth to such an undertaking, without beeing able to hold forth som probabilitye of publique benefit. To this they urged the interest of the protestant religion in these parts, the benefit we should receyve by diverting the house of Austria; and added the examples of the French king to Gustavus in the former warres, and that of England to the last king of Denmarke. To this I shortly answered, that these examples are nothing paralell to the present case; that for that of religion, since the protestant princes of Germany did not thinke it fit to joyne themselves to the king of Swede upon that account, that alone could not be thought a sufficient motive to engage his highness so to doe. That for that of the house of Austria, wee did not now, (blessed be God) thinke ourselves in much daunger from thence; but if wee were, there was as yett noe assurance given, but that the king of Swede might make peace with them the next day after he had receyved all the assistances desired. I fayled not to put them in mind of many reall and considerable tokens of friendship, which his highness had manifested to the king of Swede, since his last warres; all which they could not deny: but they have still one blocke to lay in my way, which I cannot handsomely step over, which is the 30000l. which they confidently say, was promised without any conditions; which if it were, I must confesse I think it a very great scandall to us, that it should be said, that the state of England should be forced for foe inconsiderable a summe (though it were to bee throwne into the sea) to fayle in a promise made to a publique minister. There past little more between us at that meeting, only that upon some discourse mentioned by them ^{of some in j u r i e s they m i g} 365 435 267 44 6 23 100 29 26 447 apprehended 5 44 18 ^{h t b e} against them, by the Stat. Gen. in the Balt. sea, ^{them to consider what} 46 12 11 70 attempted 117 446, 135 599 267 598 44, wished 496 441 157 508 advan- ^{they would bring to England,} ^{by way of trade or otherwise, to ayde them} tages 447 496 441 20 19 18 299, eyther 135 13 4 3 505 12 23 62 9 89 366 372 13 67 ^{at sea} ⁱⁿ ^{cases, or what means} ^{bee} 26 29 441 4 38 9 446, 110 26 70 87 267 such 7 62 45 89 366 49 333 99 might 11 29 ^{thought on to} ^{the St. Gen. to join} ^{us in this league against the} 70 465 367 491 oblidge 599 441 264 with 475 207 447 8 29 4 16 6 70 117 444 com- ^{e n e m y,} mon 29 30 70 33 24, to all which they promised to give me the king's speedy answer. On thursday following I went again to the king, and as modestly as I could, I urged him to dispatch mee, and tooke occasion to make the last proposition to him, which I have in ^{the protect or of his designs} command; which is, that he would give some intimations to 444 397 366 365 245 166

A.D. 1658.

this campaigne, ^{give the protector} 26 29 7 4 5 52 36 42 30, wherein hee told mee hee would 230 444 397 366 satisfaction; but, that hee was then very busy, and was goeing the next day to see his queene and father-in-law, where he would not stay above two or three dayes; therefore must desyre mee to goe with him to Keele, which was not farre out of my way to Hamburg, from whence hee would speedilye dispatch mee. In pursuance of his commaunds I am come to Sleswicke, where I conclude my letter, for the former part was written at Flensburgh. Sir Phillip Meadow is not yett come, which I a little wonder at, but I hope I shall meete him at Keele. Here are four commissioners from the electorall colledge, whom I observe to bee very busy with the king; and very well receyved by him. I cannot learn particularly what they have done in their businesse, but their designe in generall is to accommodate things soe with the king of Swede, that they may prevent his disturbing the peace of the empire, wherein without doubt ^{they endeavour to include the} 447 186 441 207 7 8 50 6 28 29 444 interest ^{of} 365 K. Hung.

553. I may probably give you some conjecture in my next, what successe they are like to have. I gave you notice in my last of the departure the elector of Brandenburg's embassadours, whereof count Slippenback hath given mee all the transactions, which are too long to send you, and have little in them, but a demonstration of what I wrote you in my last letter, but I shall send Mr. Downing the substance of it; for I heare the elector's resident is strongly pressing at the Hague for assistance for the towne of Dantzick, against the king of Swede; under which pretence, much more may be done. How you are to comport yourselfe in that affaire, I know not how to advise, untill I see what the king will answer to my last proposalls. The king, I heare, goes on mooneday or tuesday to Keele, where I shall presse hard for my dispatch; and hope shortly to bee soe happy to kisse your hands at London, and to assure you, that I most really am,

SIR,

Your most faithfull and affectionate humble servant,

Sleswicke 3 July, 1658.

WILL. JEPHSON.

Extract out of the secret resolutions of the lord's States Generall, of the United Provinces.

The lord Stavenisse was president.

Veneris the 12th of July, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lx. p. 17.

THERE being once more produced in the assembly the present condition of affairs in Europe, and especially in the eastern and northern parts, after deliberation had, it is resolved and understood, that before any thing further can be finally resolved on, advice and advertisement shall be expected from the lord Van Maesdam, ambassador extraordinary of this state with the king of Sweden, what he shall have effected in pursuance of foregoing of iterative orders of their high and mighty lords; and especially of their resolution of the 29th of March last, concerning the final conclusion of the treaty concluded at Elbing in Prussia, on the 11th of September 1656, between the lords commissioners of the said king on the one side, and the extraordinary ambassadors of this state on the other; yet withal there shall be once more writ to the said lord ambassador, that he do labour there with all earnestness and diligence, and that in a short time he do get to know the final intention of the king of Sweden about it, and that he doth forthwith signify the same to their high and mighty lords.

Likewise in pursuance of the high and mighty lords resolutions of the first of the last month, as well by the king of France, as by the lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, without any loss of time, such good offices therein expressed shall be performed and effected; and to that end the lord ambassador Nieuport is desired to take his journey without any further delay; and the colledge of the admiralty at Rotterdam is hereby ordered to provide him a ship forthwith, to transport him into England; and the said lord ambassador Nieuport is once more and iteratively ordered, above all to propose and declare with all earnestness the intention of their high and mighty lordships to the lord protector, comprehended in their said resolution of the first of June last; as also to know in a short time his inward mind and resolution, and also to come and make report thereof in person to their high and mighty lordships, in regard this state is highly concerned therein, by reason of the present constitution of times. And that the said lord protector may with the more confidence communicate his intention about it to their high and mighty lordships, there shall be laboured and endeavoured in the mean time with all earnestness and diligence, to put and maintain the military power of this state, both by sea and land, in a considerable posture.

Mr.

Mr. Downing, resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

A.D. 1658.

THE post from England, which usually hath come in upon wednesday, came not in till late this morning; so that it will be impossible for me to give you any greater accompt concerning the ship called the Postillion, taken at Bantham in the East Indies; concerning which, I received this morning a packet from you. As soone as it came to my hands, I sent forthwith to Monsieur DeWitte to have conferred with him about it, but he was gone to the assembly of the States of Holland. I sent also to Monsieur Neuport, and found him just ready to goe also thither, and have at large lett him know how the matter is, and his highness his sense thereupon; he hath promised this morning to speake with Monsieur De Witt about it. I shall neglect noe time or meanes, but can do noe more in it this day, lest I neglect my letters to you, and the rather for that the French ambassador and the Brandenburg resident have sent to desire, that they may come to me to syeak with me. Wee are full of an infinite number of discourses concerning Flaunders, where the English are become very terrible; and it is the worke of the ecclesiastiques in print, and by all other meanes, to animate the people there against them upon the accompt of religion, as persons that have committed a thousand sorts of sacrilidges, as they call them, in Dunkirke, and which give noe manner of libertye or tolleration to their religion there; thereby to render more difficult any further progres which his highness might make in Flanders. There is a most strange dread upon the people of those countreyes; the townes of Holland and Zeeland are full of such as are fled out of those parts, who do not thinke themselves safe, noe, not in the strongest holes of Flanders; and all manner of meanes is used to incite this country, telling them what must necessarily befall them, if England and France gaine Flanders; yea we have draughts of treatyes, which pass from hand to hand, wherein the United Provinces are also shared between the English and French; and amongst the rest England is to have Zeeland, and France Holland; and yesterday the winde having bin good, and noe heerings coming in, the report was carryed throughout towne and country, that the English frigatts, which were upon the coast (being of those which generall Mountague left) had demanded of all the fishermen the tenth herring, and had thereupon stopt all the fishermen; but it is a meere forged story: and so I this day told Monsieur Nieuport, withal hinting to him, that they would do well to consider what neede they have to looke about them, when as the Spanish party are so strong among them, for the spreading and ready receiving of such reports, being to be accompted among the many other symptomes, which there are thereof. There was also a most strong report at Flushing, that some English had privately founded that harbour; and in fine there is noe two houses without some such kinde of story.

S p a

By my last I gave you an accompt that I had sent you an 100 bottles more of 140 119 12
w Wa t er
158 483 150 286 by captain Basket, who I doubt not will take care for the speedy delivery thereof. I sent one with it from hence to Rotterdam, and he there delivered it to captain Baskit, who promised that he would keepe it in his owne cabin, and either carry it himself to London, or deliver it to such other person as generall Montague should appoint to carry it from the Downes for London. I also therewith sent another hundred bottles to my lord Fleetwood, which he wrote to me for, and I shall send you the other 6 doffen, which you now write for, by captain Baskitt. I alsoe sent a packet to yourself, which I hope is come safe to your hands, there being in it severall things of importance. The octroy, which I therein sent you, greates adoe is made about it, as a thing, by which the king of Spain, and persons that carry it on, hope for greater matters. The Portugall ambassador was this weeke (incognito) in towne, and lodged two nights at the French ambassadors house, where I dined with him; and wee went abroade together in the afternoone incognito alsoe. He seems to be a man of understanding: he tells me, that they hope to have this yeare their army in two boddies in the field, and to doe something considerable against the Spaniard. I hope by the next I shall receive your instructions, how to comport myself in that business. Just now the Brandenburgish resident hath bin with me; his business was to give me an accompt, that their ambassadors had bin at Flosewick, where the king of Sweden is; that they had demanded audience of him; that the king of Sweden gave them for answer, that he could not give them audience, unless in the first place they would declare, that their master would joyne with him; or at least, that he would quitt all alliances made against him, and declare himself neuter. That the answer of their ambassadors was, that what they had in charge must be spoken to the king onely; and that they had noe preliminary to that: and therefore pressed earnestly for audience, which being still denyed, after four days stay they departed early in the morning towards Berling (where as you will finde by an inclosed) the queene of Poland now is. The resident tells me also, that the king of Sweden's ministers do

A.D. 1658. do declare flatly, that they will keepe Pruiſſen, and accept of no ſomme of money in lieu of it, though, as he ſaid, the French ambaffador doth his utmoſt to incline him thereunto; but that the king of Sweden being now ſtrong will ſtand upon his owne leggs, and not part with that country, though thereby the peace might be made with Poland; but that he will treat with the houſe of Auſtria, and if they will be a meanes of his obteyning Pruiſſen, that he will make peace with them: this is the ſubſtance of what the Brandenburgiſh reſident did communicate to me. Monsieur Appleboom tells me, that his maſter hath now 28 thouſand horſe, and 12 thouſand foote; and that he attends the coming of 26 brigades of foote more out of Sweden, each brigade to conſiſt of 500 men. The Engliſh miniſters at this towne praying continually in their aſſembly for Charles Stuart, I have acquainted Monsieur Bevering and Monsieur DeWitt therewith, and they have promiſed me to take order about it. I have repreſented the thing to them according to its weight, and I hope to bring it to a good effect: and to do ſomewhat more in that buſines, both for the good of the Engliſh heere, and his highneſs intereſt.

De Witt gave mee a viſite :

Upon wendeſday laſt, 263 160 70 150 308 154 41 379 15 156 346 72 466 he preſſed me earneſtly about the Portugall priſes. I told him, that that buſines was in the ordinary courſe of law, and there muſt receive its determination, and that he might be ſure that right would be done, and a due conſideration had of the treaty between his highneſs and this ſtate; and withall letting him know, that the Engliſh had many kindes of buſineſſes other then that to complain of, if one would deſire to rake up complaints. He

Baltick ſea;

preſſed me about the buſines of the 227 81 475 26 350 140 41 12 and, in fine, according to what you gave me order, I told him, that if 535 would give 534 ſatisfaction

St. Gen.

l. proteſt.

K. of Spain,

concerning 545, that then they needed not doubt of ſatisfaction; alſo as to that particular

ſigning an act;

he preſſed me much about 142 71 54 108 339 56 205 189, of which I have ſo often made mention; to which I made him answer, that my lord Nieupoort being ſpeedily to goe for England, and the buſines of the marine treaty and other matters being to be agitated in England, and conſequently that place now being to be the ſtage of buſines, I thought it would be beſt to remitt all things of that nature to his arrivall there. In diſcourſe, among other things, he told me, that when the meſſenger of this ſtate came to Sevenburg to Charles Stuart, to lett him know, that he muſt not ſtay there, Charles Stuart made answer, that had he knowne that place had bin under their power, he would not have come thither; but withall added, that he looked upon this as a very poore answer from ſuch a perſon. In fine, he moſt earneſtly preſſed, that as a particular favour to him, I would procure a paſſ for Monsieur Hemphlit and his lady, with their ſervants, to goe for England about their private occaſions; adding, that he had particular obligations to Monſ. Hemphlit, and would take the granting thereof as a particular obligation put by his highneſs upon himſelf. I told him the objection, which lay againſt it, particularly in relation

Oneale.

to 115 390 199 42. He ſaid, that he ſhould engage in what manner his highneſs ſhould thinke fitt, never to do the like for the future, nor to do any thing to the prejudice of

He m f l it was De W i t s in te l li

his highneſs. 324 90 48 358 151 488 263 161 72 151 144 339 466 84 362

ge n c er:

fo u n d

311 109 30 286: he came to give me a viſite yeſterday, and I 459 156 109 37

ed him

279 326 a little at a diſtance. There is an envoye coming hither from the king of Poland, and another from the greate duke of Muſcovye, and third whoſe name is Friquet from the king of Hungary, who is a very dangerous man; and by the letters of the 5 inſtant from Franckford (of undoubted credit) it is adviſed, that the Auſtrians were endeavouring, might and maine, in the reviving of the Imperiall capitulation (which they were then about) to take out the words (confederates and allies of the king of France) whereby they might be at liberty to act againſt them in Flanders and elſewhere, and within a day or two itt would probably appeare what would be done therein. Heere is a report, as if the election were put off for a month, which hath probability enough in it; but I ſee noe authentique letters thereof. The French ambaffador hath bin with me; he is very much affected with the buſines of Poland, and thinks that his highneſs would doe well to doe his utmoſt therein, and that otherwiſe he would finde himſelf in very great difficultyes. He doubts not but a peace may be made, if the king of Sweden will be contented to quit Pruiſſia, and accept of a reaſonable ſum of money in ſatisfaction for it; but otherwiſe hee ſees noe probability thereof, and that the Poles will rather engage to chooſe the ſecond ſon of the duke of Muſcovie for their next king (which is a thing at a diſtance, and may be altered by many accidents) then to part with ſo conſiderable a preſent certainty at Pruiſſia, and that thereby the king of Sweden may come to have the Muſcovites, Auſtrians, and Poles,

Poles, and probably also this state upon him, upon the accompt of Prussia and Dantzick. A.D. 1658. He also earnestly desired me, that, for his sake, I would write earnestly for a pass for Monf. de Hemphlet, saying, that the cardinal was particularly obliged to him, and much to his friend. I have not promised any thing on Monsieur Hemphlet's behalf, further then that I would let his highness know, what instance was made to me for him, and give them

an accompt of his answer. 324 90 48 81 289 hath the disposall of the 122 441 100 his purse prince of Orange controul the 251 408 416 205 311 327 124 152 136 144, and is he alone, that can 254 110 prince's royall, kindness may engage him, 151 443 87 468 570; and possibly this 351 107 34 390 142 377 44 109 308 311 326, and thereby in this you prove a very good service. This morning my lord Nieuport told me, that the States of Holland have ordered him to be gone forthwith for

England; but I believe it will be neare this month before you see him. 263 502 150

Hath made report to the 143 463 466 142 508 557 concerning the busines of the Baltick-sea;

227 85 475 29 350 142 43 15; but as yet they are not come to any resolution about

that busines. 530 hath made a report, that the 456 143 cannot be ready under neare 6 weekes, the getting of men is the greatest difficulty. You shall have an accompt from

time to time, how that busines goes on, and of his 343. I shall endeavour as much as

may be to remove the 67 39 12 365 524 168 287 of 535 of 534 120 443 53

132 287 339 47 455 106 34 266 140, but its a hard worke to make them be-

leeve, that it can be 377 305 468 89 467 534, who is so 139 146 443 107 55

219 138 45 17, should have such a 431 133 151 138 111 390 286 468 102

140 70 133 67 113 62 106 371 133 84 114 160 327 459 109 was againe

yesterday with me, and I told him what his 300 must expect; so he is gone, and I expect some time the next weeke a final answer. I wonder very much that you receive

noe more 361 140 418 408 52 86 207 286 141. I am sure there come every 432

361 138 267 132 278 149 279 477 475 384 468 524 27 447 174 116 I must

160 441 466 477 498 102; for they would none of them by no means consent to that, but

as they 255 477 379, I shall be able to take further order in it.

There are very many, that have spoke to me of the greate considerableness and feasibility

of 219 466 101 575 110 59 20 355 108 350 107 242 134 55 207 260 89

90 44, and that thereby many other more considerable places must necessarily fall. It

is worth considering of. 21 447 58 287 54 324 108 147 207 115 141 148 282

must fail therewith. No more at present, but that I am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your most faythfull humble servant,

Hague 12 July, 1658.

G. DOWNING.

Here is much adoe, that the Portugall ambassador stayes so long at Rotterdam before his coming: he told me, that his intention was to make his entry upon monday

next. I shall incourage him that 162 441 468 143 477 510 239 468 address 408

304 213 36. I am sure he is honest, and he hath 309 33 17 29 358 136 80 408

272 199 412 459, who offers to 313 205 184 258 of what 324 247 353 467

255 142 477 199 412 459: whether shall I 414 107 466 136 63 339 326: truly I

thinke it may do good, and possibly make way for something further. It is said, that

A.D. 1568. all the English are marched out of Mardike, and that the French are marched into it, which is much wondered at those two places, being looked upon as inseparable.

I pray do me the favour every post to let me know how many packets you receive every post from me.

This week comes to you two packets.

469 490 255 140 477 410 151 162 118 120 184 350 150 143. The French ambassador hath earnestly desired of me a picture of his highness, and that he will take it as a very noble favour from his highness. If you had one from Cooper for Beverning, another also might be had for him. Truly it's worth the cost, which is little. He is a person of great quality, count De Thou, allyed to the best families in France. I pray, that it might come with Beverning; he would have me promise it, which I have done.

Surely it might be of great good to settle a good minister or two in Dunkirke, to preach constantly in Dutch; possibly one might be had from hence.

A letter of intelligence.

MONSIEUR,

Bruges le 13 Juillet, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lx. p. 24.

APRES que les Francois ont pris Lyuken et Winoxberg, les Espagnols ont abandonné Veurne et Dixmuyde, lesquels sont aussi rendus aux Francois. Depuis Mons. de Turenne s'a campé au long de la riviere d'Yser entre Neiupoort et Ipres, s'y ayant emparez des quelques petits forts et redoutes des Espagnols sur ladite riveire jusques au fort de Midledam (lequel est environ une mile d'Angleterre de Nieupoort) ou estoit le marquis de Caracena et le duc d'Yorke avec environ 2000 d'infanterie et 1500 cavallerie, lesquels apres quelques escharmouches sont forcé par Mons. de Turenne de se retirer dans Neiuport, avoient laissé environ 150 hommes dedans ledit fort de Midledam, lesquels apres une petite attaque son rendu ensemble ledit fort. Le marquis de Caracena apres sa retraite et la perte dudit fort fait ouvrir toutes les escluses d'environ de Neiupoort, et fait entrer les eaux de la mer inundant ainsi toutes les pays d'alentour pour empêcher les approches. Toutes les grands en generaux disent d'estre bien aise, que les Francois ont assiege Neiuport, disant (pource que les eaux y ont environné la place) ils y perdront toute la saison de l'esté sans rien effectuer, ayant eu grand peur, qu'ils avoient premierement attaqué cette ville on Damme, en quel cas toutes les autres villes des West de Flandres eussent esté perdus. Depuis la perte de Duynkerke, Luyken, Winoxberg, Veurne, et Dixmuyde, a esté une assemblée icy de toutes les generaux tant Espagnols que Condees (les Estats etans aussi assemblé icy) pour considerer les occurrences du temps present, ou apres plusieurs propositions et deliberations on a pris la conclusion suivant; que premierement devant tout on quitteroit et abandonneroit tout-a-fait et entierement la campagne, et qu'on se retireroit avec artillerie, pontons, canon et baggage dedans et environ cette ville et Damme, et qu'on feroit de l'infanterie et cavallerie, qu'on avoit encore plusieurs petits corps, et de les mettre dedans ou devant et d'alentour telles places, dont on craint une siege, et les faire fortifier devant les-dits places pour en cas de besoin et necessité se retirer dedans, et les defendre aux derniers extremitéz, obligeant et engageant les commandeurs desdits petits corps, ensemble les gouverneurs desdits places, d'en respondre en leurs propres personnes. En conformité de cette resolution le prince de Condé et Marche dedans Ostend et ses troupes se fortifient la devant pour en cas de necessité se pouvoir retirer la dedans, le marquis de Caracena environ Nieupoort a Midledam, lequel (avec de duc d'Yorke) a desja perdu son quartier et ledit fort, et fait sa retraicte dedans Nieupoort, comme j'ay dit cydevant. Hier sont arrivez icy quelques blesez de la garde dudit marquis de Caracena, lesquels m'ont raconté ledit rencontre, disant que ledit marquis a esté en grand danger de estre prisonier: don Jean d'Autriche et don Estienne de Gammara icy et a Damme, auquel Damme ledit don Jean a esté hier pour y visiter les fortifications, lesquels sont de meilleur façon, qu'on peut desirer, mais en mauvais ordre, n'estans pas bien entretenu; pourquoy on y travaille fort pour le reparer et remettre en bonne posture. Le prince de Ligne est envoyé vers Ypres avec environ 1500 chevaux, et quelque 2 ou 300 d'infanterie don Jean Ferdinand Salis a Cambrey, don Caffa a Armentiers, don Carlo Campia a Gravelines, le prince de Conde est envoyé avec une partie des forces dudit prince (estant ensemble tant d'infanterie que de la cavallerie environ 2500 hommes) pour prendre gard aux desseins de marshal de la Ferté lequel feroit marché avec environ de 8000 (dont la plus part feroit de la cavallerie) vers les quartiers de Haynaut; et parmy son armée seroit le duc de Wertemburg (lequel a servi autrefois le roy d'Espagne en ce pays, comme aussi encore la campagne derniere) avec un regement de 2000 de cavallerie, lesquels sont bien cognus icy et respectez d'estre de valeureux soldatz et par consequent fort redoutés icy. Toute la baggage de l'armée Espagnol et Condeez sont retirez a Moerkirke

Moerkirke et Maldegem entre Sluys, Damme, et Aerdenburg dedans le pays, lequel a A.D. 1658. donné des contributions aux Estats Generaux, durant la guerre desdits Estats contre l'Espagne, estirnant ces quartiers les plus asseurez, ayant ladite baggage pour garde trois regiments de la cavallerie Espagnole, lesquels ne sont plus fort que d'environ 250 chevaux, dont la plus part court toujours a ravager et voller, non obstant jamais je n'a veu telle quantité et abundance de baggage, don Jean en ayant luy mesme plus que 200 chevaux et d'environ 1000 chevaux, et 100 mulets excepté et hormis toutes les baggages des autres princes grands, et collonels, leur artillerie consiste en 33 pieces de cannon, dont on a retiré 25 sur la marche de cette ville, viz.

Cannon de bronze.		Cannon de fer	
4 pieces tirant boulets de 24 livres.		1 piece de - - - - -	18 livres.
1 piece de - - - - -	18 liv.	12 pieces de - - - - -	12 liv.
2 pieces de - - - - -	6 liv.	Les autres 8 pieces sont de bronze, viz.	
3 pieces de - - - - -	8 liv.	6 pieces de - - - - -	18 livres.
2 pieces de - - - - -	12 liv.	2 pieces de - - - - -	12 liv.

Ensemble 33 pieces du cannon.

Lesdits derniers 8 pieces de cannon sont retirez aussi, ensemble les pontons de l'armée. Dedans ledite pays des contributions des Hollandois a une place appellé Steenbrugg une demie mile de cette ville, aux chemin vers Gand: voila toute la constitution et resolution des Espagnols et Condeéz, et comment ils sont contraint de se gouverner cette armée, n' ayant ny argent ni force pour se mettre en campagne; pourquoy on a fort aisement a conjecturer, que les Anglois et Francois feront toutes leurs conquestes a souhait, et pour faire executer beaucoup des desseins en un coup. Damme ou cette ville doit estre attaqué, lesquels sans doute feroient forcé a se rendre en peu des jours; en quel cas tout la reste des villes et places du quartiers de west falloir suivre necessairement. Outre cela il y un mescontentment general de tous et principalement contre Don Jean, mesme des soldats. Il passa lundy dernier (quand il arriva icy) par quelques de ses troupes, disant en passant (quand on les salua) courage, courage, mesfieurs, nous nous en vengerons bientost de l'enemie; surquoy ils commencerent a crier presque tous, argent, argent, argent, nous ne voulons plus combattre sans argent: ce que lui donna un grand espouvantement, lequel a esté fort augmenté, pour ce qu'on luy refusa l'entre de cette ville, les bourgeois a la porte le resistant bien deux heures, jusques a ce que les magistrates les appaiserent par douceur, cependant les bourgeois (estants menacez par quelques uns de sa suite avec les pistolets aux mains) crierent, Va han poltrons, montre vos pistolets a l'enemie, qui vos fuie, et tirerent plusieurs coups des mousquets sur eux, et ont tué la trompette de Don Jean, un de sa garde, et un de ses archers ou halleberdiers. On dit qu'il ne se fie plus icy, et qu'il partira demain vers Brusselles. J'ay descouvert, que le comte de Marcin general du prince de Conde, a des correspondences exactes, precises, et estroites avec quelqu'un aupres le Marechal de la Ferté, et en ay telles informations veritables, que je suis bien asseuré de cela, et il a tres certain, que ledit Marcin a de jour a autre, et continuellement la cognoissance des desseins dudit mar: de la Ferté tousjours devant que le dit la Ferté se mouve pour mettre quelque dessein en execution, et pour en scavoir la verité, premier gard dorenavant. Quand jamais la Ferte marche, vous verrez que toujours Marcin marchera contre lui, et souventefors on trouvera, que Marcin marchera devant que la Ferté se mouve tellement, que Marcin a par tout occupé la post on la passage, on la Ferté a l'intention pour effectuer quelque dessein, tellement que la Ferté toujours vient trop tard pour faire bien reussir son dessein, ce que deja est arrivé cette campagne quelque fois, et peut estre que la suite nous le monstrera encore plus clair. Icy et par tous ces quartiers alentour a courru un bruit que la roy de France feroit mort, et presque toute le monde le croit icy, dont on espere d'avoir quelques changements du desseins de les ennemis de ce pais. Mais je suis bien asseuré, qu'il n'y a en nul autre assurance de cela, que seulement don Carolo campe a escrit de Gravelines, qu'il estoit tres certain, que le roy estoit fort malade, et qu'on l'eust fait tirer du sang trois fois, et qu'il y avoit un bruit, qu'il feroit mort. Charles Stuart est retourné depuis trois on quatre jours a Brusselles: le duc d'Yorke est dedans Neiuport avec le marquis de Caracena, et le duc de Glocester est ici a la cour de don Jean. Tous les matelots (mentonez en quelques de mes precedentes) leveez a Anvers pour estre imploiez sur la mer, sont tous fuiez par manquement de l'argent. N'ayant pas d'avantage pour present demeurera a jamais

Vostre serviteur.

Gene-

General Monck to secretary Thurloc.

A.D. 1658.

MY LORD,

In the possession of the rt. hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

I Have nothing to trouble you withall at this present, butt with the inclosed, which is the copy of a letter, which being abroad this day, some letters were left with the officer of the guard; and amongst the rest this. I have kept the originall, because I would trye, whether I could finde out the partie from whence itt came, by comparing it with other letters. I did nott thinke fitt to trouble his highnesse with itt, being I conceive it is a knavish trick of some Scotchman or other, which you may understand by some phraes in it. Butt in case this nation should breake out againe, such as take Charles Stuart's part, I hope God will foe enable mee, as I make them smart for this roguery, and the former reporte which they have made of mee. The other day captain Hutton, commander of the Norwich frigott, which is one of the shippes appointed for those coasts, had chase of an Ostender, called the Plate-mill, of six guns, the commander captain Bartholomew Boute, had a commission from Don John of Austria. The shippe was splitt uppon a rock in the pursuit neere Aberbrothwicke, butt hee saved the men, being 54, who are prisoners at Leith; and rescued fowr masters of merchants shippes, who they intended to have kept prisoners till they had ransomed themselves and shippes. I have written to the commissioners of the admiraltie about the prisoners, and I shall take care they shall be well secured; and have 3 pence a day for their allowance, till the commissioners of the admiraltie shall dispose of them, which is all at present from

YOUR LORDSHIPP'S

Most affectionate humble servant,

Dalkeith, 3^d July, 1658.

GEORGE MONCK.

Inclosed in the preceding.

SIR,

In the possession of the rt. hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

HERE was a general report of late, that you, and your whole army had declared for king Charles your lawful sovereign, which made all good and honest hearts rejoice; and myself as much as any, or rather more, having some relation to you. I hope it is a presage of what God will put in your heart to do: and truly, Sir, you cannot do any thing, that will more advance your salvation, nor bring greater honour to yourself and family, for you may be any thing as great as you desire; and what any wise man should study more than that, I know not. And this I know, that if the king be restored to his undoubted right by your means, as I know he may, if you do that which is in your power to do, you may, I say, make yourself and family what you desire, which is more than you can hope for from that tyrant, who keeps faith with none; for when his own turn is served, he cares not, if his instruments were hanged; nay he very often hangs them himself. And this I believe you are not ignorant of. Look upon Lambert, and several others of his creatures, how he hath served them. Think it may be your own turn next. Therefore to prevent it, let me beseech you to lay this my advice to heart, and be a glorious instrument of re-establishing of our good and lawful prince, who, I am sure, never disobligeed you, or if he have, he will make you a large amends. And this I will tell you, if you do not do it, you will not be long safe in that government. If you were of a morose ill disposition, I would spare this pains; but knowing you to be of a good, sweet, and honest nature, I cannot but promise to myself good return of this my friendly advice, which if you follow, you shall live happy and honourable in this world, and enjoy eternal happiness in the world to come. If you knew the gallantry, and the sweet and good disposition of the king, you will need no other motive to stir you up to restore him to his crown; for you cannot demand any thing of him for your own good and your families, but he will grant you. Therefore let me beseech you as a friend, to think of it in time, before it be too late. And what you do, do it suddenly; for your time will not be long in that government else, for that great monster is plotting how to remove you. If you knew who I were, that writes you this advice, you would easily give credit to it. I have ever loved and honoured your family, and it would much rejoice me to see you to be the raiser of it, as you may do to what height or dignity you please. Therefore if I may but know what it is you desire to have, and it shall be granted, and sent you signed and sealed under the king's own hand, therefore let me receive your answer as soon as possibly you can, and direct your letter thus; *For Mr. John Johnson, to be left at Mr. Thomas Marten's at the arms of Scotland upon the Schedam-head at Rotterdam.* You must be sudden, for there are forces raising to send down against you;

you ; but if you declare for the king, you will have friends enow to second you. I beseech A.D. 1658. the Lord to put it into your heart, and then I doubt not, but God will bleſs and prosper you. I muſt conclude and reſt,

SIR,

Your moſt affectionate friend and ſervant,

Rotterdam, April $\frac{18}{28}$ 1658.

JOHN JOHNSON.

Sir, you need not fear or doubt any thing from whence this comes ; for be aſſured, it cometh from one that wiſhes you much happineſs, and has the honour to be well known to you here in Holland. And if this advice of mine may take any good effect, I ſhall ſoon diſcover myſelf to you.

Vera copia

Superſcribed, For General Monk
at Dalkeith in Scotland.

EX. WM. CLARKE.

A letter of intelligence.

The 4th July 1658.

THE lord Ormond and his ſon are both ſtill in town. There is now gone for England Vol. lx. one Robert Swan ; he is the ſon of one Robert Swan, who was poſt-maſter of New-P. 31. caſtle ; he was ſerving man to Charles Stuart in his eſcape from Worceſter, and no other ſervant but he. He ſtaid by the water, while Charles took ſhipping, and brought his horſes back again, and came to London. He is now gone to London, and is to found commonly about Covent garden. He hath long black hair and a little curling ; his noſe fall'd flat to his face, of ſomewhat ruddy complexion ; he is ſent over about buſineſs, he went with the laſt fleet from Flushing.

There is one major Weekes, a little old man, grey haired, he lies about Sheer-lane, and is gone over with the ſaid Robert Swan. Here is one in the Hague, who went with my lord Ormond and Nich. Armorer, and the reſt that went over in the laſt plot. They took ſhipping at Sterling, and landed within twenty miles of Colcheſter, and went from thence to London. He hath promiſed to dine with me to-morrow, and to tell me the whole progreſs in that buſineſs, and how they went to London. His name is Rowland Selby, a north countryman. The lord Ormond having heard yeſterday, that the States took notice of his being in town, removed his lodging out of the French quarter. The princeſs-royal went to Hounſlerdike yeſterday, but came back again at night.

Mr. Downing to ſecretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

THE bearer hereof captain Baſkitt, being come with a letter to me from generall Mon- Vol. lix. tague, I could not but by him write unto you, and ſend what I have ready. In the p. 227. incloſed is conteyned what newes I have from Franckford, ſave only what the French ambafſador juſt now ſhewed me in a letter of his, which yet you may before have heard, that it is inſerted in the imperiall capitulation, that the emperor that ſhall be, ſhall give no aſſiſtance to the king of Spaine again the king of France in Flanders, under the pretext of giving it againſt the Engliſh. The elector of Brandenburgh you will perceive by the incloſed, what propoſition he hath by his miniſter made to this ſtate, and what is done thereupon ; ſo that the buſineſs of Dantzick will come upon the ſtage this preſent aſſembly of the States of Holland, and greate joy there is throughout of the hopes, that now at laſt that elector will be wholly drawne to the Spaniſh ſide ; but the king of Sweden being come on this ſide the water (as he is) together with the ſucceſs in Flanders, will probably yet have ſome influence upon him, for he hath not the repute of the moſt conſtant prince. In a word, what you will herein receive concerning that buſineſs, will be matter for his highneſs advising upon, as to his owne comportment in that buſineſs. The Portugall ambafſador arrived at Flushing, and is now come to Rotterdam ; and this afternoone ſent me by Mr. Jeromino de Coſta, a letter from the king of Portugal ; a copy whereof I have heerein incloſed to you. The French ambafſador hath another for him. I ſhall pay the ambafſadors all the civillity and reſpect, and deſire your inſtructions as ſoon as poſſible, in relation to the buſineſs of Portugall ; as alſo how you will have me demeane myſelf in relation to the aforementioned buſineſs of the elector of Brandenburgh. I have made a very full enquiry, according to your command, into the buſineſs of the furniſhing

A.D. 1658. nishing the king of Spaine with moneys for his service in Flanders, by those of Amsterdam; an accompt whereof you will heerein receive in one of the inclosed. I have also gotten a true copy of the octroy itself, signed by the king of Spain; but have not time to make a copy thereof ere the going away of this bearer; and I dare not send it, till I have made a copy, least it should miscarry. I cannot gett another, and I shall not adventure it; but you shall receive it by the next following opportunity. I have herein inclosed to you an accompt of such passages, as are come to my knowledge since my last, concerning Charles Stuart, and his affaires. I did make complaint heere of his being to come to Sevenburg; whereupon as you will perceive in that paper, he was putt to quitt his quarter a little sooner than he intended. His sister and hee had a very great falling out about her entertayning the lady Pelcaris, her lord being as you know, put away from him, and very high words passed betweene them. The princefs came hither the other night with the lord Ormond; shee is since gone to Housler-dike, and Ormond to Amsterdam. I shall speake again to DeWitt about the Spanish foote comeing from Galicia. I am this day informed by one that pretends to know much, that Charles Stuart findeing so cold invitation from Franckfort, is almost of opinion not to go thither, but to pass his time to and againe elsewhere till Michaelmas, and then againe to his busines. No more at present, but that I am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your most faythfull humble servant,

Hague, 4th July. 1658.

G. DOWNING.

The other twenty-four men of warr, part of the forty-eight, are fitting out apace here.

The Spanish ambassador's secretary scatters here a report, that the French will besiege Dantzick to animate this state. There is a place called Claessendale, which is not very strong, and which if taken, would hinder all correspondence between Bruges and Ostend; and the taking whereof would in a manner destroy Ostend. I pray let me know what letters you have out of Flanders, and that order, which of those I employ, I shall continue, and which not; for I would not continue such upon charge, as do you not good service.

Since the writting hereof, having considered the lateness of the day, I prevayled with the bearer to stay till morning, and have herein inclosed to you a copy of the king of Spaine's octroy, as also another paper of the 4th of July, concerning passages concerning Charles Stuart; to which you may give good credit.

I was the more earnest to keep the captain, that I might have a sure way to send the water; and have by him sent 100 bottles more of Spawe, and 100 to my lord Fleetwood, who wrote to me for them for his lady; please to let him have them: there is 100 in one hamper, and 100 in another. I caused my secretary to putt them up, and go with them to the frigott for more assurance.

I have writt to generall Montague to dispatch them for London by a safe hand.

Charles Stuart's people speak much of hopes they have of some in his highnesse's fleete.

General Montague to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

Vol. lx.
p. 34.

ABOUT 2 a-clocke this eveninge, I received 3 letters from you; 2 dated the 2d of July, and one the 3d; for all which I most kindly thanke you. I have formerly sent you an account, how I have placed the shippes with mee, which was and is the best course I could devise to hinder reliefe goinge for Flanders; and the same manner I still continue, unlesse I receive any other directions from you.

You must not measure the service your shippes in the streights doe by the profitableness or unprofitableness of there gaires for you. It was a wonderfull accident, that you ever had any; and I dare say (if opportunity serve) he that commands there now, wants not for skill, or mettall, to doe as good service as has beene done there; and you doe not imagine the disappointment the want of victualls and necessaries soe farr from home makes to any thinge, that can be designed. This morning three of our shippes, that were plying in the Narrow, brought into this rode 8 Dutch shippes, come from Cales about a month since, with one Banker, a man of warr for ther convoy. They say, that ther went out of Cales for the Indies, the $\frac{1}{2}$ of May last, about 50 shippes, 4 of them greate gallions, and 8 other men of warr, the rest merchant shippes. Concerning these Dutch vessells themselves, the captains that brought them in say, ther past uncivill carriages amonge them, before they would be searched or brought hither; but they have beene all on board mee, and are now in better temper. I have sent some captaines on board to search them, and they find them full

full stowed; some with salt, with other wares; and whether they have any plate or other prohibited matters, noe body can tell, unlesse they be unladed; and cominge from such a porte as they doe, and being bound to Flushing, I thought it too greate a venture for mee to lett them goe on their voyage, without giving account to you, and by your hand to his highnesse, from whom I begg further commands concerning them. If it should be thought necessarye to search them, I pray send persons from London to manage it. I will assist with all helpe, but desire by noe meanes to have the care of it; but if you dismisse them with a little direction to mee, I can easily performe that.

I heare by a Dutchman, that was spoken with in the Channell, that there were two men of warr fitted out at Sebastians, for the reliefe of Dunkirke; but upon the newes of its surrender, they are gone out upon a private account.

I entreate a speedye answere concerninge these Dutch shippes, because there victualls are wholly spent, and a quicke issue, whatever it be, is a kindnesse. Not further to give you trouble, I remaine,

MY LORD,

Your most faithfull and humble servant,

July 4. 1658.

Nasebye in the Downes.

E. MONTAGUE.

One of these Dutch vessels hath noe bill of ladinge, and saies his merchant stayd to longe ashore, and soe he came away with the convoy without him; and sayes his owners are of London, and expects directions from thence how to proceede with his shipp.

Major-general Jephson to secretary Thurloc.

SIR,

I Had by the last post at Flensburgh the favour of two letters from you, the one of the Vol. 1x. second, the other of the fourth of July, newe style; for which I give you many P. 41. thanks, and joy in the good newes you have therein imparted to me; but I am able to requite you but very little from hence; for the king of Swede is but just now calling his army together, and is so wyse as to keepe his designes very secret. It is too true, that the elector of Brandenburg hath made a league with the house of Austria, which being knowne to the king of Swede, hee refused audience to his ambassadours, who are gone away in great perplexity, it being generally beleevd, that he wil be the first man the king of Sweden will fall upon, it being not the usuall custome amongst good souldiers to leave a powerfull ennemie behinde them. There are heere four commissioners from the electorall colledge, whose businesse I suppose to be, to deale earnestly with the king of Swede, not to interrupt the peace of the empire. By the next I hope to be able to give you some probable conjecture, what successe they are lyke to have. I have proposed some things to the king of Swede, to which I am promised an answer this weeke at Keil; after which I intend only to take my leave, and goe directly to Hamborough, and take shipping for England. Sir Phillip Meadowe is not yet come hither, but I expect to meet him at Keil; from whence you shall bee sure to heare more from,

SIR,

Your very affectionat humble servant,

Sleswigh, this 5th of July. 1658.

WM. JEPHSON.

To vice-admiral Goodson.

SIR,

THE losse of Dunkirke, and the consequents thereof, caused alwayes into there coun- Vol. 1x. try an unspeakabel astonishment so wel amongst the grandees, common people, as P. 37. clergiemmen, being now a good counsel very deare, being all their attempts and desseins, wich they did intend to performe, very much altered and come to nothing. Since the said losse hath bin here a meeting of all the generalls and grandees considering the present dangerous constitution of affairs: the adviseing and resolution of Don Jean was, to venture a battle, all the others saying such resolution was to dangerous, and that it was (for the present) no time to assault but to defend by the securest ways, and especially to venture no fight, with some small number of weake and fearful men against a victorious and conquering strong army. Every one insisting on his oppinion, growes some devision amongst them; in the mean time their army is retired unto Nieupoort, and thereabouts, the most part

A.D. 1658. part stragling and stealing themselves away from their army, robbing upon the highways, be want of money, so that the said army becomes every day from little to less, being hereabout such great perplexity, that I verily do believe, if this city was assaulted, there should be very little defence or resistance now. It is the right time to gouverne wel the advantage, and to get more advantage by their disorder. I will not write unto you of the affairs about Wynoxberge and Lyuken, because you know such things better than I: the same doings of the French and English army caused here and hereabout great perplexity, and great flight and flying, as well from Nieupoort, Ostend, Wynoxberge, Veurne, and Dixmuyde, as from the country round about towards there city, being come here already about 200 families out of that parts, and comminge constantly every day more and more with their cattle and other goods; whereof some do stay here, others go toward Sluys Gand, and other parts. No more for the present, I rest,

SIR,

Your servant,

Bridges the 5th of July 1658.

S. V. O.

*For vice-admiral Goodson, about Dunkirk.**Resolution of the States-General.*

Lunæ, the 15th July, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lx.
P. 39.

BEING once more had in deliberation, what is to be further resolved and done, in regard of the further ordered equipage of ships of war to be equipped by this state, it is thought fit and understood, that forthwith without any delay, serious letters shall be writ to the college of the admiralties, that they and each of them will equip their respective contingencies without intermission, and so soon as is possible get them sail ready to be sent to sea, and employed in the service of this state; and especially to the admiralty at Rotterdam, that they, besides the six ships already equipped, will make ready one ship more, or otherwise advise their high and mighty lordships why not, or whether any of the said six ships may be counted for double ships in the admiralty at Amsterdam, that so they may supply the defect, if there be any in the extraordinary equipage of the 24 ships with the required number. To the admiralty in North Holland, that they do give such order and take such care, that the two ships of the repartition, being already set forth to sea, may at all times, and when required, be in a readiness to repair to such place of rendezvous, as shall be appointed by their high and mighty lordships. To the admiralty in Zealand, that besides the three ships equipped by them and employed in the service of the state, the four remaining ships, being the number of their share, be forthwith made ready, without any further delay. And lastly to the college of the admiralty in Friezland, that the three ships equipped by them, be sent to sea by provision, that so they may be in a readiness to repair to the place of rendezvous, which shall be assigned them, and to be employ'd where the service of the state shall best require it; and to the end the above-mentioned and all that doth belong unto it, and that the good intention of their high and mighty lordships may be observed and effected, there be a conference held by the lords Schoock and others their high and mighty lordships commissioners for the affairs of the sea, with the respective commissioners of the said admiralties, that so they may consult together about the appointing of a place of rendezvous for such ships as are ready; as also what ships more at this conjuncture and constitution of time and affairs are judged necessary to be equipped and set forth, besides the number of ships already equipped, that so when the same is understood, they may be further resolved about it, and where to employ them.

Mr. Downing to secretary Thurloc.

HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. lix.
P. 231.

Yesterday arrived heere captain Baskitt in the Wakefield friggat, who brought me a letter from general Montague, by whome the last night I wrote back to the generall, and therein inclosed a pacquett to yourselfe, in which was a resolution of the States of Holland, for sending a letter to their principalls for instructions, what to doe in relation to the memoriall given into them by the resident of the elector of Brandenburg, intimating, that Dantzick was blocked up by 11 men of warr of Sweden. A letter from ambassador Beuningen at Copenhagen, newes from Franckfort and Brussels, also a particular account of

of furnishing the king of Spaine with money, by the Amsterdammers, for the service in A.D. 1658. Flanders; newes from severall parts with severall resolutions; letter from Franckfort the 30. June; newes from Charles Stuart; letter to me from the king of Portugall; also an oſtroy from the king of Spaine to some merchants of Amsterdam touching the finances of Flanders. The pacquet was so big, that it was impossible for me to make copyes to send to-day; but I hope, that what is sent will come to you e'er the post. I have this morning sent my secretary to Rotterdam to complement the Portugall ambassador, who is there putting himselfe in order for his coming hither. I have herein inclosed a copy of one of the papers sent in the aforementioned pacquet; and am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Hague, 5th July, 1658.

Your most faythfull hnmble servant,

G. DOWNING.

I have also sent by captain Baskitt two hampers, in each of which is one hundred bottles of Spaw water; one whereof is 100 for yourself, and the other 100 for my lord Fleetwood, who wrote to me for itt for his lady.

The inclosed paper, signed G. le Cœur, was delivered to me by the Danish resident, who saith, the young man in prison in the Tower is innocent, and that the information against him is out of malice, and earnestly intreating, that I would write to you on his behalfe. Truly a little civillity to the Dane will go a great way now they are here.

They speake of putting officers in the heads of all their companyes, during this assembly of the states of Holland, and to pres with all earnestness the hastening out of the 24 ships now a fitting.

Extract of the secret register of the states of Holland.

Le vendredy, le 12. Juillet, 1658. [N. S.]

AYANT esté derechef remonstré à l'assemblée la constitution presente des affaires de Vol. lx. p. 19.
l'Europe, & notamment de celles du Nord; il a esté dit et resolu, qu'avant que de s'y resoudre finalement, on attendra l'avis du sieur de Maesdam, ambassadeur extraordinaire de cet estat, se trouvant à present aupres du roy de Suede, touchant ce qu'il y aura effectué en suite des ordres reiterez de leurs hautes puissances, et en particulier de leur resolution du 29. Mars dernier sur le subject de la conclusion finale du traité, qui a esté signé à Elbing en Prusse le $\frac{1}{11}$. Septembre, 1656. entre les commissaires du dit sieur roy de Suede d'une, et les ambassadeurs extraordinaires de cet estat d'autre part; et sera derechef escrit au dit sieur de Maesdam, qu'il aura d'y travailler incessamment pour sçavoir en bref l'intention finale du roy de Suede, et en donner avis à leurs hautes puissances; et on fera aussi sans aucune perte du temps tant aupres du roy de France, que Monseigneur le protecteur de la republique d'Angleterre, Escoce, et Irlande, les offices contenus dans leur resolution du 1. du mois passé; et à cette fin on requiert le sieur Nieuport ambassadeur de cet estat aupres de son altesse d'entreprendre ce voyage sans aucune delay: à cette fin on escrira sans remise au siege de l'admirauté de Rotterdam, qu'ils auront de tenir prest un vaisseau de guerre pour son transport, et d'en faire responce à leurs hautes puissances. Le dit seigneur Nieuport aura aussi soin de bien faire comprendre à Monseigneur le protecteur l'intention de leurs hautes puissances contenue en la dite resolution du 9. Juin dernier, d'en sçavoir en bref la responce ou intention finale, et de la venir rapporter en personne, veu que l'estat y est grandement interessée en la constitution presente; et à fin que son altesse en puisse declarer avec plus de confiance à Messieurs les estats. Et cependant on travaillera avec toute diligence à ce que les forces du pays soient par mer et par terre dans une posture tres considerable.

Lockhart to secretary Thurloe.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

UPON saturday last Mr. Turenne, with 2500 horse and a 1000 commanded foott, Vol. lx. p. 43.
went as far as Bruges; and the soldiers (seeing a great many horses and baggage within the counterscarpe of some of the farthest advanced works) fell upon the counterscarpe, and broght of to the number of 500 horses, and pillaged a great deale of baggage. Don John was in the place, and had no cavalerie with him, save his owne guards; so that Mr. Turenne's party returned to the camp yesterday, well loaden with plunder. The

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body

A.D. 1658. body of the French army lies betwixt Dixmude and neare Nieuport, behind the channell, that goeth betwixt the two foresaid places. They are forfeiting Dixmude, and by stone redoutts intend to make a comunicatione betwixt it and Furn. I have, with much adoe, got a battalione from the army for the garrison of Mardick. Mr. Turenne's last letter takes notice of his sending them, as if it were a favor, and pretends his highness is oblig'd by treaty to keepe constantly in the French army 4000 effective men, with some other storys, that I shall not trouble your lordshipp with. He sent lykwise two partys of horse lately, the one to Calais, the other to Bologne, with positive orders directed to the commander in chiefe in Dunkirk, to suffer them to passe thorough the towne, and lodge in the counterscarpe, if they (I mean the officers commanding the parties) should see cause for it. I have taken the libertye to disabuse him as to all those particulars, but have endeavoured to doe it in so oblidging terms, as I hope it will not occasion the sending over any complaints against me: if it doe, I am confident, his highness will see, that I have some reasone to give some little cheques to their boldness; otherwise I believe they should have the impudence to lay claime to all that's heare.

I sent last weeke a proportion of shoes and stockings to the forces, that are in the field; and I am forced to norrish all their wounded and sick heare, which amount to above 400. I am building at a watter-mill for draining the moatt of the Fort-royall, to the end that ditch (which is not at present above 4 feet deep) may be broght to its trew depth, and that the bastions and curtaines may be raised to their height, by the earth that's taken out of the ditch. I have sent your lordshipp a course plann of the forts. I shall keepe all things at Mardicke in the same conditione they are in, till I receive your lordshipp's further comand about it. Wee have so greatt need of horse heare, that one captaine Parkson was upon satturday either killed or taken betwixt Dunkirk and Mardicke; and neare the same tyme the officers at Mardicke had most of their horses taken, when they were at grasse, by a partie of horse from Graveling; one of their servants killed, and another will dye of his wounds. If the pallisados be not shipp'd, I desyer they may be stopp'd; for I have spoake with a man, that undertakes to furnish me to the number of 20000, if I need them, for 25 gilders, which is 2l. 1s. 8d. the 100. The pallisado is to be 16 inches about, and 11 foot long; and I shall at this rate have them at about 5d. a-piece. I have inclosed heerewith abstracts of the foure regiments heare; they were mustered by one Mr. Broune, who is a very honest man. I was at the muster myself, and I think I may undertake, that there was no false mustering. I give them out provisions according to their respective rolles; but I shall not give them any money, (when it comes) till I know your lordshipp's pleasure, whether they shall be payed the first month, according to the abovesaid rolls, or appoint a new muster for it. I received a letter from his eminence yesternight, which sayeth, he intendeth to see me at Dunkirke before the king parteth from Calais. If he come heare, I shall endeavour to settle all matters concerning the contributione. I have transacted with some work-masters for repairing of the counter-scarp. I find that I save mony by letting it out by the rood. The undertakers cut the foddys in the fields, and bring them in carts to the counter-scarp. When I imployed soldiers, and gave them 10d. *per* day, the work went much flowlier on, and what was done was nothing neare so good worke. I have had no answere from your lordshipp to what I have formerly troubled your lordshipp with, touching the copy of our oath of alledgance, and a commission to administer that oath to the magistratts and inhabitants; as also concerning the deputing one from this place to his highness touching the frigatt in the harbour, which is in dispute, the settlement of the deputie-governor, the receiver of the customs, the towne-major. In all these particulars I humbly begg your lordshipp's pleasure may be signified to,

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Dunkirke, July $\frac{5}{17}$. 1658.

Your most humble, faithfull, and
obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

The state of the garrison of Dunckerke.

A.D. 1658.

Vol. lx. p. 12.

The under-major of Dunckerke.

	s.	d.	
1 commissary of the musters,	at 5	0	per day.
1 commissary of the hay,	at 2	6	per day.
1 the commissary of the provisions at	}	0	8 per day, } what is establish'd.
1 the clerke to the commissary of provisions at			
2 labourers to the said commissary, each at			per day, } what is establish'd.
1 commissary of the stores and ammunition,	at 5	0	per day, } what is establish'd.
1 assistant to the said commissary,	at 2	0	per day.
commissary of coales	at 2	6	per day.
1 quarter-master of the draught horses,	at 4	0	per day, what is in the estab ^t .
2 waggoners, under the said quarter-master,	}	1	6 per day, the same in England.
each at			
1 fire-master,	at 6	0	per day, }
2 mates to the said fire-master, each	at		per day, } as p. the establish ^t .
6 assistants to the said fire-master, each	at		per day, }
1 master-carpenter,	at 2	8	per day, }
1 mate to the said carpenter,	at 1	6	per day, } as the estab ^t here.
3 gentlemen of the ordinance, each	at 2	8	per day, }
22 gunners, each	at 1	8	per day, } as per the establish.
29 matrosses, each	at 1	0	per day, }
1 chirurgeon,	at 2	0	per day, } as in the establish-
1 turner to the traine or carpenter,	at		per day, } ment at Mardicke.

In my lord's regiment of foot, and collonell Alsop's.

2 collonells, each	at 12	0	per day, }	all according to the establishment in Engl. 3d. above soldiers pay none in the English e- stablishment, 7 d. per diem; 1 coat, briches and stock- ings, and shirt; 2 pair of shoes per the year.
2 lieftenant collonells, each	at 7	0	per day, }	
2 majors, each	at 5	0	per day, }	
20 captains, each	at 8	0	per day, }	
20 lieftenants, each	at 4	0	per day, }	
20 ensignes, each	at 3	0	per day, }	
40 serjeants, each	at 1	6	per day, }	
60 corporalls, each	at 1	0	per day, }	
20 gentlemen at armes, each	at 1	0	per day, }	
40 drums, each	at 1	0	per day, }	
1749 private soldiers, each	at 0	7	per day, }	

Staffe officers of the said regiments.

2 chaplains, each	-	-	at	5	0	per day,	} as in England, none in England quar- ter-master and marshall executed by one, at 4 sh. before each had 3 sh. 4d.
2 chirurgions of the two regiments, each			at	4	0	per day,	
4 mates to the said chirurgeons, each			at	2	6	per day,	
2 quarter-masters, each of them being also			}	4	0	per day,	
marshalls,							
2 gunsmiths, each	-	-	at	1	0	per day,	
2 marshalls, each	-	-	at	2	0	per day,	

The regiment of horse.

1 collonell,	at 12	0	per day, }	as in England.
5 captains, each for himself, and two horses,	at 14	0	per day, }	
6 lieftenants, each 6 s. 4 s. for two horses,	at 10	0	per day, }	
6 cornets, each for himself, and two horses,	at 9	0	per day, }	5 d. above soldiers pay.
6 quarter-masters, each for him, and 1 horse,	at 6	0	per day, }	
18 corporals, each	at 2	8	per day, }	as in England.
13 trumpets, each	at 2	8	per day, }	
581 private troopers, each	at 2	3	per day, }	

A.D. 1658.

Staffe officers of the regiment of horse.

1 chaplaine,	-	-	at	per day,	} as in England. none in England. 2 s. 6 d. in Ireland. none allowed. 3 s. 4 d. usuall.
1 chirurgeon,	-	-	at 4 0	per day,	
1 chest horse,	-	-	at 2 0	per day,	
1 chirurgeon's mate	-	-	at	per day,	
1 marshall,	-	-	at	per day,	

Five companies at Mardyke.

1 lieutenant collonel,	-	-	at 7 0	per day,	} one coat, a pair of hose, stockings, shirt, 2 pair of shoes, p. the year.
5 capitaines, each	-	-	at 8 0	per day,	
5 leiftenants, each	-	-	at 4 0	per day,	
5 ensignes, each	-	-	at 3 0	per day,	
10 serjeants, each	-	-	at 1 6	per day,	
15 corporalls, each	-	-	at 1 0	per day,	
5 gentlemen at armes	-	-	at 1 0	per day,	
10 drummeers, each	-	-	at 1 0	per day,	
361 private soldiers,	-	-	at 0 7	per day,	

Quære, whether one penny *per diem* be not to be deducted from the non-commissioned officers of foote.

Mr. Downing, resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. lx. p. 48. I HAVE herein inclosed to you a copy of a letter, which I received by yesterday's post from Flanders, which I have done for more sureness, though I doubt not, but that the same person hath given you the same account. I have also herein sent you a copy of a resolution of the states of Holland; and my lord Nieuport tells me, that he is resolved to be gone the next weeke without takeing his lady with him. Not more at present, but that I am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Hague, 16. July, 1658. [N. S.]

Your most faythfull humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

To-morrow the Portugall ambassadore makes his entry.

The information of Benjamin Borrow of Leeds, cloth-worker, taken upon oath, at Leeds, the sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1658, before Francis Allanson esquire, alderman of the said borough, Thomas Harrison esquire, high sheriff of the county of York, major Owen Cambridge, William Adams, George Byard, John Stanhope, Joshua Horton, esquires, John Thoresby and Martyn Eyles gentlemen, by virtue of an order from his highness to them directed.

Vol. lx. p. 58. WHO faith, that upon the sixth day of May last, he this informant, being then working at his master's Robert Hickson's shop, one Mountaine (Francis Brigg's man) brought the paper of dangerous consequence against the commissioners of excise to the said shop, and threw it down upon the shop-board; whereupon, he this informant took it up, and heard it read by Roger Wise his fellow-servant; after which this informant, with the rest of his fellow-servants, sent it by Robert Ramsden, a boy in the shop, to one Barret's: and he further faith, that the same day, before the said paper came, Thomas Edge (a datal servant with the said Robert Hickson) told him, that there was a note in agitation about pulling down the excise, and said Richard Willson's fellows told him so; but faith, who were the authors or contrivers of the said paper, or ringleaders in that design, he knows not; and being asked, what discourse past amongst him and his fellow-servants, after the receipt of the said paper touching the same, faith they had discourse about it; but he doth not at present remember what it was, or which way it tended.

BENJAMIN BURROW.

The

*The information of Thomas Edge, servant to the abovesaid Robert Hickson, A.D. 1658.
taken upon oath as abovesaid.*

WHO being asked, how the said scandalous paper above-mentioned came to his
said master's shop, faith, that one Francis Brigg's man (whose name is Montayne,
as he hears) brought it thither; whereupon he read it over, and he and his fellow-servants
sent it away to another shop; and faith, that before the said note came to the said shop,
one Robert Browne (Richard Wilson's man) told this informant thereof; and said, such
a note or paper would immediately come to their shop; but did not tell him the contents
thereof, only he said it concerned the excise; but who were the authors or contrivers of the
said papers, or ring-leaders in that design against the excisemen, he knows not; only he
faith, Andrew Lister, apprentice, the same day, two hours before, read it to this informant,
and the said Robert Burrow.

THOMAS EDGE.

*The information of Robert Browne, servant to Richard Wilson, taken upon oath
as aforesaid.*

WHO faith, that upon the 19th day of May last, Stephen Edmondson's apprentice boy
brought the scandalous paper before-mentioned to his master's shop; whereupon he
read it over, and afterwards he and his fellow-servants sent it away by their apprentice
boy to Andrew Lister's shop; but who were authors or contrivers of the said paper, or
ring-leaders in that design, he knows not.

ROBERT BROWNE.

*The information of Samuel Jackson, apprentice to Stephen Edmondson, taken
the day and year abovesaid.*

WHO faith, that upon the 19th day of May last, Edward Blackbrough's apprentice
(whose name he knows not) brought the scandalous paper before-mentioned to his
master's shop; and being read by his fellow-servants, who dislik'd of it, they appointed
this informant to carry it back again to the said Edward Blackbrough's shop, which
accordingly he did; but the servants would not receive it, but caused him this inform-
ant, to bring it again to their own shop, which he did; and afterwards his fellow-servants
appointed him to carry it to Richard Wilson's shop, which he did.

SAMUEL JACKSON + his mark.

*The information of Thomas Booth, servant to Mr. William Busfield, aged eleven
years or thereabouts, taken as aforesaid.*

WHO faith, that upon wednesday the 19th day of May last, the scandalous paper
above-mentioned (as he heard) was brought to his master's shop, by whom he knows
not; which was read by Marmaduke Hebden, one of the journeymen there; whereupon he
heard all the journeymen in the shop, namely, Thomas Bawne, Marmaduke Hebden,
Richard Hynde, John Falkinor, Ambrose Hargrave, Thomas Deyne, and William
Watson of Kirgate, after the note was so read, they all rejoiced, and said, they would
rise all the next morning against the excisemen; and that they would cuff them, burn their
books, and put them out of the town: and faith, they all prayed him to carry the note to
William Coldcall, which accordingly he did: and faith, he heard Marmaduke Hebden
say, that the note came out of the Kirgate, from some house below Mr. alderman Allan-
son's.

ROBERT BOOTH + his mark.

*The information of Richard Hynde, servant to Mr. Busfield, taken upon oath,
as abovesaid.*

WHO faith, that the dangerous paper above-mentioned against the commissioners of
excise was, upon wednesday the 19th day of May last, brought to his master's shop, but
by whom he knows not, nor hath heard: and further faith, that Marmaduke Hebden, one
of his fellow-servants, openly read the said paper amongst them all, which was the first
time he saw it; and being asked, whether any of his fellow-servants rejoiced upon read-
ing of the same paper, faith, for his part he did not, but hath not the tongues of other
men in guiding: and faith, he heard some of them (but which of them, he knows not)
say,

A.D. 1658. say, that the next morning they would rise in the market-place, and beat the excisemen; but who were contrivers or authors of the said paper, he knows not.

RICHARD [R.H.] HYNDE his mark.

The information of John Falkinor, servant to Mr. William Busfield, taken upon oath, as abovesaid.

THIS informant saith, that the dangerous paper above-mentioned against the excisemen was brought to his master's shop, but by whom he knows not, nor hath heard; and saith, he heard Marmaduke Hebden above-named read part of the said paper, which was to incite the journeymen and apprentices to a rising against the officers of excise; but saith, he knows not the authors or contrivers thereof, nor from whence it came.

JOHN FALKINOR.

The information of William Mounteyne, apprentice to John Kent of Leeds, taken upon oath, as abovesaid.

WHO saith, that upon wednesday the 19th day of May last, about eight of the clock in the morning, the dangerous paper before-mentioned against the officers of excise was brought and delivered to him (this informant standing in his master's door) by a young man, whose name he knows not, nor where he lives, nor whose servant he was; only he thinks he has seen his face before, who desired him this informant to carry and deliver the same at George Kendall's shop to his man Thomas; whereupon this informant immediately carried the same to the said shop, and delivered the same, as he was appointed, to the said Thomas (whose surname is Illinworth); but who were authors or contrivers of the said papers, he knows not, nor at any time hath heard.

WILLIAM MOUNTEYNE + his mark.

By order from the gentlemen before-named, signed by John Lunde, town-clerk for the borough aforesaid.

Thomas Harrison, &c. to the protector.

May it please your HIGHNESS,

Vol. lx. p. 60.

IN obedience to your highness's order and command, we have called before us sundry of the inhabitants of this town (whose informations and examinations we have herein inclosed). It is very evident to us, that a very considerable number of journeymen and apprentices here did conspire and intended by strong hand to drive the sub-commissioners of excise, and their agents, forth of this town; but it doth not appear to us, that they had any further design, or that they corresponded with the Popish or malignant party, or any of those people commonly called Quakers, though we have used our utmost diligence to search into the bottom of this business, in regard the intended combustion here should have been on the same day the insurrection was to have been at London (to wit, the 26th of May last). And we do further humbly certify your highness, that we are credibly informed, that certain Quakers hold their weekly meetings in and about this town by several hundreds at a time, to the great offence of the well-affected inhabitants there, which may occasion the disturbance of the peace; and that one John Hall (one of their speakers, a scholar and traveller in foreign parts, whom we look upon as a very dangerous person) is lately fled southwards.

MY LORD,

Leeds, the 7th of July, 1658.

We are your HIGHNESS's obedient servants,

THOMAS HARRISON. OWEN CAMBRIDGE.

GEO. BYARD.

JO. STANHOPE.

WILL. ADAMS.

FRAN. ALLANSON, ald.

JOSHUA HORTON.

JOHN THORESBY.

MARTIN ILES.

H. Crom-

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

7. July, 1658. A.D. 1658.

YOU seem to wonder, how any one should boggle at the address Dr. Worth brought over; therefore I shall acquaint you, that a letter was sent hither from a late member of parliament in England, which I conceive (by the persons to whom 'twas directed) to be Mr. Weaver, complaining of the dissolving of the late parliament; alleging there was no cause for it, but that it was done upon a mere arbitrary power, or groundless fears, &c. This letter was notably improved here; and happening at that juncture, when the addresses were in hand, made those honest men, who dissented, desirous not to be pre-engaged, if a difference betwixt his highness and parliament should be stated, like that of the late king and parliament, and fear, lest it should encourage his highness to break parliaments; and therefore some of them say, that if an angel from heaven had offered it then, they would not have signed it. But by this time the well-meaning part see, they were over-reached; yet now some here endeavour to make the rest believe, they have no retreat; that they are represented into England as malignants; and this something prevails upon Dr. Winter, and such credulous weak men amongst them, who are easily deceived. They all agree to represent something into England by way of excuse, but differ in the manner, the factious part desiring only thereby to asperse and lessen those, who already made the addresses, and keep up a difference; the rest to heale and compose. I must make one further observation, that these things do not come from these men, but as they are acted; for some, whom I think of the most heady temper, and particular favourites of ———— did at the first motion of the address passionately embrace it, and said, he was no Englishman, that would refuse it; but not many hours after were in the other extreme. I wonder (because I think you mistake as seldom as another) that you should think the principal interest and natural disposition of our great man would have led him to other counsels than he now follows. It may be his highness knew him better, and therefore sent him for Ireland. For my part, I never took him to be a serious man; and certainly he is compos'd of so much craft and affectation, that he wants artifice to cover it. He is now endeavouring to engage me in private conferences (as he pretends) to open his heart to me, and chooseth whole afternoons for it; and indeed I know no other way he hath left to find matter to work upon, and give some colour to his late letter. When you see by mine, of the 23d of June last, how much I was aware of him in the like little contrivances, you may well blame me, if I am satisfied now, though I cannot be wholly free from danger, in regard, as I have hitherto, so I still intend to carry myself towards him with such respect and observance, as is due to his highness's minister, employed in such an eminent place. You see in what danger we are of being overwitted by men of great reach. I am glad you are past the danger of your junto. I remain, &c.

Memorandum in the copy-books of the letters of lord deputy Cromwell.

MEMORANDUM, that his excellency intending at this time chiefly to make observations of the state of things under his immediate charge, went a progress to Cork, and from thence visited all the harbours upon the western coast as far as Bantre; and, going from thence by Limerick, came to Portumna, where he met with the news of the death of his sister the lady Elizabeth; and having nothing of great emergency before him, gave the more way to melancholy thoughts and recess. This is the reason of the intermission of entry of letters, till the news, that his highness was dangerously sick, gave fresh occasion.

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

IN me letter of the 14th I have omitted, wich was passed the day before, (viz. saturday the 13th) because I was forcet to finish the same letter be want of libertie to have longer a chamber, or a roome privie or allone for to dispatch me businesse. The same 13th in the mourning, about 9 horses came before Bridges, (at a place called Stautschip) about one half mile off from the citty (where was pitched some tentes of vivaudiers, or sellers of meate and provisions, and especially a great quantity of provisions of all kinde of cattle, being noe soldiers there, but only some Spanish and Condee's horsemen passing be, and refreshing themselves there); a matter of about 60 French horses, of the marshall de Turenne (saying to be of the prince of Condee's men.) About half an houre thereafter came at the same place about a 100 horsemen more, and one quatero an houre

A.D. 1658. 300 horsemen more, saying all to be the prince of Condee's. Having bin there about one houre, they killed the Spanish and Condee's men, which they found there; and tooke all the cattel away, driving the same cattel away untill 2 English mile of from the said city, where they have made an embuscade of some horse and foot. Just when these newse came into Bridges, Don Jean was riding out of the city out of another gate towards Gand (being of intention to goe towards Brussels, for to visite there the holy sacrament of mirakel, for they doe speake heare); and as soone he understood the said noise, did run back againe into the city for fast he could drive, having with him about 50 troupers of his gard. The common speech thereof is, that the said French did intend to surprize Don Jean. But I am confident they knew nothing of his voyage towards Brussels; for if they hath known the said voyage, without any doubt Don Jean should have bin prisoner, because they, perceiving some troupers of the enemy, (being of the gard of Don Jean) did advance upon them; but they escaped into the city, getting onely 5 or 6 mulets, charged with some of his baggage (some will say, the said mulets were charged with his plate, or some silver service of his table); whereupon Don Jean his voyage is referred until better opportunity. Within Bridges are noe soldiers (except the gard of Don Jean, being about 100 troupers) the city being watched of the citizens, because they will suffer noe soldiers there; and I am most confident, if the French army (*cum suis*) came before the said city, the presence of Don Jean should not be able to hinder the surrendering: and I doe marvelle, for what reason they doe not venture upon, here and every-where, into these parts. They doe not doubt of the death of the king of France, wherewith the hopes of their deliverance is strenthened very much, of which death we have confirmation out of severall parts (but not from Paris or Calais) with abundance of circumstances and particulars, whereof I doe hope you have better information. Wherefore I doe think it to be to no purpose to mention more of those false and invented noises. Some others will say, there should be some hindrance into the French and English desseines, because there should be a great division between the French and the English, and infinite such or de like fancies; but however, there must needs be something, because since the begining of the sickness of the king, they undertook no attempt of consideration, whereof you will be well informed from other parts. Since the surrendering of Dixmuyde, the army of the French and English undertook nothing of any importance, but plundering at severall places, and taking the cattel away: after they took the cattel away from before the city of Bridges, they assaulted a castel called Winandale, being some 3 Dutch miles of from Bridges, belonging unto the duke of Nieuburg, (which castel is very strong; wherefore all the gentlemen and country people hath brought and secured all their goods therein) the which (after some defence) they have taken, and found about 200,000 gilders of money and plate therein, besides all the moveables or household stuffe, cattel and other goods, at Bridges, and every-where into these parts is a generall discout as against Don Jean; and truly his entrance, or first coming into Bridges, was no better for his side. When he should enter into Bridges on monday the eighth of this month, he passed be some horse and foot of his men, saying in his passage, Courage, courage, gentlemen; we shall advance ourselves very shortly of the enemy. Whereupon they cryed altogether, No fight, no fight; we will fight no more without money. Whereof Don Jean was not well contented, but affright and amazed; and received at Bridges no better welcome, because being come at the gate, the citizens did refuse him the entrance into the city; whereupon some of his gard did draw their pistols, the citizens crying unto her, Go, go, you cowards; draw your pistols against the ennemy, from whom you runne away; and did shote upon his gard and followers, killing his trumpetter, one of his gard, and one of his archers or hellebard-men, wounding also some horses; wherefore Don Jean was faine to retire him with his men from the city, untill the magistrates came at the gate, and invited him to come into the city. The governor of Ostend send out of the towne all the women, whose husbands are at sea, into the service of the king of Spaine, but kept all their goods within. All the seamen lately rosen at Antwerp, for to be employed at some sea services, did runne away be want of money. This day marched through this city towards Damme 300 new rosen men or thereabouts, and 1500 should come out of Breban, all drawne out of the garrisons thereabout; but they are not able to raise new forces be want of money. All things are untill now into the same estate like I have mentioned heretofore; as also, into me last of the 14th; and seeing no other motion for this side at hand, I shall undertake a poast some necessary voyage towards Holland, hoping very shortly to returne here againe or hereabouts, according as the oppertunity of busines shall require; remaining for ever,

SIR,

Gand, the 17th of July

Your most humbel and faithfull servant,

1658. [N. S.]

JERONIMUS VON ABSBACH.

The plague and famine begins together with the warre into these parts, so well amongst cattel as men. Vale.

Mr.

Mr. Downing, the English resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

A.D. 1658.

Vol. ix. p. 50.

YESTERDAY I wrote to you by the way of Zeland, and so for Dunkerk in a cover to my lord Lockhart, and therein inclosed to you a copy of a letter, which I received out of Flanders, tho' I hope you will have received the same account from the same party directly yourselfe. I also therein sent you a copy of a resolution of the states of Holland; copyes of both which are also herein enclosed. You will perceive by the sayd resolution, how much the states of Holland doe presse my lord Newport to be gone; and indeed I doe perceive, that de Witt, and the rest of them, are a little angry at him for his having delayed so long about his private affaires. The businesse of the traffick of the Baltick sea, and the feare of Danzik in particular, toucheth them very neerly. They say it cannot but be verry bad for them, that that sea should be in a manner in the hands of one man, and much they are concerned about the instance, which is made by the ministers of the king of Swethlandd at Copenhagen for the exclusion of all forreigne men of warre out of the Baltick sea, which they say may as well concerne England as this state. I

^{de W i t} your letter, shewed 263 160 67 145 that passage in 511 361, wherein you write, that his highnesse would be willing to adyise with this state in relation to his signes abroad; at which he expressed a very great satisfaction and contentment; and if you can, by turning the king of Sweden from Dantzick, which is, I think, the best way upon all accounts, or otherwise, give them content in relation to your intentions and desires as to the Baltick sea, truly I think you may by little and little have your minde of this state; and that having contentment therein, it will be a meanes, and I think an effectuall one, to keepe them for any kinde of engaging against you upon the account of Flanders. But if they have not contentment therein, and that the treaty of Elbing, with its elucidation, or something like them, be not confirmed, and above all, that the king of Swethland be not kept from attempting Dantzick, I feare the consequences; and that upon the coming of the Muscovian, Polonian, and Hungarian ministers, of which I formerly gave you an account, being wholly at an uncertainty with the king of Swethland, they may by little and little

^{de W i t} be drawn into and engage in other counsells, which 263 502 151 protests he will doe his endeavour by all meanes to his utmost to avoyd, and that nothing but this can bring it about. And the jealousy, which the king of Swethland gives of his intentions to besiege Dantzick, by sending shippes before the towne, doth great hurt here. In discourse lately at large with the forementioned party about the present posture of affaires, he sayd, that my lord protector did wholly manage the counsells of the king of France to the advantage of England; for that, sayth he, France can get nothing by this alliance soe considerable as to counterballance the hazard they run by giving the English a footing upon the continent; but on the contrary, that the king of Swethland did wholly manage the counsells of his highness to his advantage, and the prejudice of England; for that it could not possible but be against its interest, that any one person should be so powerfull in the Baltick sea, whereby, in case of rupture with Swethland, England shall be put to such extremities for the commodities of that sea, beside the danger of invasion from him, when so powerfull at land and sea. And he further added, that in case at any time hereafter a difference should happen between England and France, that it was to him past all doubt, that Sweden, by reason of its common interest with France in Germany, (which is Sweden's most considerable interest) would take the part against England in France; and consequently the greater the Swede upon the sea-coast, the more dangerous for England; and withall added, that if the king of Sweden would goe up into Germany, that for his part he should wish him *bon voyage* against Austria. This was the substance of what he sayd to me, which I thought my duty to let you know; to which I returned him in answer, that if the king of Swethland had gained more in the Baltick sea than well pleased them, that the fault was not in my lord protector, but in themselves, who had hindred the making a separate peace between the kings of Swethland and Denmark, whereby affaires came to be driven to the extremities they are now at, which, had they had a confidence in the advices of his highnesse, had been prevented. As for Dunkerk, he sayd, that it was true, that, while it was in the hands of the Spanyards, by piratry, it had done great mischief to particular persons; but more than that it could never doe, the king of Spain being very weake at sea; but that being in the hands of English, who have such a navell strength, it might in time, in case of a rupture, become dangerous to the very foundations of their state. I told him, that if they would quit their new maxime of ballancing all the world, with which they have thriven very ill, and keepe to their old maxime, which their first prince of Orange left them, of continuing well with and depending upon England, that instead of all these feares they would find nothing but matter

A.D. 1658. of rejoyceing and strength against their old enemy the Spanyard, by Dunkerk being in those hands it now is. They speake of increasing their militia, and compleating their officers. It was printed the last weeke in a gazette here, that the Zelanders were treating with those of Flanders for the putting of Dam, and another place thereabouts, into their hands. Here hath been a report, that Charles Stuart was one night at Amsterdam; yea, a gentleman told me, that another told him, that he saw him there; yet I cannot believe it. I have obtayned an order of the counsell of state, that the English ministers here doe pray no more for Charles Stuart, and Mr. Beumont, who did before declare to me, that, as he could not leave off the doing thereof without command, (being bound, at his entrance into that place, to make no innovation or change) so having now received a command, that he shall very willingly give obedience thereunto. Indeed I have stirred in this businesse to my very utmost, for that this way of praying, with its dependances, made this place a meere nursery of cavallierisme; and you may be sure, that by the doing thereof I have greatly offended many, and much enraged them against me, which doth not trouble me; but there is one thing, which indeed I am concerned in, to wit, that the queen, and many other English, who were a great reliefe to the poore and to the ministers, will now withdraw themselves, and thereby both one and th'other want that support which they had; so that I must humbly beg, that in this you would be pleased to take consideration, and that his highnesse and counsell would be pleased to order the committee for tythes to order the payment of about 150 l. *per ann.* for such time as they shall think fit, towards the mayntaynance of the two ministers here. Truly it would be a very great good work, and greatly for his highnesse honour, there being allowed by the states here only 500 guilders for the mayntenance of the ministers in this place, and the rest of their mayntenance came by collection, which will now arise to very little; and this will not extend to be made an example to other places, for that in other townes there is a very plentiful allowance given by the states. The other minister, who was assistant to Mr. Beumont, a Scotchman, is so much a cavallier, as that hereupon he declares he will continue no longer in this place; and Mr. Beumont hath hinted so much to me, and withall let me know, that he is very willing, that I should get another out of England to be joyned with him; so that I trust, by the mercy of God, here is now a very happy doore open of doing very much good in this place, which I doe seriously lay before you for your helpe herein both as to the first point of mayntaynance, and also as to the providing of a person of piety, abilities, prudence and modderations; for any other would set all a fire, instead of being an instrument of good; and I trust, by this means, it shall in a little time come to pass, that whereas the vilest of our nation flocked hither, pleasing themselves with the notion of praying for their king, as they call him, and having the church at their command, that now there shall be encouragement for good men and goodness. I have sent this by captaine Plumleigh, commander of the Reserve frigate, who, I doubt not, will take care of the safe sending thereof to you, as also of six dozen of bottles of Spaw water, which I have herewith also sent. My lord Nieuport tells me, he intends to be gone about the middle of next weeke for England. He leaves his lady here behind him, being, as you will perceive by the enclosed resolution, himself speedily to returne, so much they look upon themselves interested in his errand, and in a speedy and thorough account thereof. I know not what to doe about his present: his final answer is, that he cannot receive it without leave of the states; and I find de Witt still passionately bent against giving him leave. I intend once more to speake to him; and if I can do it without angering him, to put in a memorial to the states generall about it; but it would not doe well to anger him about such a thing, and especially at this time, and be denied to boote. I have herein inclosed to you a copy of my memoriall given in to the states generall concerning the ship Postillion. De Wit hath promised me to take care of that businesse, and that the master shall be forthwith released, and all possible expedition about the other merchandise. As soon as I have the answer, I shall send it to you. No more at present, but that I am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Hague, 17. July, 1658. [N. S.]

Your most faithfull, humble, &c.

G. DOWNING.

You must expect no more Spaw water in haste; for I have bought all in this towne.

*The marquis of Cugnac to Stoupe.*Ostend, the 17th of July, 1658. [N.S.] A.D. 1658.

I WRIT to you in haste the last time. I do not think we shall stir from hence so long Vol. ix. p. 62.
 as the enemy continueth in the posts they be in. A trumpeter, who came yesterday from Calais, assured me, that he saw my brother there. I wonder he should stay there so long, and not go for Paris, to dispatch his business. In my mind, his business doth require haste. There may some things happen, which may give him trouble enough hereafter. I wish he would remember me; for I assure you I am brought very low, and at this very moment I live upon a horse, and have not past three pistoles left; and when that is gone, I must eat another, if we do not meet with some good fortune.

Major general Jephson to secretary Thurloc.

SIR,

SINCE my last of the 3^d instant, I have made noe progresse in my journeye, very little Vol. ix. p. 256.
 in my business; for I have found the king soe busy with his father-in-law, as I have thought it uncivill to trouble him with business. Nevertheless, yesterday I had some discourse with him, and he told mee, that hee would set forward this day towards Olden-sloe, from whence hee would speedilye dispatch me. Thither I am beginning my journey, and there I hope I shall meete Sir Phillip Meadowe. It is a towne within a day's journey of Hamburgh. When I received my last letters from thence, the English post was not come, but I had intelligence from my correspondent, that the Maidstone frigatt was safely arriv'd in the river, lying there ready for my transport; for which I give you my very humble thanks, and doubt not (by the blessing of God) but I shall be there the next weeke. I heare it confirmed, that the business, for which the commissioners were sent from the electoral colledge to the king of Swede, was to use all meanes possible with him to keepe his armye out of the empire: to which he hath given this answer, that he will begin noe warre in the empire, but will march directly into Prussia to defend his interest there; in which march hee shall bee forc't to passe through some parts of the empyre, where, if any body shall fall upon him, hee hopes the electors will not take it ill, that hee defend himselfe, nor impute it to him as the beginner of the warre. 'Tis reported, that part of the elector of Brandenburg's forces are joyned with the Poles and Austrians in Prussia, to attempt something upon the king's garrisons there; but I find they are confident here, that their garrisons are soe well provided, that they cannot hurt them; so that it is believed the king will not (or rather cannot) march farre with his armye, untill the corne begin to be ripe. If it shall please God to blesse mee with a fair wind, when I come to Hamburgh, I hope I shall not need to trouble you with many more letters from these parts, but shall have the happinesse to shew you at a nearer distance, how really I am,

SIR,

Your most faythfull, and affectionate humble servant,

Sleswick, 8th July, 1658.

WILL. JEPHSON.

Intelligence.

July 18. 1658. [N.S.]

THERE are none at present going for England of those, who are the suspicious persons; Vol. ix. p. 78.
 but the lord Gerrard is very busy in engaging for another trouble in England. It is to be thought, that when any thing comes to the birth, the lord of Oxford and lord Cambden will be deeply engaged; for the lord Gerrard hath very great influence upon them. Charles Stuart is now at Brussels, also my lord Gerrard. Charles is much troubled to find himself debarred of going for Frankfort. This week there came back two officers, which he had recommended to prince Rupert for employment at Frankfort; but when they came there, they had much difficulty to get in, the gates being shut to all strangers; and the prince told them, he could not help them to any employment there, and sent word to Charles, that there was no coming for him thither. They came out of Frankfort the tenth instant, new style, at which time there was no time appointed for the election, though the king of Hungary and all the electors were there. The chancellor lies still at Breda. Dr. Whitaker stays in the Hague, having taken a house here. Charles hath turned off Sir Henry de Vic, who hath all along been his agent, and followed his business

A.D. 1658. nefs at Bruffels, he having lately had a falling out with the chancellor. Sir George Lane, an Irishman, lately made a knight by Charles Stuart, is put into his place. There is captain Holmes and captain Golden have gotten commissions, one from the king of Spain, and another from Charles Stuart, for each of them to set out a man of war to take prizes; and they are suddenly to go away to St. Sebastian to that purpose.

Several things offered in behalf of the inhabitants of Dunkirk, for the preservation of the town, with its concerns.

Vol.lix. p.181. **MAY** it please the reverend and noble Mr. Peters, at the prayer and instance of the noble burgomaster and sheriffs of the town of Dunkirk, to take a favourable regard and reflection upon the points and articles following, to represent them, and to recommend them, to all such of their superiors and chief governors, whom they may concern, properly serving for the preservation of the town of Dunkirk, and the inhabitants of the same.

First and foremost, that all well-ordered and regulated cities are maintained through two points.

The first is religion, and the second is good policy in worldly affairs.

Concerning the first; it is desired, that the Catholic Apostolic Romish religion peaceably may be maintained, as from old times it hath been, neither more nor less, as it is also bespoken by the capitulation.

Concerning the second point, which is policy, the same consists of divers parts:

First, upon the fact of lodgments of soldiers, that the same, for so much as is possible, may be put in the barracks made for that purpose, the town or burgh furnishing them with pailliaffes or dust-beds, with coverlet, and no more.

Secondly, that the lodgments may be made by the direction of the magistrate alone, because they know the faculty of their burghers, and that no officers may meddle with it.

Thirdly, that the aforesaid town hath no other means nor revenues but the ordinary excise-rights, which consist in a certain right upon every quartele of wine, and barrel of beer; and that no man may claim or enjoy any liberty hereof, as heretofore hath been observed, as well in regard of the militia, as other, according to the capitulation.

Which rights or dues, now found to be corrupted wholly by the importation of so notable a quantity of English and outlandish beer, which daily are seen to be cellared, without paying any the least duty or right, yea even without entering it at the comptoir, and without the accustomed beer and wine-carriers.

Desiring therefore and beseeching, that promptly, and without loss of time, the same may be redressed, in regard of the future; and, for so much as concerns the beer cellared, that thereof an inventory may be taken, with order to pay the duty accustomed.

For otherwise, without the due observation of the said rights, the same town cannot maintain herself in her old government, but would instantly fall to decay.

Fourthly, touching the commerce, that the same ordinarily requires liberty and freedom, not only in regard of the lodgments, but also in imposing upon the goods and merchandizes the duties at coming in and going out.

Praying therefore that the merchant, as well in regard of the one as of the other point, may therein be obviated, as much as is possible; and particularly, that upon the goods conveyed hence into the country little or no duties may be imposed, because that otherwise commerce cannot be nursed here, and that the same would be driven away to other places.

For advance and the benefit of commerce, the following (under correction) is convenient and conducive.

First, that the customs upon goods imported and exported be, according to the Spanish and Hollandish list, moderate.

Item, that all things coming from sea, under the fort of Mardike, or upon the road, may break bulk, and only pay duty for such goods as shall be taken out of them, and that the same ships, with the rest of their loading, may sail to other places, without paying any duties for them.

Item, that all goods coming from the allied towns and places in Flanders, and going thither as well by water as by land, may be free of all rights, as from old it hath been observed.

Item, that all passages to and from allied places may be free of all troubles, hindrances, and exactions.

Item, that the commerce may be free, with the correspondence upon all places; and that, to this end, permission may be granted for messengers or posts to travel.

Item, that no man in the ships, lying at the key, may vend any goods in small, or by retail, in prejudice of the inhabiting merchants and shopkeepers of this town.

Lock-

Lockhart to *secretary* Thurloe.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

A.D. 1658.

I COULD not suffer our worthy friend Mr. Peeters to come away from Dunkerke, without a testimony of the greatt benefitts we have all received from him in this place, wher he hath laid himself forth in great charity and goodnesse, in sermons, prayers, and exhortations, in visiting and relieving the sick and wounded; and in all these profitably applying the singular talent God hath bestowed upon him to the two chief ends proper for our awditory; for he hath not only shewen the soldiers their duty to God, and prest it home upon them, I hope to good advantage, but hath lykwyse acquainted them with their obligations of obedience to his highness government, and affectione to his persone. He hath labour'd amongst us heare with much good will, and seems to enlarge his harte towards us, and care of us for many other things, the effects whereof I desyn to leave upon that providence, which hath brought us hither. It were superfluous to tell your lordshipp the story of our present condition, either as to the civill government, works, or soldiery. He, who hath studded all these more than any I know heare, can certainly give the best account of them; wherefore I comitt the whole to his information, and begge your lordshipp's casting a favorable eie upon such propositions as he will offer to your lordshipp for the good of this garrison. I am,

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Dunkerke, July $\frac{8}{18}$. 1658.

Your most humble, faithfull, and obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

My lord, Mr. Peeters hath taken leave at least 3 or 4 tymes; but still something falls out, which hinders his return to England. He hath been twyce at Bergh, and hath spoak with the card. three or four tymes. I kept myself by, and had a care, that he did not importune him with too long speeches. He returns loaden with an account of all things heare, and hath undertaken every man's businesse. I must give him that testimony, that he gave us three or four very honest sermons; and if it were possible to gett him to mynd preaching, and to forbear the trubling of himself with other things, he would certainly proove a very fitt minister for soldiers. I hope he cometh well satisfied from this place. He hath often insinuated to me his desyer to stay heare, if he had a call. Some of the officers also have been with me to that purpose; but I have shifted him so handsomely, as, I hope, he will not be displeased; for I have told him, that the greatest service he can doe us is to goe to England, and carry on his propositions, and to own us in all our other interests, which he hath undertaken with much zeale.

Lockhart to *secretary* Thurloe.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

UPON tuesday last I went out to meett his eminence betwixt Gravelinns and Mardick; and tho' I observed him with all the respect I could, by putting both garrisons under armes, and fying of our gunns, yett I could not perswade him to dyne with me, nor indeed to give me any measure of that countenance he hath been accustomed to afford me. He spent the most of the tyme I was in his coach in making complaints, and, as I thought, treated me a little too severely, especially since most of what he had to say was either that which could not be helped, or that which was mistake; for the weaknesse of the forces in the field, upon which he insisted first, is occasioned by the hard service our regiments hath been putt to; and I told him truly, that it would appear our regiments had held out as well as any of the French army; and he having taken notice, that the gunns I promised him for his share were not yett delivered, and that the officers of the artillery were not satisfied for the bills, I shew him these things had not been refused, and the cause of their delay proceeded more from the indiscretion of those, that looked after them, than any backwardnesse in me to perform what I had promised. The last complaint was, that Peter Minks (who pretends to be proprietor of the frigatt in dispute) had sold that frigatt for eighteen thousand livers to one of his gentlemen, and that I had hindred the delivery of it. I told him, that when the proprietor had cleared his interest in the frigatt, I should be so farre from hindring her being sould to his eminence, as I should take care he had the first offer; but finding all I could say would not doe, I took leave of him so soon as I had broght him through this towne.

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S f f

Upon

A.D. 1658. Upon wednesday I waited upon him at Bergh, where having a fitt opportunity for it, I told him, that I beleevd some had done me ill offices, and had misrepresented me unto him. After some pause, he said he had some little quarrells with me; but least he might doe me wrong, he would declare the grounds of them. The substance of his accusation was, I had threatned to hang a priest; I had taken a pulpitt out of the church, and had made use of the town-house to preach in without the magistrate's consent; and some other frivolous things, not worthy your lordshipp's trouble, of which I easily cleared myself; but he stuck mainly upon two particulars: The first was, my order of the return of these companys his high. sent after the battle, saying, it was long of me, that his high. had not as many of his old troopes heare, as would have been a sufficient garrison for this place; and so the six regiments might have kept the field. The second was, that I had writt to major-general Morgan, that our principall worke was the conservation of this place; and that our farther conjunctione with the French was but a businesse upon the by. I confesse, being nettled after 2 orders sent to the major-general for a regiment to put into Mardicke, the third time I writt a little sharply; and I dare not say, that what I then writt would not amount to this; but I did not think it would have mett me, and I am confident its doing so proceeded rather from the major-general's inadvertency, than ill intention. I satisfied him since, I had reason to doe the first, when I told him, that his high. out of kyndnesse to him, had sent upon the suddaine so many of his forces from London, as, till other regiments could have been brought up from the countrie, his own person was in some danger. And as to the second, he knew, that any, who had command, did not love to have their orders disputed; and I meant nothing els to the major-general, but that he, who is under my immediatte command, should not, upon any consideration whatsoever, neglect the obeying of positive orders; and added, that I would not trouble him with my complaints in that businesse, tho' I had, after three letters for a regiment, recieved only a battallian, and in a way that held forth, I gott that rather by favour than right. And in conclusion, I besought him, when any such storys came to his eares, that he would doe me the favour not to condemn me, before he heard what I had to say for myself.

My lord, this being over, he resum'd his old way of kyndnesse, and told me, he had not resolved upon any thing to be undertaken by the army, till he had advised with me; and then proposed all his difficulties, which certainly are many and great. His army at present is more numerous in horse than foot, and the service of this country requires a great many more foot than horse. If they have the post they are now in, he will goe near to loose Dixmuyde and Fern; if he ly still their, he may fortifie Dixmuyde, but not so as it will be able to hold out against a considerable seige. The enemy hath no place on the fronteer of France, which the army might not, in all probability, carry, provided they could withdraw the foot they needs must leave in Bergh, Fern, and Dixmuyde; so that they have a fair opportunity to doe some considerable and handsome action this yeare, if their infantry were in good condition. Upon the whole, I tooke the boldnesse to offer to him, that, as things stood at present, it was best to slight Dixmuyde and Fern, and keep Burgh as their advanced post this winter; doing which, the army might be hidd either before Cambray, Hesdin, or St. Omer. I told him, the slighting of a place was not at all dishonourable; he that would be master of the fiede next spring, would be master of them; and in the mean tyme the army might be employed advantageously, and the expence of the defence of the foresaid places saved. This advice did not please, tho' it was honestly the best I could give, and I feare they may be put to follow it, or doe worse at a more unseasonable time. The card. proposed to me, that in lieu of his high. obligatione to besiege Gravelinns by sea, that 3 or 4000 foott may be sent over by his highnesse, who shall be bound to serve for the space of 2 months or 10 weekes, and noe longer, and maintained by the French during the tyme of their said service. Withall, he would have into the bargaine the loan of ten frigotts at some seasonable tyme, by giving two months advertisement to prepare them. The time, for which the foresaid number of frigotts is to be employed, shall be limited. If this cannot be, he desyres his highnesse to send him 1000 foot for 2 months tyme. He would have sent over one of his favouritts, count Morett, to have pressed this and some other things; but I diswaded him, knowing that such visitts are both troublesome and expensive. In the next place he overtures, that his highnesse and his majesty of France may send a fleet of 20 men of warre to waite upon the returne of the Spanish plate fleet, which he sayth will be exceeding rich. The king shall furnish 10 ships, the least whereof shall carry 36 or 40 gonns: his highnesse is desyred to send the like number; the pryzes made to be equally divided. The ground of this offer, as I take it, is, he hath not taken his measures right touching his designs in the Mediterranean; and having now his ships idle upon his hands, he would willingly undertake any thing, to be a pretext to the world, that the mony he hath expended upon this fleet is not throwne away; for by the best information I can find here, the Spaniards have changed their method in that businesse, and all

all their shippes from the West-Indies come home by 2, or, at most, 3 in company; and A.D. 1658. that, which confirms me in the opinion, that he is rather seeking worke for his ships, than that he has any great hopes to raise a benefit from such a voyage, is, when I spoke to him of the orders captain Stokes had to keep company with and assist his fleet, he gave his highnesse many humble thanks for the favour and honour done him, but his designs were there subject to so many charges and uncertainties, as he durst not give his highnesse the trouble of waiting longer; and so your lordship may order captain Stokes to follow his own businesse, without minding the French any more. The returne I made to the foresaid overtures was; I assured him, if his highnesse did not answer his desires in any or all of them, it would be, because he could not doe it upon so short a warning, and not because he was unwilling to give his majestie and him all the proofs imaginable of the firmnesse and sincerity of his friendship. He replied, that he doubted nothing of his highnesse's goodnesse, and your lordship's kindnesse; and was confident, if I push'd it with that earnestness he expected, the greatest part of his desires would be granted. There is soe little probability, that his highnesse, were he never so willing, that he could performe these things, as I gave so little encouragment to his eminence, that I believe he is half jealous, that I am not so zealous for him, as he supposeth I should be. Hearing there were some Holland shippes coming from Cadiz stopped in the Downs, and not knowing what the consequence of it might prove, I founded his eminence as to his intentions towards the Hollanders, in case any misunderstanding should happen betwixt his highnesse and them. I found him (as to profession) willing to break with Holland, whenever his highnesse should think fitt. After all this had past, and I had assured his eminence of the necessity, that lay upon me to serve him, both upon the account of my master's commands, and my owne inclination, I tooke leave of him, and he told me at parting, he would see my wife next morning, and would be beholden to her for his breakfast. He was as good as his word, and my wife made him and his traine the best cheare this place could afford. I brought him on his way towards Gravelinne so betymes, as he would with ease reach Calais that night. The king begineth his journey to Compeigne on monday next. The cardinall is devyded betwixt the desires of accompanying the king, and staying behind to manage the businesse of the army. There is nothing resolved upon concerning the settling of the distribution. It's delay'd till the army withdraw from these quarters. The enemy within this three days have gott up some 3 or 4 regiments to strengthen them. Their whole forces are at Newport, Ostend, Burges, and Ypre; they can draw together in 24 howers time, and I feare the French will coole their courage by lying so long at Dixmuyde. Haveing lost so much of your lordship's tyme by this long story of what past at the cardinal's being heare, I shall mention nothing touching the particular affairs of this place, but shall leave it till the next, and rest,

May it please your LORDSHIP,

Dunkerke, July $\frac{8}{12}$. 1658.

Your most humble, faithfull, and obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

Intelligence.

SIR,

Cologne, $\frac{9}{19}$ th July, 1658.

I HOPE to God we shall shortly have a glass of wine to the new emperor, who was certainly chosen yesterday. An expresse past this day to Brussels, to signify as much to Don John. In haste I rest

Yours, &c.

Mr. Downing to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

UPON wednesday last I wrote to you, and sent to capt. Plumley, comander of the Reserve friggat, then before the Maes. I also sent to him 6 dozen of bottles of Spaw water; which packet, together with the said bottles, I doubt not will be speedily conveyed to you, so that I have little more to trouble you with; and I am the rather desirous, if possible, to send what I have by such wayes, then by the post, considering the present lying of the armyes in Flanders, and the greate danger of intercepting letters.

They are in a most miserable distracted condition in Flanders, the people runing all away from their houses; and I am certainly informed, that lately the

lower members of

304 160 134 379

A.D. 1658. Flanders

Bruges

90 20 286 140 408 47 355 105 34 286 141 being lately at dinner together at 20 447
changing of their masters;

55 287, there publique discourse was of 25 319 104 53 339 53 468 68 131 371
pr. of Condé,

139 145 286 140; and one of the company saying, that if it had not bin for 571,
over-run

they had bin all 112 152 286 447 105 some yeares agoe, the others answered, that he
had done them nothing but greate mischief in leangthening out their paine, whereas other-
wise the busines had bin long agoe over; and so farr as I can finde, they would much
bee under the English then France, liberty

rather 231 519 547 468 104 549, could they be assured, that they should have 362
of religion.

231 133 475 408 132 40 362 312 412. When maresshall de Turenne came upon
saturday last neare Brudges with a party of horse and foote, he might very well, had he
had intelligence thereof, snaped Don Jean; for he was then without the towne, with onely

There is no garrison in Bruges,

50 of his life-guard. 468 132 346 395 308 133 393 140 412 339 19 447 53 287,

you do not attaque it, or Damm,

and it is much wondered, that 510 270 395 146 221 70 148 416 260 88 379, and
with them Newport and Ostend must fall;

500 468 89 390 160 431 135 150 207 112 142 149 282 386 298 82 87; and we
to keep Dunkirk,

also thinke heere, that you will have much to doe 477 350 284 582, without haveing
Winox, Berg, out-garrisons.

also 502 395 163 231 133 55, and some other 418 308 133 393 459 107 141.

Heere hath bin much debate in the assembly of the states of Holland about the increase
of their militia, and the putting officers on the head of the vacant companyes; but in fine
have resolved to resume this debate about the middle of August. They are very loath,
if they could help it, to increase their militia; but yet it is probable, that, in fine, that
they will doe it. There is a letter come from the admiralty of Rotterdam to the states
generall, making greate complaint, that our ships lye before the mouth of their harbours,
and search their ships. I told the president of the states generall, that his highness had
reason to looke after his owne safety, but that none of his shipping had orders to doe any
of theirs any wrong, nor would. De Witt spoke to me this weeke about the title, (*Domi-
nationum*) which his highness gives them in the subscription of his letter, which I lately
gave them. I told them, it was the same that he had given them in all other letters,
which I had tendered to them. He saith it should be *celsitudinum*. At the beginning is,
celsi & potentes domini. I told him I would give an accompt of what he said, and shall

You may heerein see their

also give you an accompt, how the king of France his letters are. 510 377 324 131
pride.

339 552 468 67 137 121 441 263. By the last letters from Frankford they write, that
the electors intended to enter into the colledg as yesterday, and that probably yesterday
or to-day would be the choice of an emperor. By mine upon wednesday last I gave you an
accompt of what I have done in relation to the praying any longer for Charles Stuart in
the English church here, at which many of the English, Scotch and Irish heere are infi-
nitely enraged. The queene of Bohemia declares she will come noe more. I hope it
will be a meanes of a great change in this place. I pray your serious consideration and
help, according to what is hinted in my forementioned letter; for it is of great importance.

Sir John Marlow his son was this day with mee;

141 71 134 72 116 64 109 371 133 365 161 327 462 488 469 261 500 379; he

his father

trust me,

come hither,

saith, that 327 300 would very willingly 480 379, and 255 325 468 134, before he

money;

he cannot stirr without fourtie pounds to pay his landlady,

receive any 384 393; but that 324 347 395 148 142 475 132 136 500 418 304

159 135 475 431 154 107 34 142 477 423 327 355 108 27 355 267, who without
ready money will not suffer him to stirr;

135 40 12 267 384 393 503 395 148 142 155 48 50 286 326 477 141 475 134

not to come,

leave his ladie and children

137 44; and he is resolved 395 147 477 255, rather than to 358 14 155 42 327
355 267 207 25 325 82 33 136 42 107 to be affronted and abused, as in that case
they will certainly be; and that, if he knew how in the world to doe it otherwise, he

and his son offers to go aboard Arive ship;

would not desire this; 207 327 462 409 144 477 314 180 206 256; for surely I told
that hee should come hither first;

him my orders were, 467 324 141 328 13 35 255 325 468 132 302 133 140 147;
but he telling me, that it was impossible, I promised to give you an account thereof, and
by the returne of the post to let him have your finall answer, which I desire I may have.

I beleeve

I believe the thing may be considerable; I have no answer as yet from the States to my A.D. 1658. memoriall, concerning the ship Postilion. Heere is a report, and the States have advice of it, that generall Mountague hath stoped in the Downes 8 or 9 ships of this country; and its said, that it is upon the accompt of this ship Postilion, and not to lett them goe till he have satisfaction therein. Noe more at present, but that I am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

Hague, 19 July, 1658. [N. S.]

G. DOWNING.

I pray let me know how many pacquets you receive from me every post.

Yesterday the Portugal ambassador made his entry into this towne. The princess Royall went away a day or to before. I have heerein inclosed to you a memoriall of Monsieur Appleboom, concerning what is past betweene his master and the elector of Brandenburg and Monsieur Weyman, one of the ambassadors that was now with the king of Sweden, and had audience refused him, is expected heere within these 10 or 12 dayes; and you may very well guess what is likely to be his busines.

The French ambassador and my lord Beverning do earnestly expect his highnesse's picture.

Just now my lord Neupoort came to me, by order of the States Generall, to let me know that they had taken order for the releasing of the master of the ship Postilion, and for the ship and merchandize, that they had put it into a way of examining, so that I doe not see it is like to come to any suddaine issue, unless they be pressed, which they are indeede by the stop of their ships from Spaine in the Downes, which doth touch them, and about which the States of Zeeland have written to his highnes and coll. Montague, and he did desire, as from the States General, that I should write to his highnesse about them; he said also, that the states of Zeeland had written to the States Generall, that they would write to his highnes, but that they had thought fitt not to doe it for the present, but they desire that I would; but he delivered me nothing in writeing, neither concerning the ships nor the Postilion, and I told him, that I did beleve that they could not expect long to enjoy their trade neither in Spaine nor in the West-Indyes, unless they did treat his highnesse's subjects after another fashon in the East Indyes; and I desire him to let Monsieur De Witt know so much, for that I knew noe priviledge they had of tradeing with his highnesse's enemies more then his highnesse's subjects have of tradeing with theirs; and I perceive by my lord Neupoort, that he hath writeing from London this last post, of two English ships more served in the like manner, in the East-Indyes.

Secretary Thurloe to Mr. Downing, resident in Holland.

SIR,

I Understand by your letters of the last post (for those of this are not yet arrived) that the Portugal ambassador was arrived at Rotterdam, which occasions me to send to you these further directions of his highnesse in that businesse; to wit, that you do represent in his highnesse's name to the lords the States Generall, how necessary his highnesse thinks it, as well in respect of their own state, as of their neighbours and allies, that a peace be made betwixt his majesty the king of Portugall and them, for many weighty considerations, which you by your former instructions, and of yourselfe, being well acquainted with the state of affairs, are able to demonstrate. And whereas you did by his highnesse's command, offer his mediation, and friendly interpretation, for accommodating the differences between the said king and states, that being accepted, and his highnesse continueing in the same good intentions, you are as well toward the said state as the Portugall ambassador to use all your endeavours, and to do all good offices for the ending and composing of the said differences; and to use your utmost diligence to obtain in the first place a cessation of acts of all hostility, as a necessary preparative for a finall conclusion. This I write by his highnesse's immediate command, and am

Your affectionate friend to serve you,

Whitehall, 9 July, 1658.

J. T.

To the Venetian agent.

A.D. 1658.

Vol. lx.
p. 102.

Antwerp, 2 July, 1658. [N. S.]

IT is credibly reported here, that the king of France is dead, and that they conceal his death at Calais. We expect every hour to hear of the election of the emperor, the 18th of this month being the day appointed for it: when he is once chosen, he will be soon crowned.

Our army hath abandoned the campaign, and is retreated into such places as are of most consequence, as Ipres, Newport, Ostend, and Bruges; which are as well provided with strong garrisons, and great store of ammunition and provisions.

If once the emperor shall be chosen, we shall have such assistance from him, as will prevent all further danger threatened against this country by the French and English.

Intelligence.

SIR,

Antwerp, 20 July, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lx.
p. 104.

THE news of the death of the king of France is now confirmed, and you may credibly report it. Here is great rejoicing, his army is drawn from Newport, and is retired to Cassel; so that it is thought they will make no further progress this summer.

Letters from Franckfort this week, express for certain the election of the emperor to be past, the greatest obstacle being removed, and that he will be shortly crowned. This is look'd upon here as considerable news.

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

Brussels,

638, July 20, 1658 [N. S.]

Vol. lx.
p. 94.

SINCE my last, we have had different reports concerning the king of France; some will have him dead; others that he is recovered. Of that you may have more certain intelligence than we can. You lost a faire opportunity, when the French horse, 3000 in

number, appeared before 637. They might have carried it, the allarm was so strong, if they had gone on, which they would have done, if they had understood the differences

betwixt 628 and the burgers, and the peasants, which flocked thither for sanctuary.

There was 628 and 627 in the towne: 627 284 to 638 from 637 the 18 of this monthe, 2 of the clock after dinner. 625 591 very much glad 163 136 381 626 is expected every day, 339 101 61 552 14 337 303. We shal have another 305 154 91 77 121 61 shortly.

Pr. Conde and * ar in Newport, and have 624 239 245 397 468 506 147 161 239 278 effectively 35 60 447 beesydes 277

gers and peasants. You must make no attempt on that town, 247 363 148 155 239 501 156 237 164 150 616 453 443 465 251 552 114 135

166 484 553 563 178 460 the prince of Lynce is at Ipers with his forces, which is

sayde to be very strong. Wee heare, 553 628 339 554 296 568 158 are very well accorded, Dunkirk hath them to a good understanding

217 308 54, and that the losse of 638 377 brought 554 116 563 31 369 577 157 549 accord. They intend a levye, of

123 309 78 and 217 554 190 397 552 121 54 32 very suddaine 422 575 481 12 thousand foote. Manie men come daily from Dunkirk to us,

12 560 353 130. 552 441 447 293 303 426 355 635 563 582: the clergy contribute largely to the levying new foote. The losse here was nothing so greates as was reported.

We recruit apace, and hope to be in very a good condition shortly, and try the other bouthe with your English foote. The reporte of the king of France his death gives great hopes

here of a change in France, alterations and disturbances, new embroylements. 'Tis uncertaine when C. Stuart will go to Franckfort, some mony hath

in readines 595 628 606 366 563 70 150 33 124 354 56 543 451 463 38 37 pro- for his journey so soon as the K. of

cured 397 150 61 31 14 91 121 65 159 354 382 91 129 150 126 192 544 Hungary be crowned

249 554 659 shall 266 48 148 128 178 125 68 58 emperor. We assure our selves the emperor will be elected the next thursday, if it be not past last thursday. The

marquis

Hollander A.D. 1685.

marquis de Pineranda writt it peremptorily to don Alonzo de Cardenas. A 676 540
 went lately from these parts. is hundred tunns, hath 22

610 419 426 355 544 55 497. She 404 two 387 164 168 121 122 61 377 22
 pieces of cannon with 2 brass guns in her poupe, where the wild man

502 481 285 484 603 240 147 31 159 370 397 379 506 507 599 554 605
 is playing to the beasts of the forest.

108 55 63 439 404 painted 138 108 32 190 91 124 80 563 554 270 481 554
 hath 2 ca tai one man name Nash, the brother

521. Shee 372 2 283 p 549 ns, 485 an English 439 458 d 457 154 84
 of Holland, named John Rocanfon. give out, is bo

554 489, as 687 458 54 403 524 285 545. Shee 365 s 190, shee 404 275 und
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354 Ply 451 554, 355 554 nce 563 468 353 nd, 119 n 355 554 ce 563 438
 or some whe about, came knowledge of by one capt. Home

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 Iri h man. on page prin Rupert, now

s, an 91 f 48 92. Shee 439 484 ce 498 363 to 135 150 95 126 ce 528 497
 lately come Bruges to Bruffels. Ch. Stuart informati on

467 419 426 293 from 637 563 638. 625 gave me command to turne the 397 354
 French, f what inte know no On

438 561 484 into 70r 125 48 86 354 594 397 552 nt I 414 461 t yet. 485
 major William Harwood Sir Ha y Moo came of

438 e 488 606 374 150 604 and 154 94 151 374 rr 191 551 re 284 out 481
 England in disguise, da gero men. Harwood pafeth, ofte

667 39 311, both 302 n 363 524 us 447 374 150 604 500. 481 552 n a
 witty man, fa ha red cu led, high nose, ho low eyes,

605 439 long 346 ire 374 i 149 68 297 r 422 54 380 986 465 3801 229
 a ide mo th, ordinary statu

229 w 342 332 605 541 u 554, an 448 309 457 532 15 491 611 68 re. I
 give you intelligence of his ext returne, when he will

hope to 365 616 397 552 429 363 n 289 of 382 461 563, 460 595 606
 not make good The came from Gra end Zealand,

465 443 fo 369 a voiage. 554 y 224 355 77 152 34 uf 327 to 678 in the
 co any of yo gentleme of France, the ma s Be

293 p 238 481 two 616 ng 363 n 553 447, 481 669 554 438 rqui 157 of 266 r-
 ce de le ri. them both

289 re and jolly 422 fleur 305 F 422 u 522. I brought 554 115 276 554 to
 kif Ch. Stuart's ha ds. The to d to Ch. Stu. some

412 s 536 625 374 n 56 159. 554 y 663 l 305 625 44 pritty pleasant storyes
 that the venture seeing protect. time at Whiteha many

553 554 y 374 d 536 the 654 all fermon 562 251 602 552 374 ll, and 441
 tale is one Hin a black

such like 449 422 s. There 404 485 380 n, 305 123 38 45 110 216 411 ish
 man come lately out England, came to Bruffels, has good ho

439 290 419 425 490 of 667, he 284 563 688 619, he 377 brought 3 369 383
 ses with him, for Ch. Stuart. About 3 weeks past, came from Eng

r 5 361 603 381, I presume 354 615 214. 3 523 500 he 284 355 657 292
 and. Colte cheate Ch. Stuart little hile

l 552. the great 47 84 320 552 presented 625 2 a 426 u 422 602 422 since.
 Last funday Ch. Stuart did to chi that had the king's il. They

420 545 303 625 310 563 uch a 47 380 l 301 553 374 d 554 413 i ev 395
 fa have thousand po the yea is about 6

554 y, 534 shee shall 378 a 160 506 unds 554 190 320 re. Shee 404 214 6
 yea of ge.

190 320 rs 481 a 363. I should esteeme my selfe very happy to heare from you by the
 first occasion. I have never yet had the honnor to receive the least of your commands: if

there be any thing in these parts that you may either desire for yourself, or your lady, I
 Resident at the

shall take care to obey and satisfie your desires. I have not heard from Mr. 692 251 554
 Hague

685 ever since I came into Flanders; nor have I had the honnor to receive either letter
 or mony from him, at an extraordinary expence,

488 451 463 355 381, although I have beene 251 337 339 567 488 309 457 522
 know no eason for

339 501 289, I 414 465 r 320 541 354 it. I desire you, Sir, to take some care
 mony to Antwerp,

to send me 451 463 327 181 331 501, without putting me to the trouble of running
 into Holland. can soone go into England has used

397 563 677. I 285 944 r 366 397 563 667 and returne. He 377 not 582
 me his Phi p,

324 446 civilly, since I told him truth concerning 382 brother 146 380 lli 139 601,
 310

A.D. 1658. which did disco er my bein at the resident's.
 310 304 1 292 u 331 448 266 397 g 255 554 69 21. He hath referred me altogether in the business to receive your orders, which I shall obey as I receive commands from you, which I desire may bee by the next poste, directed to Goris Cuning, next the poste-house in Brusils, at the French ordinary.

SIR,

Your most humble servant,

GORIS CUNING.

Intelligence.

Brussels, 20 July, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lx.
p. 100.

WE had news of the death of the king of France the last week, who died at Calais; and it still continueth, and is believed here to be true, the rather because the French with their great army in Flanders do not advance, having only taken Bergen, St. Wynocks, Veurne, and Dixmyden, which were all delivered to them without any resistance. All other places as Newport, Ostend, Bruges, &c. are all well provided, and will not be so easily taken, if their army should besiege any of them; but the king being dead, the duke de Anjou is to be king, who will not be ruled by Mazarin; so that it will require time to settle things: and within two months there will be no staying in Flanders to besiege townes; and it is hoped Mazarin not being sole master, that we may have a good peace between the two kings.

It is generally writt from Franckfort, that the king of Hungary were to be chosen emperor this 18th instant, whereof we expect to hear that it is done, as also when he is to be crowned; which it may be will come to-morrow by the letters of Cologne. This election, and the death of the French king, will make a great alteration. Here is a strange report, how a phantasme appeared to the king when he lay a-dying, in a very fearful manner, with many threats; which I make no doubt but you will have heard from Calais.

Monsieur Fly to Bourdeaux, the French ambassador in England.

MY LORD,

Calais, 20 July, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lx.
p. 92.

MONSIEUR Sanguin arrived here this morning. The health of the king doth encrease. On monday next he goeth from hence, his eminence doth not follow the court. It is sad, that he returneth for Bergen, and that he will stay in those parts so long as the siege, which is to be undertaken, shall continue. It is sad, it will be against Nieuport. A few days more will let us know the certainty.

We are very glad here of the staying of those Holland shippes in the Downes, which are said to have silver in them. Some say they had soldiers on board.

Dormifson to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

MY LORD,

Calais, 20 July, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lx.
p. 96.

IT is enough to tell you, to confirm to you, the good health of the king; to assure you, that he will depart on monday next, to return into Picardy, and from thence to Compiene, to recover his former strength. His eminence will either stay at Calais, or pass to Bergen, to give vigour by his presence to the execution of the siege which shall be made. It is not yet known of what place, but certainly it will be of some great place. The army of Monsieur La Ferté is upon the march, and was come near to Armentiers. The conquest of St. Omer is very much desired by all the court: whether this is to be taken in hand next, a few days will inform us of the certainty thereof.

Count Brienne to Bourdeaux, the French ambassador in England.

MY LORD,

Calais, 20 July, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lx.
p. 98.

I Received your letter of the 5th of this month, just as the post was departing, so that I had not time enough to accuse the reception thereof; and in regard it contained some points, which required the king's orders, I wish I could have gotten them to have sent them to

to you by this post, but the resolution, which his majesty hath taken to depart from hence A.D. 1658. on monday next, to be nearer to Paris, hath suspended all the affairs for the present, which I hope will serve to plead my excuse for not sending an answer to your letter; and I have nothing more to tell you, but that the king doth begin to recover his strength.

To Petkum.

SIR,

Franckfort, 21 July, 1658. [N. S.]

ON thursday last the cries and acclamations here were, *Vivat Leopoldus imperator Roma-* Vol. 1x.
norum. I believe you will not scruple to rejoice likewise; for it is believed, that this P. 112.
election will contribute very much to the peace of all Christendom. On wednesday last all the strangers were turned out of the towne, and the ambassadors of France went for Mentz, with an intention not to return, not finding their account. About ten o'clock the Spaniards went away, and others, who for the most part did not go above half a mile off, and the lords of the city gave orders to have the gates shut about noon; but it was eight of the clock first before they were shut; and the next day at one of the clock, the king of Hungary and Bohemia was proclaimed emperor.

Mr. Downing to Secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

WEDNESDAY last I sent a packet and 6 dozen bottles of Spaw water to captain Plumley, Vol. 1x.
commander of the Reserve frigatt, to be by him sent unto you; and upon friday I P. 107.
sent you two packets by the post, so that I have little to add, onely that yesterday I received a letter from generall Montague, by a frigatt which convoyed some merchant ships for Zeeland; and therein an accompt of the dismissing of the seaven ships of this countrey, which came from Cadiz, which newes we have had about foure houres before, by the ships themselves. Upon the newes of their stopping, together with the lying of your men of warr upon the coast, there was a general apprehension that you would seize all their East-Indy ships, and all their ships which are also dayly expected in great number, and with a most vast wealth from Spaine and the West-Indyes, and five men of warr more over and above the five that went out about a fortnight agoe, were ordered toward the Northward for the conveying in the East-Indy ships; and officers and soldiers were ordered forthwith aboard the rest of the men of warr which are fitting out, upon paine of death. Upon friday night the States Generall sent an expresse to Sheeveling, and thence to have gone for England about the 7 ships that were stopt, but the wind was so high, that it hindred the goeing away thereof, a very great, if not the greatest part of the goods of those ships, did belong to people in Flanders. I have made use of this gentle touch of their ships bound from Spaine, to let DeWitt and my lord Nieuport know, that his highness expects in like manner, and with like readines, the releasing of the postilion should be ordered, and such other English ships as I heare are since seized upon the same accompt; and, that unless they doe it, his highness will be forced to treat the ships comeing from Spaine and the West-Indyes, in like manner; and indeede unlesse they doe forthwith discharge them, I know noe other way of remedy; and I finde them much more sensible of this action of his highness, then of all the letters and messuages that he could have sent them. DeWitt gives me very good words, but I have bin so used, so that I am past beleefe of any thing but deeds. DeWitt tells me, they will order the release of the ship with this provision, in case the matters of fact prove as it is represented: but that I take to be a meere evasion, and so I shall tell him; for then there wil be onely a gaining of time, for the getting in of their shipping, which now they expect in great numbers from Spaine and the West-Indyes, and afterward some little cavill shall be found out ** the matter of fact from what is represented and f* release of the ship or goods. I was this morning at the English church, where Mr. Beaumont preached, without mentioning the name of Charles Stuart; and withall praying heartily for England's welfare and prosperity; and in such a manner, as to insinuate something also in generall prayer for his highness: the assembly was as full as it hath been knowne, excepting only the queen's apartment, which I found naked and voyd, she having taken away her hangings and cushions. There hath been very great meanes used with Mr. Beaumont not to preach any more in publick, and that they would make his maintenance better then ever it hath bin; but he told them that he was well satisfied in conscience with what he intended to doe, and that they should decist in tempting him any further in that kind, for that it would be all labour in vaine; and if I had not in the way I have gained Mr. Beaumont by kindnesse, the assembly had been broake, which, in endeavouring to doe a good, would have brought another great evil and scandall; but I thank God the business is come to this issue, that

A.D. 1658. onely some few desperate caveleeres are withdrawn, and the assembly continued, and that without the least stirr or disorder; though as to the causeing thereof also, very high endeavours have bin used. The elders came to the church dore, and carried me to Sir William Bosvill's seate. I hope you will be pleased to consider what I have written in my former letters concerning this busines.

Whether it will not be fitt for you to dispatch some instructions to major generall Jephson, or Sir Phillip Meadows, concerning the unhappy busines of the elector of Brandenburg, I humbly submitt to you. The inclosed papers being but just now come to my hands, the bearer cannot stay the translateing of them; therefore not more, but that I am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your most faythfull humble servant,

Hague. 21 July, 1658. [N. S.]

G. DOWNING.

Major-general Morgan to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lx.
p. 109.

SINCE the surrendrie of Dixmuyde, there hath been little hapened worth your lordshipp's knowledge, save that marshall Thureine, with a considerable partie of his armie, made a voyage into the countrey over to Brudges, and tooke an exceeding number of cowes and horses, and under the counterscarffe of that towne tooke nighe 300 horses. I had the hapines to waite on him in that expedition.

The enemie have devided their armie into severall garrisons to prevent us from besieginge them, and to keep at the head of there country, unto which we are prettie well advanced alreadie. Marqui De Carascen, and the titular duke of Yorke, have cast themselves into Neiuport; the prince of Conde with a part of there armie into Ostend; and Don John with the residue, and another great Don into Bruges and Ipres: and it is creadible reported by severall of the grandees of the court in this armie, that if the enemie had not so timely devided there armie into the great Towns, severall of them had revolted to marshall Thureine, for the king of France ere this; for I will assure this many yeares the Spaniard hath not been soe heard put to it to defend Flanders as this yeare. About 3 daies since, marshall Thureine went to bargain to meet with the cardinall to consult how to proceed for the rest of the campaignne, and is now retorn'd againe to the campe.

Marshall La Ferté is with his armie within a daies march of our campe; and when I was last night with marshall Thureine for order, he acquainted me, that there would be another towne besieged suddainlie, either by marshall La Ferté or himself; otherwise I had an inclination to waited on the lord ambassadors to settle some busines, touching the 4 regiments with mee in the field; but the uncertaintie of our removall from hence prevents mee. I shall be ready to observe your honour's commands, and remaine,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your very humble servant,

Campe nigh Dixmuyde

21st July, 1658. St. No.

THO. MORGAN.

Lockhart to secretary Thurloc.

May it please your LORDSHIP,

Vol. lx.
p. 114.

BEING desyrus to return this messenger with all speed, I shall touch some of the particulars mention'd in your lordshipp's last. That I sent two days agoe will inform your lordshipp, what the cardinal's demands were to me, and what my answer to them was. Not knowing what his highness's inclinations were, I durst give no other at that time; but if his highness could in any short time spare him 2000 men, for the remaining part of this summer service, I should looke upon it as no ill bargaine, provided, that for this succourse, his highness were wholly freed from the obligation of beseeing Graveling by sea. I should not care, if, in consideration of that advantage, I were commanded to spare him 500 foot from this garrison, which I shall not be able to doe, unless the French army should besiege either Nieuport or Ypres. I cannot at present think upon any thing else, which would be handsome for his highness to demand for satisfaction, for the expence

he

he will be put too, if he send over more forces to the French army; for if his eminence A.D. 1658. should offer Burgh or Furn, which I know he would be loath to doe, I should not as yett think it advysable to his highness to accept of them, for they are not to be kept, unless there be an army to support them; and every day I make soe many new discoverys, of what must necessarily be done, for the preservacion of this place, and the Forts-royall and Mardick, as the forces will be more put to it how to keep them, then they were in acquiring of them; but I say this without any dispondency, for that same God, who gave them, will, I hope, enable us to defend them, tho' not for our sakes, yet for ** of his own name, and the good of his people, who I am confident by ** experiences will find one day that the Lord's desygn will not be confined to so narrow an imprisonment as Dunkirke.

The 3 regiments and a half, that are in the fields, are above 2000 effective, besyds officers, reckoning in for said number about 400 sick and wounded, who are heare, many of which dayly recover; and this day capt. Battalla carryed up 150 recovered soldiers to their collars, there is in this garrison, and other forts not above 2500 well men; their are many sick upon whom I spare nothing this place can afford; but the feavors here are very dangerous, even soe as the phisicion and chirurgions share in the sickness, and some of the ** beginn to sicken. I have caused to refresh all the moatts of the town with fresh water; and we keep the streets as clean as is possible. But to returne to the strength of this garrison, Mr. D'Elstrade, who was governor heare for the French, told me, when the cardinal was heare, that this place could not be kept under 3000 foot and 4 or 500 horse; and I am sure that any who see and consiidered the circuit of works we have to maintain would be of that opinion; besydes this place is so little secured by the places possessed by the French, as they have enough to doe to secure their own convoys betwixt Furn and this, and that not without my assistance: if your lordshipp will cast your eie upon the mapp, you will find that Furn lyeth a great way of the Strand; and that betwixt Newport and this, which is but four houres march, there is nather dyk nor ditch to pass. I may say the mistake is as great in them, who say if the army (which is weakened by its own disorders, and ruined thorough want of discipline) be not recruited by his highness, it might be justly said, it had done nothing but served the interest of England; yet is abundantly known to the world, that the gaining of a battle, and the gaining of three such considerable posts as they now possesse, is to have done more for France, then hath yet been done him any campaign since the beginning of their warr, or will probably be done again, except upon the lyke occasion; I mean a conjunction with the forces of England: but, my lord, this is not all; for if their desyer of grasping too much could be bounded, they might yet take any of the enemies garrisons out, their own frontiers they would pitch upon, but then they must slight Dixmode and Furn; but it will not be fitt his highness give this advice, lest they shoud think he had some privatt desygn in the womb of it. I shall know this night or to-morrow, whether any further resolutions be taken concerning a siege, as also if the cardinal goeth along with the king, or stayeth in these parts: if his eminence stay, he hath a greatt and generous soule both upon that account, and the particular respect I am confident he hath to his highness and family, I cowld wish, that all thats possible might be done for his assistance, but I professe I know not what it is that can be done; for as I understand the state of his highness affairs, it will not be safe to send away any more of his old regiments; and there is not tyme methinks to make new levys: for besydes that the season of the year runns apace, I am bold to say, that a recruit of 2000 men, a month or five weeks heare, will make the French army no stronger then, then it is this day; for in that space of tyme, tho' it lyeth and doe nothing, it will loose as many men as the foresaid number will amount too. My lord, though its said, that 1500 men is enough to this place, yet I must beg the sending over of recruits to the regiments heare, as also the monthes provisions, which I shall keep in store: and tho' so greatt summs of money as wee need cannot now be sent, yett I hope your lordshipp will send us some. It is now near a month since we were heare, and I have yett some credit left, and I beleve by the way I have taken of expressing no overmuch haste to rake into the matters of money, and a contempt for some little mean things, their former governors used to squeeze out of them, I shall be furnished with what they have, soe long as it lasts; but that will not serve turn long; besydes most of the soldiers want linnen, which cannot be had without money. As for Cesi's money, all that is received as yet is 20000 crowns, whereof there was about 6000 crowns payd by order of his highness to Monsieur Westrowe's children. The money I borrowed of the cardinal, for which I drew a bill upon Mr. Wildgoues, amounts to about 7333 crowns; and poor Mr. Agier, who was starving, had some small thing out: so that I believe their will not be above 6000 crowns remaining at most, which I shall take up if your lordshipp thinks fitt to order my so doing. There needs no security to be given to any person for it, I having received it as his highness ambassador for his highness, disposing of it to the interestes according to their respective rights, which were to be judged by the laws of England; but there will be no greatt businesse in so small a parcell as this; for besydes that, the garrison is numerous, the repairing of the works,

and

A.D. 1568. and putting the Fort-rovall in will take a world of money ; and whatever it cost, the counterescarp, and the half-moons without, and the bastion which we attacked within, must be made up now ; the counterescarp in that place upon which we approached, is almost compleated ; but the bastion will not yet be made up in six weeks tyme, for I must goe to the very ground of it, which was all shaken in pieces ; and it must be built 10 foot high, with a brick wall 6 foot thick, because the sea washeth in at every spring tyde. A greatt many armes hath been lost and broken at the siege and battle ; and therefore I must desyre, that a thousand musketts, and as many pikes, may be sent over to ly in magazine. I shall mend and patch up what we have, so as they shall serve turn, till by a siege or otherwise we be putt to a strait. Mr. Gurnett appointed by his highnesse to receive the revenew is heare, he is of a choice spirit, and I am confident will answeare his trust well. He that is to be collector of the customs, must have Dutch and French, so make him never so active, he will be so cheatted, and so unfitt, as his highnesse will suffer exceedingly by it ; but for any thing I know, he may have these languages, or at least Dutch ; and then he shall be most welcome ; for I would willingly have all things in some settled way. There is no present need of a deputy governor ; and if his highnesse be much desyrus to employ the gentleman mentioned in your lordshipp's, as town-major, his place may as to the most material part of it be discharged without any other langwage then his own ; and for other things, he may doe them by the help of a trusty servant. I have made provision of oatts for the horse only ; I shall not know what to do for bedds to the horsemen, the carabins, and good ones, are very needfull to them, for wee must march for the most part betwixt dykes and watter-gauges, and will many tymes be put to use their carabins, when their pistolls will be uselesse. I shall advise against the next, what imployment will be most suitable to the persone your lordshipp gives soe advantagious a character too ; and as to the pilotage I shall doe nothing in it till my brother return ; the towne claimes that and the excyse as their right. I cannot learn that they have any other revennew ; with it they are bound to keep up the magistracy, justice, and all the publick houses, the reparatione of key, and harbor, and the walls and ports of the old towne, and a greatt many other things, by which for this yeare there can be no gainers, for all is out of order : neverthelesse whatever become of the profitts, I am resolved to put ane honest man, and ane Englishman in the place, with allowance of a comfortable fallery out of the profitts of it. I had once some thoghts of captain Groy, but I can find some other employment as good for him, if your lordshipp know of any honest man fitt for that. I have much reason to be ashamed for giving your lordshipp such continuall tedious troubles, but I must stand to your lordshipp's mercy, knowing your lordshipp's readinesse to pardon all the importunities of,

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Your most humble, faithfull, and obedient servant,

Dunkirk, July 21, 1658. [N. S.]

WILL. LOCKHART.

The inclosed paper will give your lordshipp ane account of the bores of the ordinance : most of their carriages are broken, which I patch up as well as I can ; onely I will have greatt need of 10 new carriages for Demiculverin ; the wheles not too high, nor the carriages not too long. I have spoke with the cheefe merchant of this towne, and finds that tho' your lordshipp order me to send for the rest of Cesi's money in Mr. Wildegoes hand, I cannot raise it heare by giving bills for it : if the cardinal doe not goe I may perhaps gett that same favour from him I did formerly ; and if your lordshipp think fitt, I shall propownd his payment of the whole marfullas debt, which will be a very considerable summe ; but it cannot come in tyme to receive our present necessities, tho' it may prove very usefull in the winter.

Col. Doyley, governor of Jamaica, to —

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

In the possession of the rt. hon. the earl of Shelburn.

THE 8th of May last, the Spaniards made good my intelligence to your honour, by landing thirty captaines, thirty alferes, and thirty companies of foote, at a place called Rio Nova, in the north of this island, who were there about 12 days, before they were discovered ; at which tyme our ships playing up and downe, saw three sayle of Spanish in that bay, and made an attempt to have boarded them ; but being becalmed could not effect it. That night the Spaniards stole away, and a ship came out to acquaint me therewith : I immediately called a counsell of warr, as the affair did importune ; and we debated, whether it were most advantageous to assault them presently, or let them partake of

of the distemper and want of the country; and when sickness had weakned them, to attempt them then, though much might have beene and was urged, how invaders were to be used with delays, &c. the exceeding desire of the officers and soldiers to be doing with them, cut of all debates, and termed a sudden resolution to fall on them, before they were fortified; so I commanded out 750 officers and souldiers; and on the 11th of June last, wee set sayle from this harbour towards them, and on the 22d in the morning wee attempted the landing on a bay, which was defended by 2 companies and 2 captains, within half shott of their cannon playing from their fort. Our forelorne went on with such gallantry, and kept into the water with so much chearfullness, that perswaded the enemy they would not be denied entrance, and so they ranne, leaving one of their captaines and about 23 slaine; the other were took wounded, who dyed since. Then we made all the hast, and in an hour landed our men, their cannon playing all the while on us with little successe. That day we spent in playing upon their fort from our ships, though the place being of so vast an height, they they could bear to doe them little harme. The next day understanding their numbers to be more then ours, we were at a stand how to attempt them, having fortified themselves, and having 6 pieces of ordnance, and a river to passe, the depth whereof we knew not. Wherefore after our ladders were made, and other things fitted as well as we could, in the evening I sent a drummer, partly to discover the depth of the river he was to passe, with this summons; "Sir, being here with the forces of the mighty prince, the protector of England and the dominions thereunto belonging, I doe, in his name and for his use, require, and summon you to deliver up the fort of Rio Nova, with the ordnance and amunition therein; assuring you honourable termes and transport to your country; which if you shall refuse, I shall be acquitted of the blood shall be shed. I expect the returne of my drummer in an hower, and am,

Your very humble servant,

"For Don Christopher Arnoldo Sasi, commander in cheife of the Spanish forces.

E. D.

Who was very civilly treated; the generall gave him twenty-five pieces of eight, and sent me a jarr of sweate meates, and this answere.

"Lord generall don Christopher Arnoldo & Sasi, governor for his majestie the king of Spayne, my lord of the island of Jamaica, answering to your letter, wherein you require me to deliver the fort of Rio nova, and what else is therein, I say, that his majestie, whom God preserve, hath appointed me for governor of this island, being his owne property, and hath remitted me unto it a regiment of Spanish infantry, and twenty foote companies to defend it. The forts and castles of his majestie are not yeilded with soe much facility hitherto. I have received noe batteries, nor have you made any advance. I want noe powder, ball, provisions, nor gallant men, that know how to dye before they be overcome. God keepe your honour many yeares in those commands that you desire.

"To the generall Monf. Doyley, governor of the forces of England these. DON CHRISTOPHER SASI ARNOLDO.

Wee made noe more demurrs, but resolved to march the morrow morning; soe I ordered two of our vessels to set sayle leeward, to perswade them. Wee intended to stand on that side of them; the other ships to warpe as neere as they could, and play in them, while wee fell on the other side. Wee marcht as soon as it was light, haveing two arches to goe being through a wood on the back side of them. About a quarter of a mile from their fort, wee mett a party on a worke on a high hill, prepared to obstruct our goeing over ther river, who onely gave us a fruitless volley, rann to their fort, and told them all the world was comeing. Wee clymed that hill with much adoe, refreshed our weariness, and advanced. When wee came in sight of their fort, we found, to our exceeding joy, that the work on that side was not finished to that hight, as that to the leeward. Wee ordered our business with our forlorne ladders and hand-granades, and without any further dispute received their shott, and rann up to their flankers, which in a quarter of an hower wee gained. Many of them made shift to runn out of the works, and ours followed their chase about 3 or four miles, doeing execution. The seamen likewise seeing of them runn along the rocks, came out with their boats, and killed many of them.

In this fort, wee took about ten double barrels of powder, shott great store, six peices of ordnance, great store of provisions, wyne, brandy, salt, oyle, and other provisions for eight months, as they termed it. There was slayne about three hundred persons, diverse captaines, two priests, and their serjeant-major, about one hundred taken, and six captaines, which we have sent home; the king of Spayn's standard and ten collours. The rest, especially the strangers, that are in the woods, must of necessity perish. Though this mercy was very great, yet our joy had some abatement, by the losse of capt. Wiseman, capt.

A.D. 1658. Meers, capt. lieutenant Walker, capt. lieutenant Robinson, and ensign Farror, men for their gallantry rather to be admired then comended, about some twenty-three private souldiers killed, and thirty-fower wounded, whereof some are since dead; some other of our officers slightly wounded with stones. Thus hath the Lord made knowne his salvation. His righteousness hath he openly shewed in the fight of the heathen. I have sent this short narration, because it comes by colonell Barry, who was an eye witness, and principal actor herein, and rest

Your Honour's

Casway in Jamaica the
12 July, 1658.

faithful servant,

EDW. DOYLEY.

A letter of intelligence from blanck marshall.

Bruges,

122, this 22^d day of July, 1658. New Stile.

SIR,

Vol. lx.
p. 115.

IN my last I gave you a perfect accompt of your affairs heer, so that I cannot ad much to this more then was in that. D. John i s f t i l l h e r e. D. of Gl. i
s g o n t o Bruffels, r e t u r n e f u d a n l y h i t
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53 39 54 30, then I shall be able to give you full satisfaction, in relation to what goods you
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g a r m y h i m f e l f e, a g r e e.
30 the 4 70 49 96 34 36 50 73 18 46 23 19, of which they ar not lyke to 5 30 72 21 22.
Sir, if any thing I send you miscarry, I intreat you to let mee know, that I may take care
to send them by a safe convoy. For newes, wee have non in theise parts. They say the
king of France is dead, as lykwys the great hopes wee had, that England will fall out
with Holland, although now litle apearance of it. The report goes heer of the crowneing the
emperour, but no certainty; and many other stories not worth your trouble. Sir, if you
think mee worthy your commands at any tyme, be pleased to direct yours heer according
to your last direction, for,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

JO. HARRISSON.

The secretary Richard's memorial to the States General.

Left: die Lunæ, 22 July, 1658.

22 July, 1658. [N.S.]

Vol. lx.
p. 145.

THE underwritten counsellor of the king of Spain his secretary, and secretary to his ambassador with the States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, thinks it his duty to make known to their lordships the intimation, which he received yesterday from the ambassador of the king his master, now at Francfort, concerning the happy success of the election of the king of Hungary, his apostolic majesty having been chosen and proclaimed emperor the 18th instant, with the unanimous consent of all the electors. He doth not doubt but this news will be most well pleasing to their lordships, not only for the interest they have in the repose and tranquillity of the empire, but for the assurance he can give them

them upon good knowledge, that his said majesty will preserve and endeavour to to increase A.D. 1568.
 with this state all friendship, neighbourhood, and good correspondence, in imitation of the
 emperors his predecessors of glorious memory, and whereof their lordships still have more
 ample confirmation within a short time on the part of his said majesty. Given at the Hague
 22 July, 1658.

V. RICHARD.

Lockhart to secretary Thurloe.

May it please your LORDSHIP,

I Have received your lordship's letter relating to the gentlemen concerned in the ship Vol. ix.
 Endeavour. I see your lordship's sense (conforme to his highness's own judgement) p. 132.
 is full and zealous for justice and reason, and according to your commands I have written but
 to his eminence, and to the count de Brienne, the copies of both which I have likewise sent
 to your lordship by these gentlemen. Having an eye to civility, I have written as effectually
 as I could, in pursuance of your lordship's most rationall and equitable dictates, to
 which I wish and hope all good successe; but if it come not, and that speedily, I suppose I
 need not adde my opinion, that his highness should act according to the advice of the
 judges of his admiralty in that case. I rest,

My LORD,

Your LORDSHIP'S

Most humble and most obedient servant,

Dunkerke the $\frac{12}{2}$ th of July, 1658.

WILL. LOCKHART.

*The information of Edward Lockell, taken by me the 12th of July, 1658, at
 Workefope, Nottinghamshire, Francis Moore,*

SAITH, that about three years ago, or thereabouts, when he was a servant to Sir George Vol. ix.
 Saville at Rufford-Abbey, that he knoweth that all the horses that Sir George and the p. 124.
 lady Saville had, but the coach-horses, which was a dozen in number at least, was all made
 ready for the design, upon order from three confederates out of Yorkshire; and he saith,
 Mr. Benitt's man brought three horses of Billstrough in Nottinghamshire, and that Mr.
 Wilkinson of Pontifraet sent two horses, and that Mrs. Holder of Wheatly in Nottinghamshire
 sent one or two horses, and Mr. Kea of Pontifraet in Yorkshire was there that night; and
 this informant saith, that he saw him charge his pistols, and that one Allen Ostick of Pon-
 tifraet in Yorkshire was there that night, and had been kept at the abbey a quarter of a
 year aforehand for the design, and changed his name for fear he should be known; and one
 capt. Oadsley staid there a month beforehand on purpose for the design; and several that
 came from Wakefield in Yorkshire, that was to be mounted on Sir George Saville's horses,
 or the gentlemen's horses, that were sent into Sir George Saville's house. And moreover he
 saith, that Sir George maintained them a long time, for the informant saith, he brought
 horse-meat for all the horses that was kept at Sir George's, and that Sir George Saville, his
 master, spent 5 or 7 quarters of oats a week, by reason of the number of horses kept, and
 the constant coming of the plotters; and he saith that on the second of July, 1658, he was
 talking with Mrs. Forster of the New-inn by Rufford, and she told him, that she knew,
 that Sir George Saville went to London on purpose to buy pistols for the horse-men, that
 they might be in readines; and she saith, that the thursday night they should have risen,
 there was pistols left at their house by gentlemen; and they are there yet; and he saith, that
 young Gofsling brought a horse that night, and went away himself. And this informant
 saith, there is hid in several places in the house of Sir George Saville swords and pistols, and
 brave armour, and the number may be great for any thing he knoweth, for they were hid
 in a false floor, and that the steward hath now removed them, and hid them in some other
 place in the house, and that one Browne, servant to Sir George, and another of Sir George's
 servants went out with either of them a horse amongst them that night, and that Mr. Sisley
 and Mr. John Couper of Shurgerton, and col. Gilby of Everton, in Nottinghamshire,
 was constantly coming and going to the Abbey, about the time they should have risen;
 and he saith, that this Browne, a servant to Sir George, did kill a horse, worth sixteen
 pounds, in riding about to gather the plotters together; and he saith, that he would have
 discovered it sooner, but that he would be very certain of what he said, for they durst not
 trust him; and he saith, that Mr. William Coventree, he that was my lord keeper's son,
 came

A.D. 1658 came post from London the night before they should have risen; and he verily believes came on purpose to the meeting, and all these things he can prove.

A state of the cash.

July 12th, 1658.

In the possession of G. Duckett, Esq;

Resting in the receipt of the Exchequer

l. s. d.
7210 9 7

Against which

Farmers of excise	—	3885		
Fines for new buildings	—	2314	9	
Lord Strickland	—	250		
Lieutenant of the Tower	—	908	12	4
Mr. Smithsby upon his discovery	—	245	18	10
Captain Orpin upon Mr. Murford's discovery	—	66	13	4
Col. Messieris	—	8		
Serjeant's men attending the parliament	—	40		

7718 13 6

Ordered more than there is in cash

508 3 11

Besides

Pressing payments, viz.

l. s. d.

Cofferer of his highness's household	—	4500		
Surveyor of his highness's houses	—	2000		
Treasurers at warr	—	3700		
Treasurer of the navy for Mardick	—	1500		
Remainder of 3000 l. for Flanders	—	1351	5	8
Remainder of 3000 l. for contingencies.	—	2534	8	0
Remainder of 1825 l. 14 s. 10 d. for contingencies	—	525	14	10
Remainder of 5000 l. for salaries	—	3000		
For contingencies	—	3000		
For contingencies	—	600		
For Sir Thomas Viner and Mr. Backwell	—	1750	4	5
For Mr. Noell	—	2719	3	4
For the commissioners of fraudulent debts	—	800		
Mr. Sharp and others for provisions for Mardick	—	1605		
Mr. Trapham for medicaments	—	136		
Mr. Simon for seals and meddals, &c.	—	1028	5	8
Mr. Hodges for the affairs of Jamaica	—	2900		

32650 1 11

Salaries, viz.

l. s. d.

Lieutenant of the Tower for lady-day quarter	—	809	3	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sir Oliver Fleming remainder of 1000 l.	—	400		
Serjeant Keeble remainder of 1050 l.	—	550		
Baron Tomlins	—	1003	5	
Masters of requests	—	500		
Mr. Fell, keeper of the seale of the Dutchy of Lancaster	—	217	4	4
Mr. Scobel, clerk of the lords house of parliament	—	375		
Mr. Smith, clerk of the commons house ditto	—	150		
Mr. Darnall, clerk assistant	—	250		
Serjeant Birkhead	—	388	13	9
Serjeant Middleton	—	150		
Sir Henry Crook, clerk of the pipe	—	188	16	8
Mr. Williams, clerk of the estreats	—	173	6	8
Mr. Satterthwaite, clerk of the vichills	—	80		
The secundaries in the pipe	—	80		
The sworne clerks in the pipe	—	18	6	8
Thomas Cook, treasurer's remembrance of exchequer	—	830	10	5
The first secundary there	—	25		
The secundary there	—	526	13	4

10072 8 1 $\frac{3}{4}$

The

A.D. 1658.

The sworn clerks there	—	45
The secundaries in his highness's remembrancers office	—	32
The sworn clerk in that office	—	30 13 4
Mr. Evelyn, forreign apposer	—	200
Mr. Fleetwood, clerk of the privy seale	—	75
Mr. Whitehead, the like	—	75
Mr. Nutley, clerk of the signett	—	75
Mr. Morland	—	75
His highness's wardrobe-keeper	—	300
Surveyor of his highness's houses	—	82 12 6
Coll. Thomas Kelsey, lieut. of Dover-castle, and other officers of Dover	}	104 1 8
Mr. Brereton, and the rest of the late officers at Haberdashers-hall	}	902 10
Mr. Graves, counsell to the trustees at Drury-house	—	400
Mr. Billinghamst, secretary to the said trustees, and Mr. Smith his assistant	}	937 10
Mr. Vine and Mr. Carvill, tally-joyners	—	20

Annuities and stipends.

King's colledge in Cambridge	20
Eaton colledge	114
Doctor Owen upon 100 l. per ann.	75
Mr. Sterry upon the like	125
Mr. Baron upon the like	100
Mr. Sedgwick upon the like	50
Mr. Dorislaus upon 200 l. per ann.	100
Mr. Haake upon 100 l. per ann.	200
Mr. Blondane upon 100 l. per ann.	75
Mr. Vassall for interest	22 10

l. s. d.

881 10

Payments of sundry natures.

l. s. d.

Sir Tho. Viner Rememb. of 1000 l.	600
Sir John Savile	194
Captain Leverett	2000
Mr. Brayne, executor of lieutenant-generall Brayne, in satisfaction of all arrears	1372
Mr. Brereton, and others, for their service to the comittee of parliament for improvement of the excise and customs	200
Countess of Clanricard for the funerall of her lord	100
Mr. Beecker	333 11
Mr. Palmer	200
Mr. Dunne	300
Mr. Sayer's	70
Mr. Dewy's surplufage	39
Liberates of the court of Exchequer	315 15 11

5728 17 5

101841 1 4 2

A letter of intelligence to secretary Thurloe.

From Hamburg the 13. July, 1658.

HIS majesty of Sweden is come yesterday to Oldensloe, a little towne about five miles
from hence, where he intends to stay a fortnight. The two English embassadors, Sirp. 22.
Philipp Meadowe, and major-generall Jephson, are there at present, with the king of
Sweden: the one is taking leave of his majestie for to returne into England, and is expected
here

A.D. 1658. here everie day for to be one with the French of late come here; the other is conferring with the king concerning his commission sent unto him of late from his highness out of England.

This day morning is arrived at Oldensloe the French embassador, monsieur de l'Umbre, out of Poland, bringing from thence new propositions of peace from the king of Poland to the king of Sweden; for within six weeks before the great parliament in Poland be ended, (not extending it longer, according to the Polish law, above 6 weekes) there must be peace made, or none at all. It happened well, and is verie much à-propos, that Monsieur De l'Umbre hath mett at Oldensloe with the English ambassadour, Sir Philipp Meadowe; it is a fair oppertunity for them both to conferr together about peace betwixt the king of Sweden and Poland; for the time urges the king of Poland, either to make peace with the Swede or the Muscoviter.

The French embassader, Monsieur le chevalier de Terlon, remains yet in Denmark, because of some differences betwixt the two Northern kings, concerning something in the articles of peace; and till it be done, the king of Sweden will not evacuate the towne Frederickfode, notwithstanding the king of Denmark hath evacuated Brehmer Vohrde.

Letters from Riga by the last post mention, that a Swedish party, strong 2000 horse, went out for to pillage in Sameyten above 12 miles; and because they found no resistance there, they took in the country above 3000 cattle beside the horses, and brought them to Riga; and if the Lithuanians doe not provide in time to defend this province, they are neare to loose it.

The Polish generall of Lithuania, called Gonsiewsky, hath written of late to prince Radtzi-vill, that the commissaryes of the Muscovites are come to Wilna (the metropolis of Lithuania) with 30000 men; and not finding there the Polish commissarys according to promise, they was very much displeased; and therefore sent for the Polish generall Gonsiewsky for to come to Wilna, where he cannot but expect a great reproach from the Muscoviter.

Letters by the last post from Mittau in Curland mention, that there is held a general meeting of all the nobility in Curland to consult for the security of their country, as also concerning the demand of the king of Sweden, who demands from the duke of Curland a great summe of money, and provision for the new Swedish army in Livonie. It's feared the duke cannot denye him his demand, for to avoid great trouble. There is in Lithuania, and round about, great feare of the Swedes, because there are great forces coming on to Riga; and field-marshal Duglafs is daily expected there. Concerning the treaty between the king of Sweden and the Muscoviter, there is no certainty of it yet; except the cessation of hostility betwixt them, there is nothing more yet about the treatie; neither are the Swedish embassadors yet returned out of Musco into Livonie, that it may be seen they are at libertye.

The French envoye, Monsieur de Minieres, being sent from the king of France, to offer his mediation to the great duke of Musco, betwixt him and the king of Sweden, is arrived at Narva; from thence he is come up to Musco: we shall soon hear, if the Muscoviter will accept the offer of the French mediation or not.

The Swedish resident, Monsieur Wolffsberg, hath upon order of his master retired him from Berlin, the duke of Brandenburg his court, and is gone from thence; so that nothing but hostility is to be expected.

From Danzig, letters of the 17th of July by the last post mention, that the Swedes have plundered Curland near to the walls of Mittau, and since are fallen into Samoyten, and plundered also there.

The duke of Brandenburg doth garrison Dirshau and Mere upon the Miffett, and suffers no amunition to pass the Pillow's-port for Elbing. A rupture is feared suddenly betwixt the Swede and him.

The lords of the citty of Danzig are to go to the parliament in Poland now houlden. Thorn is belaguered by the Poles and the Austrians: the Austrian generall Sufa desires canon and balls from the citty to force Thorn with; and the Poles desire from the sayd towne provision for 2000 men for to keep and watch the sea-coast, that the Swedes may not land.

Just at the conclusion of our letters, there comes newes from Frankfort by an expresse, that the king of Hungaria is chose a Roman emperor; the certainty of this newes we expect to hear from thence to-morrow by the post.

*Extract out of the register of the resolutions of the lords states of Holland, &c.
taken in their assembly on tuesday the 23d of July, 1658. [N. S.]*

A.D. 1658.

Vol. ix. p. 139.

THE raet pensionary hath reported to the assembly the considerations and the advice of lords their noble great lordships commissioners for the affairs of the sea, who having, in pursuance of their commission of the 20th instant, and a conference with the lords commissioners of the college of the admiralty at Amsterdam, who are here at present, about the subject of the proceedings of the English captains and commanders at sea, plying at present to and again with their ships before the sea-holes of this country; whereupon being debated, and consideration had, that on the side of England here is alleged the staying of the said ships of war before and near to the sea-holes of these countries, that the lord protector hath certain advice, that a good number of soldiers raised upon the coasts of Galicia and Spain, and there embarked, to be transported for the Spanish Netherlands, the design of the Spaniards should be to make for one of the sea-ports of this state with the said men, and so to transport them through this country towards the said Netherlands: it is resolved and understood, that this business shall be directed to the generality on the behalf of their noble great lordships, to the end the said lord protector may have full assurance given him, as well by the lord ambassador Nieuport, as by the lord resident Downing, that there are such orders given by their H. and M. L. and such provision made, that not only the said Spanish soldiers, in case they do happen to arrive in any one port of this state, to hinder their passage *de facto* towards the said Spanish Netherlands, but besides, that the said soldiers, with their ships, are forthwith to be ordered to put out to sea again, and, if need be, to force them to it, in the same manner as they came in; and that herewith the serious and precise orders hereunto required may be sent to the respective colleges of the admiralty, as also to the council of state, with this addition, that they do hereafter regulate themselves in respect of the passage of soldiers, according to the placart of the 20th of January of this year, published for the same purpose, that for the executing of the above-mentioned, the resolution, which is to be taken by their H. and M. L. concerning this business, shall be sent to the lord Nieuport, and likewise shall be delivered by commissioners to the said resident, with order to desire of the lord protector directly, as also of the resident, that since by the said assurance given the cause doth come to cease, which his highness might have had for the keeping of the said ships of war before the sea-holes of this country, that thereupon he would be pleased to cause the said ships to retire from thence.

That likewise there may be very earnestly proposed, as well by the said lord Nieuport to the lord protector, as by commissioners to the said resident, the indecency committed by some English captains in the visiting of the ships of war of this state, which is contrary to the orders given from time to time by their H. and M. L. to their officers, not to suffer any such search to be made, but vigorously to oppose it; from which said orders their H. and M. L. can in no ways go, and to this end to exhibit in specie the resolutions taken by their H. and M. L. upon this subject of the 20th of October, 1628. the 16th and 17th of Decemb. 1649. as also of the 10th of August, 1654. with representation of the great inconveniencies, which in time may happen to arise, by reason of such searches; also with this request, that the lord protector will cause such captains to be punished according to their deserts, that shall be found guilty of the said transgressions, and withal give such order, that the like may not happen for the future.

Mr. Downing, the resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

MY lord Nieuport being this morning to goe away, I could not but take the opportunity to lett you know, that I have as yet received no other answer in relation to the Postillion, then what I sent you by the last post. I did exceedingly press de Witt about it yesterday, letting him know, what must necessarily be the consequences of not giving his highness contentment in this particular. I this day presented the inclosed memoriall. De Witt tooke it with him himself to the states general, and said, he would see that right should be done to the persons injured. The East-Indy fleete is come in, consisting of seven or eight sayle of greate ships. It is said, that the king of Hungary was chosen emperor upon thursday last; and some say, that he was to be crowned yesterday. This news comes not by the post from Franckford, which came away upon wednesday last, but it's said to be come by an expresse to Collen. I have herein also inclosed a letter, which I received this morning from major-general Jephson, as also a copy of a letter from the person

A.D. 1658. son about whom I wrote to you the last post, and concerning whom I expect your answer by the next post. Not more at present, but that I am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your most faithfull, humble servant,

Hague, the 23. July, 1658. [N. S.]

G. DOWNING.

De Witt spoke to me yesterday about your men of warre, which lye upon the coast here, searching of their men of warr, and said, that although you doe search their merchant-men, yet that he earnestly desyres, that you would forbear searching their men of warr; for that of many yeares they have had orders not to suffer themselves to be searched by any whatsoever, and that evil may come thereof.

The Portugal ambassador had his audience yesterday with the states general. Having received my lord Nieuport's finall answer, that he could not take the present without leave of the states, I prepared a memoriall to give in to the states general; and going to de Witt to acquaint him therewith, he earnestly desired me not to give it, and that he would take it as a courtesy done particularly to himself.

I told him what my orders were. He prayed me, that, before I did it, I would write once more to know his highnesse's mind, and that I would let him know what had passed between him and me; and that for his part (tho' others might be of another mind) he must oppose it. So I pray your orders what I shall do. Finding it so against de Witt's mind, I thought it best to forbear, till I could know your further pleasure.

I broke open the letter to write this postscript, which I had before forgot.

Inclosed in the preceding.

Vol. ix. p. 151.

I RECEIVED yours, whereby I perceive you have acquainted the gentleman with my letter, and that it appeares to you he is very well satisfied therewith, but cannot furnish me with the money I desired, until he heare again from England; for he is commanded to part with no money, till I come and speake with him, and discover something of moment to their advantage; but if I will come to him privately (and do what they desire) he will furnish me with money, give me a pardon and a passe. I see he is very punctuall in observing his master's commands, and very carefull not to displease him, which I do soe much commend in him, that I will desire nothing to the contrary. I would very gladly waite upon him; but you know I cannot possibly doe it without money; therefore stay you thereabouts (as he desires) until he have an answer from England, which, you write, will be within 14 dayes at furthest. I am confident he will be as punctuall in performing what he doth promise, as he is in discharging his maister's commands; and I am as confident, if his maister and he did know and believe what I can relate for their safety and advantage, and likewise can doe, by way of preventing danger, they would make more haste, and graunt more then I doe or will desire. Present my service to the gentleman, and lett him know I will have patience, and expect his next answer, which I hope will be within the time limitted; and if it fall out that I joyne with them (which shall not faile in my side) it shall appeare, he never did his maister better service; for truly I will as really and punctually performe all I promise, as he doth his maister's commands.

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

In the possession of the right hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

I RETURNE your lordshippe thanks for our commission for the councill heere, which yesterday came to my hands; for truly wee could nott sitt, till we had itt. As concerning that letter I sent you a copy of, I have since taken a little paines to finde itt out, whence the letter should come; and I have found out the man, that brought itt from beyond seas. Hee is now in prison, butt will not confesse, who gave him the letter; yett after a little time of suffering (I hope) hee may doe itt. I intend to keepe him in prison a while till he does itt, or send him to Berbadoes, in case I cannott gett itt out of him. Since my last heere is noe newes, that I thinke fitt to give you further trouble with; soe I remayne

Your LORDSHIPPE's most humble servant,

Dalkeith, 13th July, 1658.

GEORGE MONCK.

Secretary

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

A.D. 1658.

I DID not heare of the letter, whereof your excellency's of the 7th instant makes mention, before. There is noe doubt to be made, but Weaver writt it, and yet he of all men could not affirme, that there was noe cause for dissolving the last parliament, but ground-^{In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.}lesse feares; for he, and severall other of that partye, made it their buisinesse to perswade to a comonwealth, and were confident, that they should carry it; and the petition, whereof your excellency hath heard, was to be the first occasion for the debate of it in the house; and a cheife man of them useinge arguments to another very considerable person to engage with them for the old parliament, and beinge answered, that it was impossible, because the army was against it, he replied, that he would take it upon him, that the army would declare for it, and that he knew they had beene tryed in it; and there was not a forwarder man in all England in this then Weaver, and therefore, one would thinke, hee should blush to write, that the feares were groundlesse, whenas there was such tamperings as these are to overthrow the government, and bringe us into blood. Truly doctor Winter should be aware of these men, and not manadge himselfe by their informations, if he intends to make truth his guide, and peace his end. And I must needs say, that he and other honest men are weake, and easily deceived, if they are made to beleve, that their refuseinge to signe the addresse hath put them past retreat. Where is the instance of any such proceedings against any one man? I am sure the practice hath beene quite otherwise; men not only refuseinge to make addresses, but openly opposeinge the government, are soe farre from beinge ruined, that they have beene invited after that to ymployment. But this shewes how these men would governe, if they were in place. After I had writt mine to your excellency touchinge the chancellor's * writeinge to his high-^{* Chancellor Steele.}ness about his returne, I received yours, whereby I see he himselfe had acquainted your excellency with it. I should have expected, that he had acquainted you with it before he writt, and taken your advise in it, as a matter that concerned very much both the publique and your excellency in particular, more then it could any one person in the world; and I beleve it were not hard to make hym confesse, that it was an error in kindnes, as well as in many other respects, both to his highnes and your excellency, not to doe it; and that it was an action, which favoured of noe ingenuity at all. And truly I wonder at his carriage in this, and many other things, which (under your excellency's correction) are directly contrary to his interest, and to all those principles, which he professed constantly. Of ail men I knowe, I should never suspect him for makinge an interest of his owne, but under the shadowe of another. But however he is or may be now improved in his politiques, I confesse, of all the daungers you are in, I least of all consider that of your excellency's beinge outwitted in this contest. I would you were well as secured in all other things. I beleve wee are out of the daunger of our junto, and I thinke alsoe of ever havinge such another. As I take it, the report was made to his highnesse upon thurs- day. After much consideration, the major parte voted, that succession in the government was indifferent, wheither it were by election or hereditary; but afterwards some would needs add, that it was desirable to have it continued elective; that is, that the chiefe magistrate should alwayes name his successor, and that of hereditary avoyded, and I feare the word *desirable* will be made necessary, if ever it come upon the tryall.

His highnes, findeing he can have noe advise from those he most expected it from, sayth, he will take his owne resolutions, and that he cannot any longer satisfie hymselfe to sitt still, and make himselfe guilty of the losse of all the honest partye, and of the nation itselfe; and truly I have long wished, that his highnes would proceed accordinge to his owne satisfaction, and not soe much consider others, who truly are to be indulged in every thinge but where the beinge of the nation is concerned. His highnes is now at Hampton- court, and will continue there for some tyme, as well for his owne health, as to be neare my lady Elizabeth, who hath beene of late very dangerously ill, but now is somewhat better.

The French army in Flanders have made noe progresse since my last; they lye still betweene Newport and Ypres. The cardinall was on friday at Dunkirke, to visit my lord ambassador Lockart. He and the French ambassador here doe very much presse for more foot, without which they are not able to undertake any considerable siege, their infantrie beinge very much diminished. I hope wee may be able to make good conditions with them as to any thinge, that will be fitt for us to have. The enemy is retreated into their garri- sons. Carasene is at Newport, and the duke of Yorke; Condé at Ostend; Don John at Bruges, and have, upon a solemne debate, quitt the field, beinge able to raise noe foot for the feild.

The kinge of Sweden still lyes still. It is to be doubted his first recounter will be with the elector of Brandenburg, those two princes beinge upon very ill termes. His highnes

A.D. 1658. useth his best endeavours to reconcile them, and compose their differences. I begge your
 lordship's pardon for this longe scribble, and remeyne

YOUR EXCELLENCY'S

Most humble, faithfull, and obedient servant.

Whitehall, 13. July, 1658.

JO. THURLOE.

Mr. Downing, the English resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. lx. p. 148.

I WROTE you upon Sunday last by captain Cornelis, commander of the Bramble friggat, and upon Tuesday last I sent you a packet by one ensigne Povey, a friend of Mr. Noell's, who went that day from hence to goe for England in the friggat, which carries my lord Nieupoort, who also went the same day from hence, in order to his going for England; and I hope you have long ere this received the resolution of the states of Holland, wherein they enjoined my lord Nieupoort to be gone forthwith, and to returne himself to make report with all speede, whereby they may the speedyer come to resolutions, but especially in relation to Dantzick and the Baltick sea, concerning which they have yet done nothing, nor given any answer to those of Dantzick, who press very earnestly for assistance, nor yet to the minister of the elector of Brandenburg. They would first see what his highness will doe. I have told them plainly, that they can hardly expect much from his highness in relation to the Baltique sea, unless wee have first satisfaction in

relation done to him in the East Indyes; and that he will hardly be induced to ^{make any} 376 206
 marine treaty, ^{land}

371 441 390 479, unless he have better contentment as to the keeping of the 355 104
 treaty.

32 479. The most of what is considerable, that I have now to communicate to you, is in the papers, which you will heerewith receive. You will thereby perceive, that the ministers of Sweden and Brandenburg heere are already fighting with paper dayly. I have visited them both, to try and sound, what probability there is of doing any thing towards their accomodation. Monsr. Appleboom saith, that his master would be very glad of it; but that the elector hath exceedingly wrong'd him, in not onely deserting him, but in makeing allyances with the kings of Poland and Hungary against him, as you will also perceive at large in the two memorialls of Monsr. Appleboom herewith sent; that he knows noe way of accomodateing them, but by the satisfaction of the treaty of Elbing, in which the elector of Brandenburg is concluded; and that his master is very willing to ratify the said treaty. But that for the illucidations, that he beleeves he will have nothing to doe with them; and the province of Holland seeme to make little regard of the treaty without its illucidations, though (as you may finde in a paper formerly sent you) the states of Zeeland have given their advice, that the said treaty should be ratified and delivered, without insisting upon the illucidations. The whole papers concerning this busines I sent you in the winter. I told Monsr. Coubes, resident for the elector of Brandenburg, that his highness was very much afflicted to understand, that matters are come to the passe they are now at; and letting him know, how much it was the interest of them both not to fall out, he told me, that while his master did take part with the king of Sweden, the said king did use him very hardly, and in particular in desireing the half of the benefitts of two of his ports in Prussen; and that as he then held Prussen ducall of the king and crowne of Poland, that for the future he should hold them of the king and crowne of Sweden, which, he said, his master took very ill, expecting, that instead thereof, that he would have offered to have made him souveraigne in that country. That it was true, that afterwards the king of Sweden did proffer to make him free; but that it was when the king of Poland was growne againe verry powerfull, and the king of Sweden verry low. That when the king of Sweden and the said elector parted, the king of Sweden did desire nothing of him but to remaine neuter; withall promiseing, that if the Poles and Austrians should come to attacque him, he would come to his releif. That accordingly, upon the approach of the Poles and Austrians, he did write againe and againe to the king of Sweden for succor; but none coming, he was inforced to make the agreement he hath made, whereby he is also a greate gainer; for that he is to be absolute souveraigne in Prussen ducall, without any homage to the crowne of Poland, and by which he is not obliged to attacque the king of Sweden, but to assist in case the king of Sweden shall attacque them either in Prussen ducall or royall, or in the empire. I made replies to all this, which would be too large heere to incert, and in fine told him, that his highness would be very glad, if any way might

might contribute to a peace between them; which he took very kindly, and said, he ^{A.D. 1658.} would give an accompt thereof to his master; but that he saw little hopes, for that, so far as they could guess, the king of Sweden was resolved not to quit Prussia for any equivalent, and to attack Dantzick; which if so, that it was impossible to disengage his master; but that if the king of Sweden would be contented upon the fore-mentioned ground to have a peace with Poland, that at the same instant also a peace would be betwene his master and him; and if otherwise, that he did not doubt, but that the whole empire would take part against the king of Sweden; and that the Poles, at a meeting of the states at Warsoe, will be necessitated to accord the succession of the crowne of Poland to the second son of the great duke of Muscovy, after the death of the present king; and that thereby that duke will be also absolutely engaged against him; and that he did undoubtedly believe, that this state would take part, rather than ever suffer the towne of Dunkirk to come into the hands of the king of Sweden. I told him, that possibly his master might in the conclusion finde he had missed his measures, as much as the king of Denmark did. And this is the substance of what passed betwene us. I had also this weeke

much discourse with ^{the French ambassador.} 468 ^{Portugal.} 532. And as concerning 551, he is absolutely of opinion, that the 551 ^{Portugal ambassador} 202 227 138 449 111 152 132 should, in his first propositions, which he shall make to the commissaries appointed to treat with him, let them know absolutely, restoring of Brazeel, or any part of it, that as to the 133 281 471 134 339 54 408 18 437 174 40 42 82 416 206 422

408 68 146, it was a thing wholly 338 431 140 142 334 358; 244 as to the other satisfaction, such as his master can give, he will be very willing thereunto, and particularly to give them 12 140 518 379 408 384 393 207 12 422 339 468 145 437

263 408 20 437 174 41 42 358. Further he is wholly of opinion, that all means possible are to be used to reconcile the king of Sweden and elector of Brandenburg, and that 468 536 ought not to 221 260 105 146 174 335 350; for that will also undoubtedly

engage this state, 41 105 308 311 469 141 663 466, who will very speedily be strongly courted by the 390 160 43 90 426 443 154 135, and the 538, and the 273 408 100 524

155 168, of which I have formerly given you an accompt. In my letters of tuesday last, I give you an accompt of the king of Hungary's being chosen emperor; which newes wee had three or foure houres after the dispatch of my packet upon sunday last. It's said, that the ambassadors of France, having obeyed their desire in the capitulation, did give their consent, that such of the electors as tooke part with them, should give their voyces for the king of Hungary; and so he was chosen by an unanimous voate. But for the king of Sweden, there is no satisfaction given to him in the capitulation; so that he must seeke his satisfaction as he can. As in the said capitulation the emperor is bound not to assist the king of Spaine against the king of France, no not under the pretext of sending it against the English in Flanders or Italie; so the king of France is therein obliged not to invade the empire, though under pretext of assisting his allies therein. For what is further from Franckford, I refer you to the papers heerewith sent. The setting out of the men of warre goes on very fast heere, and they are neare ready. Wee have every day storyes concerning the English shipping, that lye upon the coast. I gave you

an account of what passed betwene 263 502 147 207 379 concerning the title *dominationum*. Truly I cannot think it fitt for his highness to call them *celitudines*.

150 447 362 70 257 395 147 148 325 107 76 68 147 302 150 305 534 477 245 81 468 102 251 83 457 155 267 107 287. I myself, in all my memorials, 313 468 101 412 362 468 475 149 250 408 140 40 68 53 393 40 153

441 287 339 46 135 43 107 27 60 207 365 136 32 143 325 124 143 339 44 107 57 362 144 66; and in all the letters I have yet received from 534 324 322 412

only styled them *dominationum*. 362 245 84 87 279 468 103 270 381 387 475 412 287. I am glad that he which

writeth to you 162 441 150 287 477 510 by the 388 408 305 36, give you such contentment.

You would not have much 306 326 355 143 150 432 395 136 469; for that 324

hath bin 324 136 207 72 323 12 54 58 136 43 279 500 326 305 304 160 136

hundred pounds per annum: he would not take leis; 332 431 155 109 37 143 426 136 205 108 518 324 161 113 155 84 35 395

149

A.D. 1658.

149 464 358 142 140 43; for 324 450 151 66, that it is very exceeding 260 108
 and he hath good meanes, and is very faithfull.
 311 443 524 207 324 322 317 379 205 287 207 346 156 44 441 298 72 149
 He hath received after the same rate for the time past.
 65 50 155 87. 324 322 135 43 251 72 155 279 193 468 437 466 305 468.
 I have discharged Gardiner.
 476 122 14 144 149. 72 323 267 142 30 319 136 57 279 308 134 45 339
 him covetous, and his service little;
 286. I found 326 extreame 254 155 43 477 524 207 327 143 286 156 71 251
 two write to you out of Flanders,
 362 151 148 358; so there are onely 148 161 115, which 159 441 466 477 510
 who are both faithfull.
 418 408 50 86 207 286 144, 498 213 43 241 149 64 298 71 149 65 50 155
 colonel Palmer, enclosed send a paper to
 87. And for 254 365 390 86 124 199 101 286, I herein 41 106 26 365 143
 you, he sayth, is
 279 143 282 16 124 15 426 136 477 510, which, 324 450 850 65, 346 most
 true; he to write himself;
 undoubtedly 150 447 42; but 324 will by noe meanes consent 477 162 441 466
 he sayth, he writes so bad, as no body can read it;
 326 143 44 86 51; for that 324 450 151 66 324 158 441 146 287 459 227 36
 he will not run the hazard.
 217 395 241 267 247 135 41 191 73 150; and moreover 324 53 395 150 447
 108 468 319 174 213 36.
 I perceive, that there hath bin a report at London, that I was stab'd; and I finde it
 very often true, that when the cavilleres give out any newes as done, that they have at
 that time some designe for the doing it; and this is true, that upon tuesday night last
 3 Englishmen about ten of the clock at night, with their haire tucked up under white
 caps, stood privatly at a bridg neare my house; and a Dutch gentleman going out, my
 dore was noe sooner shut, but they took him by the collar, saying, *Bougre Englishman*,
 what did you there? But findeing him to be a Dutchman, they lett him goe; and the
 gentleman the next day lett me know what had befallen him, whereof I have given an
 accompt to Monsr. de Witt. Indeede they are very angry at mee, for that I have, by little
 and little, extreemly disturb'd and spoyled their kingdome here; and exceedingly angry they
 are at this last action of mine, in obteyning, that Charles Stuart should be noe more pray'd
 for heere; and the more, for that I have done it in such a way, as to shake off the Scotch
 minister, and gaine the good-will of Mr. Beaumont, whereby the assembly is kept on
 foote, there being the last Lord's day scarce any seates empty, save only the queene of
 the q. of Bohemia
 Bohemia's; and when noe other devices will take, 468 540 imployed one to me to let me
 humour her
 know, that if I would onely 331 384 154 134 62 286 as to the manner of doing it,
 particular order against Charles Stuart,
 viz. that it might not be by a 422 71 259 355 134 416 37 286 16 310 572, but
 general order forbidding to pray for
 by a 311 390 437 82 416 36 286 305 22 336 267 108 57 477 124 437 170
 any foreign prince, that then she would
 305 206 305 437 71 56 390 124 441 108 251, 467 468 108 143 324 160 114
 come still.
 155 86 38 255.

The Swedish resident to the states general.

Vol. lx. p. 155.

THE under-written resident of Sweden, by his memorandum of the 18th instant, did
 assure their H. and M. L. of his majesty's good intentions for the observing of a
 sincere and good correspondence with this state, doth take the liberty to say again to the
 same end, that he is sorry to understand, that the duke of Brandenburg's minister here
 doth endeavour to contradict what he said resident did allege in his former memorandum
 upon the sudden departure of the lords embassadors of the said duke from Flensburgh, as
 if it were a breach of the laws of nations, under which he doth also spitefully insert the
 keeping of their H. and M. L. embassadors at Lauwenburgh. Now it is known, that
 about the ambassador is a common course, first to examine their qualities; as for example,
 when king Uladislaus of Poland had about the year 1637. married a princess of Austria
 (being pressed thereunto by his states) instead of another princess (with whom however his
 majesty was not engaged) and did send his ambassador Rey into England, to excuse the
 same, yet the same could not be admitted to audience in a long time, and in many weeks,
 which that king however (though a sovereign and a great prince) did never take to be a
 breach of *jus gentium*. In the year 1641. the earl, now duke of Awerberg, ambassador
 of

of the emperor, was kept here for many months; and although at last he received further A.D. 1658. orders, and offered to give satisfaction to this state, yet it was not thought good to hear him, without that the same was held for a violation *juris gentium*. The ambassador of Portugal, Loufa Macedo, was kept here several months in the year 1651. before he had audience. The Swedish envoy Spiering was likewise kept without audience; and many more like instances might be given. The observing of order, and of common laws, was never styled an observation of *jus gentium*; and it would be a strange law to oblige kings and princes to an equal admission of ambassadors, whether they come from friends or enemies, although in this his majesty cannot properly be said to have denied audience. Concerning the other, it is therewith beyond all custom, that ambassadors, how high and great soever they be, should go or come from or towards hostile places, much less such as are besieged, without a pass; and in the war the same is narrowly observed; so that the commander in Lawenburgh was excused therefrom by the lords ambassadors of this state themselves, and never any complaint was made about it, at least the same could not be imputed to the king of Sweden, who was far and deep in Poland. The lord rix-chancellor however, (notwithstanding that it could have been otherwise understood) according to the example of king Sigismund of Poland, who rather took it ill, that in the year 1627. the then lords ambassadors of this state should go to king Gustavus before that they had been with him, king Sigismund (being advised of the business) suffered the said lords ambassadors of this state to pass, and afterwards received them with all manner of honour and respect; so also accordingly did his majesty returning back out of Poland into Prussia, and then concluded with their excellencies the treaty of Elbing, at the request and to the content of their H. and M. L. His royal majesty hath been always very much troubled, that through the ill-willers of the good amity and correspondence between his majesty and their H. and M. L. the ratification and exchanging of the same hath been hitherto hindered; and it is to be lamented, that the lords ministers of the duke of Brandenburg do now again *de novo* play upon that string. Experience hath already taught, that the same hath only served to hinder the navigation, in regard all what could be thought on was regulated by that treaty, and agreed upon. The under-written resident will say for a conclusion, that there is nothing set down in this memorandum but what can be made out to be most true and real; and therefore he is still of opinion, that their H. and M. L. according to their wonted wisdoms, will not hearken to any persuasions, which may in any-wise cool or alter the good amity between his majesty and their H. and M. L. and consequently no longer delay or hinder the exchanging of the ratification of the Elbing treaty, upon all which he is yet expecting a favourable resolution from their H. and M. L.

Hague, 25th July, 1658. [N. S.]

H. V. APPELBOOM.

*To Mr. Stouppé.*Ostend, 25th July, 1658. [N. S.]

AS for us here, we are still in our old posts, and we have made here a second counter-
scarp, and have put this place into a condition not to be assaulted by force without great difficulty. I have not been at Newport of late; but I hear they have also provided that place with all things imaginable. The enemy is still in their posts, and no action hath passed since my last. I am still very poor.

Lockhart to secretary Thurloc.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

I AM earnestly desired by some friends of mine (whose requests ought to be prevalent
with me) to minde your lordshipp of a business depending in the court of admiralty at London, wherein one Monsieur de Quesne is very much concerned, and to beg a letter from your lordshipp to the judges of the said court, not to do justice, (for that they have done by a sentence already given) but to expedite the effects of their judgments. The reasonableness of this motion seems to plead sufficiently for itself, and not to stand in need of an advocate; but because good decrees do sometimes loose the greatest part of their virtue by the slowness of execution, therefore I humbly beseech your lordshipp's assistance to remove such obstructions as retard the case in question, that the judges having already gotten the reputation of just, may also gain that of good, and I your lordshipp's pardon for using thus freely that power you give me by being,

MY LORD,

Your lordshipp's most humble and most obedient servant,

Dunkirk, the 25th of July, 1658. [N. S.]

WILL. LOCKHART.

VOL. VII.

4 A

Lock.

Lockhart to *secretary* Thurloe.

A.D. 1658.

Vol. lx. p. 163.

May it please your LORDSHIP,

THIS bearer lieutenant-colonel Pepper comes into England for a little time, being to make up some accounts that concern their regiment, and having beside some private affaires of his owne. I should have given your lordshipp a more large and particular account of busines by him, but that I am to goe to-morrow to Bergues to his eminence, who is there to meet the marshalls de Turenne and de la Ferte, and it will be the next day before they have taken and made the full measures for the remainder of action this summer. The result of their conference I shall send to your lordshipp by my brother, immediately after it is concluded.

This lieutenant-colonel is truly a very good, sweet gentleman, and not a little helpfull in this place; but I believe the two old regiments have some longings homeward, not that their condition is ill here, but perchance England is more suitable to their dispositions. If your lordshipp finde, that he moves to have them called back, I shall humbly desire we may be supplied with as many other before these be taken away; and that his highnesse would be pleased to remember those recruits he promised us; for in earnest, what by sicknesse, and other occasions, our numbers are so thinne, that we are put to duty every third night; and if the enemy were in any posture to looke towards us, we should be constrained to do it every other night.

Here is a troope of horse come to an anchre this evening. The captain, called Bronex, is ashore, and hath been with me. He is a pritty man; but if I may speake my thoughts of him out of the experience of one converse, he seemes to promise no extraordinary matters. He expects armes from me, which truly I have not in the least measure, and without them his men will be but an uselesse burthen; besides, their not going abroad (as till they be armed they cannot) will encourage the enemy to believe it is from some other cause prejudiciall to our reputation, which opinion ought by all meanes to be avoided at the first, and therefore I beseech your lordshipp give order, that they may be forthwith provided with pistolls and carbines; defensive armes may be forborne a little longer, if they be not ready.

I have sent your lordshipp a copie of what goods I have bought dureing the siege, and since I came hither: the last article consisting of oates, and amounting to 670 l. 8 s. 0 d. is still entire in the stores, and the greatest part of the first, being 190 l. 13 s. 00 d. the middle provisions onely are spent, coming to 737 l. 5 s. 2 d. For bread I have hitherto made shift, partly by what we found in store, and partly by what I have bought. Some rie I found here, and have bought wheat to put to it, by which I hope we may have bread for a fortnight or three weeks longer. I must earnestly beg of your lordshipp to supply us seasonably and librally with money; for in truth my credit begins to suffer, considering the extraordinary expences for many unforeseen contingencies, but specially for the works during this season, which is onely proper to make them up, and if I should lett it slip, they would cost much more, and not be half so well done; but I comfort myself with this perswasion, that his highnesse will have such a regard to his subjects here, and your lordshipp such a particular care of us, that we shall not want any thing convenient, much lesse that which is so absolutely necessary for us. In which confidence I shall still goe on in such chearfullnesse, patience and constancie, as becomes his highnesse's most devoted subject, and,

MY LORD,

Your lordshipp's most humble and most obedient servant,

Dunkirke, the 25th of July, 1658. [N. S.]

WILL. LOCKHART.

My lord, I have made bold to say so much by Mr. Cooke's hand, and shall add no more, save that the provisions I have bought and given out shall be deducted from the soldiers pay. I shall doe the same by the oates to the horsemen, for whose winter provision I have bargained for a sufficient quantity of hay, and will have it for about 18 shillings a load.

Mr. Downing, resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. lx. p. 167.

BY the enclosed memorialls you will perceive what further progresse I have made for the recovery of the ships seised in the East Indies by the ships of the East company of Holland, as also for the regulation of that trade for the future, that his highnesse may not

be continually troubled with complaints of that nature; and I have herein enclosed to you a resolution of the states, which was this day sent me in answer. I have in private dealt very plainly and roundly with Mons. de Witt, and others, letting them know the fence his highnesse hath thereof, and that he will not be mocked nor satisfied with words. They have promised me a categoricall and positive answer, as soon as possibly they can get information out of the ships, which are newly arrived out of the East Indies; and that I shall finde, that they will not feed me with words, but deeds, which I shall believe, when I see it; for the East Indy company hath a mighty interest in, and influence upon the state. Betweene this and the next I hope I shall be able to give you some farther account, and am,

SIR,

Hague, 26. July, 1658. [N. S.]

Your most faythfull humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

R. Gerbier Douuity to secretary Thurloc.

May it please your HONNOR,

I DOE make bould to fend to your honor a memorandum on such concerns of papers, as I have left with his excellency the lord ambassador, and generall Lockhart att Duynquerque, and with the lord protector his serene highnesse resident in this place; the which may witnesse that, which I doe zealously professe, having further no designe to be troublesome, save in consequence of that zealous profession to say, that the men, whose doe make proffers, doe incessantly instance to know, whether I have made their proffers knowne; iff they are reflected on, and so please, as may appeare by resolves, which may enable them to performe their said proffers; which shall be according to the zealous wish of

YOUR HONNOR'S

Haghe, the 26. of July, 1658. [N. S.]

Most humble and obedient servant,

R. GERBIER DOUITY.

Memorandum on such papers, which Sr. Balthazar Gerbier hath left with his excellency the lord ambassador, and general Lockart gouvernor of Dunquerque, and with the right honourable the resident Downing at the Hague.

FIRST, the certayne Dutch commanders (now at the Hague) proffer to surprize such a place poynted by the Spaniards, as would put under contribution all the land from Gulick to Colen, to the gates of Aquisgrana, the land of Limbourgh, Liege, and Little Brabant, as Thienen, Diest, Weert, Loren, Machlen, Bruxels, and other places, to the gates of Antwerpe, besides a revenue of a considerable custome on merchandises transported by water.

That they can make the enterprize with 60 men lesse or more, and with great probability of successe.

That they can maintayne the place with a small number of men.

Secondly, that two severall associations of Dutchmen proffer (on conditions mentioned in their petitions, incerted in the above-said papers) to declare certayne (never heretofore practised) expedients, whereby a greate annual stock of money would be rayfed with ease, advantage, and applause of the people, which, untill the same could be established by act of parliament in England, it might be put in practice in Flanders, where the English forces have taken their station.

Thirdly, to introduce at Dunquerque a certayne negotiation with cent. per cent. gaine, and where number of men, women, and children may be employed.

Fourthly, Sr. Balthazar Gerbier offers to use the same meanes, which he formerly put in practice during the siege of Mastricht, and to move the states of Brabant (Flanders, Arthois, and Haynaut) to shake of the Spanish government, so secrecy be kept, and better then it was when late Francis Cottinghton betrayed that business.

As also the said Sr. Balthazar Gerbier offers to endeavour in person the destroying of any port of the Spaniards by a meanes, which is infalible with the Lord's permission.

*A letter of intelligence.*A.D. 1658: S^r,
Vol. lx. p. 173.

SINCE me last letter of the 17th, I have bin into Holland, and returned back againe here, with intention to retorne againe to 615 443 540. I shall 323 499 267 137 119 131 436 606. In the meane time I doe find no greate alteration of affaires into these parts since me said last letter, but all the busines in such fashion like I did write unto you the 14th; only the election of the emperour of Germanie gives some hopes of assistance from that side unto these countreis, because the said election is come upon the king of Hungrie; besides another hope they have, (the which they doe keepe most certaine, and without any doubt) the king of French should be dead, whereof they have such abundance of particularities and circumstances, that they doe say alwayes openly, that all them that will not believe the said death must be absolutely mad, hoping the consequences thereof to produce a generall changing and alteration in the French and English designs, be reason duke d'Anjou should be a greate enemy unto the cardinall Mazarin and his designs, as also of the conquests of the English into the Flanders, makeing also ruine a noise (for the encouragement of the people) the new-chosen emperor should send for their assistance 20,000 men horse and foote, and the like fancies. In the mean time they have mustered all the countrey-people, and given order to provide them of armes, to defend every one his own countrey; but nevertheless the said countrey-people still continue to retire away into the next citties and fortified townes (soe well belonging unto 642 as unto 632) all their cattle and other goods, the Spanish and Condeer doing nothing else than to plunder and spoyle the countrey round about, like the French and English doe the same about Neuport, Ostend, Bridges, Dixmuyde, and Ypres, and doe undertake nothing of greate concernment or importance, for soe much I can heare hereabout. Some French troupers of about 3000 should have bin betweene Bridges and Gand, and taken som cattle away. Just now comes a poast from Gand, reporting the French should have made a conjunction of all their forces for to undertake againe some feige, whereof the presumption is upon Ostend, Ypres, St. Omar, or Armentiers, the wich we shall see very shortly; and because I am sure you are well informed from other parts of the motions and doings of the French and English, and that I cannot give true information thereof unto you before I shall be 232 499 269 137 119 131, I shall give only unto you a relation of the constitutions of these countreys, the wich are partly in manner aforesaid. On the other parts, the ecclesiasticall or clergimene doe endeavour all their possibel to make new forces of footmen, whereof they are in great want of, having brought together in severall small bodies some 2000, being well newly risen men, but nothing else but straglers from their garrisons, under the wich are some, that put themselves 5 or 6 times into new service for to get some money, and doe runne away into their old comissions, as soone they come about their former garrisons. The inquisitions of all strangers doe continue still here, and round about the countrey, being here 17 Englishmen apprehended and put into prison, the wich shall not be set in libertie againe, but onely upon witnesse of 603. At Gand, Bridges, Bruxels, and into severall other citties and townes, is the like inquisitions, and also some French and English apprehended and put into prison. The states generall of the United Provinces have given order to change all their garrisons into the Flanders, and draw out the said garrisons all the English and French, and send them into other garrisons farre of from these parts, for to put or send Ditch garrisons insteade of the said English and French. No more for the present, remaining for ever,

S^r,Antwerpe, the 26th of July, 1658. [N. S.]

Your dutifull and faithfull servant,

JERONEMUIS VON ABSBACHE.

The superscription,

For Mr. Thomas Johnson, at the signe of the Leg, in Crooked-lane,
London.*Commissioner Pells to the states general.*

H. and M. L.

Dantzick, 27th July, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lx. p. 185. MY lords, we believe here, that Thorn being still besieged by the Austrians and the Poles, under the command of the generalls de Souches and Sappia, will be forced to yeeld very suddenly, being vigorously assaulted on both sides.

General

General Charnitzkey is marched with his army towards the frontiers of Pomerania, and A.D. 1658. marches to the assistance of the duke of Brandenburg, in case the Swedish armies should be designed that way.

A vessel lately come from Riga bringeth news, that the Muscovite was advanced with an army of 20,000 men 10 miles beyond Riga.

Extract out of the resolutions of the lords states of Holland and West-Friesland, taken in their noble great lordships assembly upon Saturday the 27th of July, 1658. [N. S.]

Exhibited the 1st of August, 1658. [N. S.]

THE lord pensionary Van Slingelant hath reported to the assembly the considerations and the advice of the lords their noble great lordships commissioners having, in pursuance of their resolutions of the 14th of March last, pondered and considered the report made upon the said day to their H. and M. L. of what had passed and happened in the generality in the business of the princess Van Zollern, concerning the carrying away of the princess Louisa, daughter of the queen of Bohemia: whereupon being debated, it is resolved, that on the behalf of their noble great lordships, the business shall be referred to the generality, to the end the resolutions of their H. and M. L. of the 19th, 16th and 30th of January last respectively, by which the said princess Van Zollern is ordered to desist by provision in the appointing of magistrates in the town of Bergen up Zoom, with the consequences thereof, till such time there shall be otherwise disposed by their H. and M. L. and moreover the droffart and the aldermen should take upon them the judicature in the name and behalf of their H. and M. L. also in their name and behalf, as formerly, administer right and justice, with all what is concerning the same, may be looked upon as void and of none effect, as if the said resolution had never been taken, the council of Brabant being to take notice of this, and to proceed according to the rights and custom formerly used by them: that to this end the complaint of the said queen of Bohemia, together with all the proofs, papers, and informations belonging to that business, shall be sent, without any delay, to the said council of Brabant, with express command and precise order to take the said business in hand before all others, and to determine the same by their definitive sentence within some certain time peremptorily set down for the dispatch thereof.

A letter of intelligence.

Brussels, 27. July, 1658. [N. S.]

AS I wrote you the last week, the king of Hungary was chosen emperor the eighteenth of this month, and is to be crowned upon tuesday next. We had the news by expresses from Franckfort upon sunday last.

The bishop of Mentz, and the bishop of Triers, and the Palsgrave, did not oppose him, but the other five did. If the king of France were dead, you would see great alterations in Christendom.

The French army is not yet laid down before any town in Flanders.

To the Venetian agent.

Antwerp, 27th July, 1658. [N. S.]

WE have no news. The French army is drawing towards Ypres. That place is well provided; but yet, I believe, it will not hold out long, if once besieged.

They write me from the emperor's court, that his majesty is resolved to send assistance hither this campaign. Unless some do come, it will be a hard matter to keep the French from over-running most part of the country.

Lockhart to the protector.

May it please your most serene HIGHNESSE,

THEIR being several vacancies of field-officers in the regiments heare, I esteem it my duty to give your highnesse an account of them, and have taken the bouldnesse to offer a list of such persons, as I can judge fittest for the vacant employments. I humbly submit the whole to your highnesse pleasure, and shall interest myself no further in that affaire

A.D. 1658. then to begg, that if the persons I offer be not agreeable to your highnesse, that such as your highnesse shall judge more fitt may be sent over with all possible speed, because the regiments will suffer by not having all their field-officers present. I have informed my brother of all things relating to all the present posture of affairs heare: he will give himself the honor to offer your highnesse an account of them, at such convenient time as your highnesse shall appoint. He hath begg'd a company in my regiment, which did formerly belong to one captain Sherwine. I have given him no assurance of it, unlesse he bring a commissione for it from your highnesse. The haste I am in to dispatch him by this tyde must be my apologic for the rudenesse of this humble addresse your highnesse doth receive from,

May it please your HIGHNESSE,

Dunkerke, July $\frac{17}{27}$ 1658.

Your most obedient subject, and

most faithfull servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

A list of vacancies.

Vol. lx. p. 68.

THE lieutenant-collonell's place of my own regiment, for which I humbly offer lieutenant-collonell Fleettwood.

His place to major Kingwell.

Sir Bryan Cockrane's lieutenant-collonell's place to major Hinton, major to my regiment.

Major Kingwell's place to collonell Umphrais, lately sent over a captain, and recommended by your highness for preferment.

Major Pickering's place to captain Battalia, eldest captain of that regiment, and a deserving man.

The major's place of my regiment to captain Coats, eldest captain, and a deserving gentleman.

Collonell Jones, lately a prisoner, and now gone for England, is offered to your highness's consideration, as one of great meritt, in case any of the forementioned doe not please your highnesse, to whose pleasure the whole is humbly submitted.

My brother hath prevailed with my wife to command me to importune your highnesse for a company in my regiment, which did belong to captaine Sherwine.

Lockhart to secretary Thurloe.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Vol. lx. p. 66.

YESTERDAY his eminence gave a meeting to both his generalls at Mont Cassall.

This morning he sent for me, and acquainted me with what was resolved upon, viz. that Mr. Turenne shall keep the fiede, and observe the enemies motions with the greatest part of his army; and mareshall la Ferté in the meane tyme shall forme the seige of Link and Graveling with his army, to which are joyned some forces, that came from France, and as many horse and foott as can be spared from Mr. Turenne. I have desyered the English may be employed in the field as most propper for that service; and have given them hopes, that when all the horse come over, I shall lend them my own regiment (which hath got reputation amongst them) for a fortnight or three weeks tyme. I have satisfyed his eminence, that the body of our fleett being in the Channell and Downes road, their will need no more of his ships before Graveling, than 2 third-rate ships in the road, and 3 sixth-rate frigatts to ly closs under the shoar. I have writt to that purpose to my lord Montagu, and I hope this siege shall pass without any extraordinary expense to his highness. I have advysed the cardinal to stop the mouth of the river of Graveling with a double row of strong pallisadoes, which he resolves to doe; and then that place can have no succoure by sea, tho' we had neare a vessell in the road. His eminence prayeth, that since he is so willing to lessen his highness's charge by sea, that his highness would doe something considerable for France, by sending over 2000 foot at so seasonable a time as this will be: he alledgeth a promise to Mr. de Crequi, that will amount to as much; and sayth, it may easily be done by commanding a company out of each of his highness's old regiments. I told him, I doubted not but his highness would keep all his promises; only I thought it would be ahead matter for him to draw so many men together upon the sudden,

daine, and for the way he proposed, it was impossible to doe it that way; for his highness's A.D. 1658. regiments lay at so great a distance, as before the companys drawn out of them could be joyned and embarked, I hoped the seige would be over: however, I undertooke to move his highness, that some foott be sent over; and considering that the seige of Graveling is lyke to goe off so easily upon his highness's account, I think it would not be disadvantageous to his highness's other interests here to spare them 1000 or 1500 foott, provided they may be raised or drawn out without weakening his highness's forces about London too much. The cardinal (whether to conjoyle me or not, I know not) was very kind to me, and tould me he hop'd ere long to close a traitty with me, that should be no lesse honourable for his highness then that of Dunkirk had been; and hinted something touching Ostend. I dare not say he did it without ends, I mean to spur me on to pushe his designs with the more earnestness; and yet I durst undertake, through the Lord's assistance, to bring him to agree to it upon reasonable terms, if the particulars for the generall peace have not gott a better interest with him, than I can yet believe they have. He informs me of a great victory the Portugalls have gott over the Spaniards: his news of it comes from England, and since your lordshipp doth not mention it, I dare not believe it, though I could wish it were trew with all my soul. I had long disputes with his eminence concerning the settling of contributions: I have been earnest in it, not because I expect any thing considerable this year; for the enemy's army and ours must eat up all in this country, before the seige of Graveling be ended; but what shall be agreed upon now will be pleaded as a rule for the future, and the French doe generally so envy our settlement here, as Mr. de Turenne was not ashamed to argue this day, that two of our principall stores here, that are within our works, belonged to the government of Bergh. 'Tis true the distinction of de Mains and Castellnaries was observed, when these places belonged either to the king of France, or the king of Spayne; and they might make what divisione betwixt their subjects seemed good to them; but when they come to be divided betwixt two sovereigns, the rule will not hold; for whether the sluices belong'd to the government of Dunkerke or Bergh, it was all one to the kings, because they belonged to them upon either of the accounts; but his highness cannot pretend to Bergh, and therefore must justifie all that he possesseth in Dunkerke, as belonging to him in quality of a free and soveraign prince, without dependance on any other power or person whatsoever. Many other things past concerning the contribution, of which at present I shall give you no further account save this, that if the cardinall did not moderate and brydle the humours of the French, I am confident we should have been by the ears ere now. I gave his highness an account of the considerable vacancies, that are heare, and have offered my humble opinion concerning their being filled up with able and well-quallified officers, all which I submit to his highness's pleasure; and shall omitt what further I have to say to my brother, whom I have as fully informed in all particulars as I could, in the short time I have to dispatch him; and shall give yourself no further trouble, save to assure you, that none can be more faithfully yours, then,

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Dunkerke, July $\frac{17}{27}$. 1658.

Your most humble and obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

The enemy at Nieuport and Ostende have made bonfyers, fyred all their guns and small shott, for the joy they pretend to have, because of the electione of the new emperor. We cannot heare, that there is any such electione; but I believe they use that stratageme for feint, to encourage their dejected and despairing party.

Instructions from the king of Sweden to his ambassador in England.

Oldefloo, the 18th of July, 1658.

WHAT concerneth Dantzick, you know sufficiently how to answer it; and for the elector of Brandenburg, it is thus: he hath not only departed from that alliance, in which he was bound to us, manned Frawenburgh with his garison against that agreement, that we had made with him in that business, prosecuted our people in Prussia to his utmost power, taken away in the Pillaw divers times the ammunition we had sent for the maintenance of our garison in Prussia; but concluded an alliance, first defensive, after offensive, against us, *tanquam contra communem hostem*, with Austria and Poland, as well in the empire as in Prussia, dealing before-hand amongst themselves our provinces as a prize; and afterwards laid their counsels, how they would utterly rout us out of Germany; had private intelligence with Denmark, assuring them of several diversions, strove to hinder

A.D. 1658. hinder that peace; cast obstacles in the assembly of the Lower Saxon circle, when they were treating of the guarantee against the Danish eruption into the dukedom of Bremen; and lastly, endeavoured, in the highest manner, by his inventions, to bring upon us the hatred and jealousy of all states; and had long since fallen out into an open rupture against us, had not the continued success of our righteous arms, by God's assistance, hindered and deterred him from his intended resolutions. Notwithstanding all this, to shew our inclinations in friendship and good correspondence with the elector, we gave him to understand out of Gothenburgh, that if he would lay aside and compose all past misunderstandings, we should be found on our side very ready to do it. But when his ambassador came to us in Flensburgh, in place of making an accommodation, (as we hoped) we found the contrary, that *in aliena causa*, as concerning the Austrian and Polish business, he would impose laws upon us, or denounce war against us, in case we would not submit to their wills; upon which grounds we could not give them audience: but they declared themselves better, ordaining certain deputies, who should in the presence of the ambassadors of Brunswick, Lunenburg and Hessen, confer with them; in the first place, to compound our own differences, then could we the better hear what they had more to propound; for neither could we except the elector for a mediator, so long as he is a *federatus cum hoste*, neither could we endure threatenings before our eyes from our enemies. The reasons we desired the before-mentioned ambassadors at this conference are these; that the Brandenburgs in the presence of witnesses could not wrest words, or delude us with contradictions, and not stand to what was once determined, as they often used to do heretofore; and herein did notoriously in the new Brandenburg treaty. But this they would not understand, but rather to avoid it departed thence secretly, in all haste, before we understood the least of it, all which you will more fully see out of those inclosed deductions placed orderly after the alphabet, so that you can sufficiently demonstrate to the lord protector the great injuries we have received from the elector, without the least cause given; and that he hath thus wholly combined and joined himself to the Austrian party, *contra rei evangelicæ et communis libertatis bonum*.

A letter of intelligence from Blanck Marshall.

SIR, Newport, this 28th of July, 1658. [N.S.]

Charles Stewart and the duke of Gloucester is in Antwerp.

It's thought Charles Stewart will

Vol. ix. p. 187.

104 4 52 14 123 35 73 36 53 2 54 77 31 86 18 69. 61 37 78 74 79 32 56

go to Culien to see the emperor crowned.

81 33 80 104 87 38 44 45 27 57 19 to 10 82 46 47 39 55 77 58 75 20 21 the

Prince Rupert

22 48 62 59 70 60 71 11 72 56 83 52 18 15. 63 69 35 53 12 70 84 64 4 71

expected with seven thousand from Germany;

71 is presently 19 90 75 60 20 13 79 21 16 88 37 80 32 76 22 4 84 18 54 77

prepara-

34 58 85 76 5 55 17 23 72 59 49 28 19 69 50 5 52 94; there is noe 62 70

tions

here

raising of any forces.

20 64 1 71 2 78 35 56 53 76 makeing 33 21 22 72 for the 69 3 95 73 36 54

Don John is in Bruges,

Conde in Oitend,

30 56 24 4 55 96 26 58 70 10 18 74 105 37 75 38 52 111 11 59 53 17 19

Duke of York and Caracene is here,

39 54 60 76 77 20 54 14 106 1 55 15 12 2 71 3 73 21 35 52 22 36 74 34

dayly a seige.

place is well pro-

18 19 72, and expects 17 3 97 47 94 4 76 20 37 14 27 21. This 64 44 2 13

vided;

four thousand

22 39 73 89 18 45 46 61 70 60 85 36 15 16 19 17; there is at least 23 56 81

horse and loot in it;

71 20 78 34 57 82 73 5 52 14 32 58 72 73 3 55 17 24 59 60 79 35 54 36

officers

soldiers are starving.

80; yet the 56 25 26 37 10 21 69 and 74 57 47 15 37 22 70 38 75 76 77 5 71

day the duke of York went our,

beat in

81 39 55 30. This 16 3 94 106 89 18 52 77 58 82 79, and 6 19 3 79 35 53

French guards,

took some few

prisoners.

the 23 72 20 54 12 27 4 70 14 73, and 78 59 60 40 75 83 51 24 21 86 64 71

credit leave

35 75 76 56 55 22 72 76. I cannot with 10 69 18 14 35 77 44 19 1 84 20

place beleiged;

the duke of York doth

this 2 16 7 21 73 22 36 15 18 16; neither doe I know how 106 16 60 80 31

intend to dispose of me.

37 53 77 19 54 17 78 56 14 38 73 61 57 74 20 58 26 48 21. I am afrayed

I cannot send you those things you expect, if that bee; but I shall use my best indeavour.

Sir,

JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

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Sir, when you think fit to lay your commands on your servant, direct as I desyred in my A.D. 1658. ^{consider my want}
 last. Sir, unless you please to doe me that favour to ^{horfe} 11 56 52 73 35 14 18 69 48 94 ^{will become of mee.}
 86 1 552 79 of a 31 57 70 44 or two, I know not what 88 37 44 45 7 19 11 58
 49 59 23 50 20 21. I humbly beg pardon for this bouldness, and reste,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

B. M.

General Montagu to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

I UNDERSTAND just now from my lord embassador, that the French are resolved ^{Vol. lx. p. 79.}
 to beseidge Gravelinge; and that he hath sent 2 of the small vessels I left with him,
 and hath sent for 2 fourth-rate frigates from captain Blake before Ostend, which, he saith,
 he hath perswaded the cardinall is sufficient, whilst I ride here in the Downes, and I
 think it unlesse it be for keepinge a continual boates in the mouth of the
 river, which, it may be, may be too hard duty for them, and is as considerable as all the
 rest. I desire to know, how I shall behave myselfe, whether I shall faile thither or noe.
 I cann ride there with securitye (through God's mercye); and, if I be there, is it of soe
 great concernment to you, that I should be at any chardge to synke vessells in the river's
 mouth, or other extraordinary matter, more then guards as good as can be kept? or is
 it better for mee to ride her, as my lord Lockhart intimates? Your next, I hope, will
 full advertise me of all these; in the meane tyme I remaine,

MY LORD,

Nasebye in the Downes,
 July 18. 1658.

Your lordshipp's most faithfull and humble servant,

E. MONTAGU.

Mr. Downing to secretary Thurloc.

HONORABLE SIR,

ACCORDING to your order, I have furnisht the bearer heerof, collonel Blackfall, with ^{Vol. lx. p. 188.}
 a passe for himselfe and his friend Dr. Sutton; but in the passe he is under the name
 of collonel Henry More, and his friend under the name of Jean Johnson. Himselfe will
 acquaint you with what he hath to say, and not more, but that I am,

HONORABLE SIR,

Hague, July 29. 58. [N.S.]

Your most faithfull humble servant.

G. DOWNING.

General Montagu to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

THIS afternoone I have received two letters from Mr. Downinge, which import little ^{Vol. lx. p. 196.}
 save that the ships I stayed here had plate in them, and much of their goods belonged
 to Flanders. He hath written the inclosed pacquett to you, which I suppose will informe
 you at large what he knowes. I also inclose two intelligences I received from Flushing
 from an unknowne hand, such as did formerly correspond with vice-admiral Goodson.
 They have not much in them, but I thought it requisite to send them unto you, hearinge
 that the French army is come before Gravelin; and judginge, that the ships my lord
 Lockhart wrott unto before Ostend, could not soone come there, I sent 2 frigates out of
 the Downes thither to assist them, untill the other come, and then to returne to mee againe.

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4 C

I was

A.D. 1658. I was willing they should see wee would not neglect theire affaire, after wee had been served ourselves. This is all the trouble you shall receive at present from,

MY LORD,

Nasebye in the Downes,
July 20. 1658.

Your lordshipp's most faithfull and humble servant,

E. MONTAGU.

General Fleetwood to Henry Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

MY LORD,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

THE acceptance, which you were pleased to owne from my wife and selfe, in our desires to serve my lady Reynolds, is an obligation upon us. She being a person of such true worth, may challenge from us, upon her owne accompt, our readinesse to serve her ladishipp; besides the relation she hath to your lordshipp and my lady, that is enough to induce our uttmost to be serviceable in what may concerne her. She is a person truely deserveing your lordshipp's affection and care of her; but of this I may forbear to mention, your lordshipp being soe tender of her. Be pleased to present my humble services to all those noble relations. His highnesse and counsell hath considered of your lordshipp's desires, in order to the securing of the trade; and have accordingly ordered Kingfale to be the victualling place; and doe thinke it necessary, that your lordshipp and counsell should have the whole management of the sea affaires, concerning which some of the councill are to conferr with some of the commissioners of the admiralty, how it may be effected; which probably may prove of more security to the trade, and lesse charge to the publique, if you can be from hence supplied with moneys to answer that occasion. We are at a vast charge in maintayneing the fleete; and yet there are very greate complaints amongst the marchants, of their losses. My lord, I must intreate you would excuse my not being my owne penman, being under some phisicall observations; and therefore shall only add, that I am

20. July, 1658.

Your most affectionate brother, and humble servant,

CHA. FLEETWOOD.

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

MY LORD,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

I CAN adde very little to what I have formerly writt about affaires here, noe resolutions being yet taken as to the maine question, which cannot now be longe delayed. Our great necessities, which much encrease every day, will necessitate to fix somewhere, though perhaps some had rather be still fluctuatinge. Your excellency shall not want the knowledge of what passes here, soe farre as I am capable of informinge you thereof; but truly I have nothinge at this tyme to informe your excellency of.

I wonder, that the letters about the thanksgiveinge day came not in tyme. I have spake with the clerkes of the counsell about it, to whose care it was comitted, who assure me, that the letters were dispatched that very night. In the meane tyme, that which your excellency did about it was very necessary.

The letter which was writt to his highnes about the guards of shippinge for the coast of Irelande, was read this day in the counsell; and it is positively ordered, that the ships, that shall be appointed for the guard of that coast, be victualled at Kingfale, and that more ships be appointed; and I will doe the best I can for to procure effectuall orders from the admiralty for that purpose.

I had a simple and malicious paper about doctor Petty, which truly I sett nothinge by; and I hope your excellency will not thinke, that any thinge of that kinde can stick with me after soe good a character given of the person by your excellency; and my freedome with him since that will, I trust, evince it to hym; which I shall continue, till your lordship forbids it.

The French have at last resolved to besidge Gravelinge; and as I think they invested it saturday last, as alsoe a fort neare Bergen, called Linke. These sieges are to be managed by mareshall la Ferté, and Turenne is to keepe the field with the best parte of his army, to attend the motion of the enemyes, who is yet in their severall garrisons; but

Don

Don John is endeavouring to draw into the field, hoping to get some foot out of his A.D. 1658. garrison, after the French are fixed upon one place. My last letters from Germany speak, that the election of the king of Hungary was to be two days after the date, and the enemy in Flanders made 2 bonfires days since for the election; but the truth of this will want the confirmation of the next letters. The king of Sweden hath not yet declared any designe. The Dane and he are yet disputing about the performance of the last treatie; and some are of opinion, that he will never quit Denmark. A warre is alsoe very likely to fall out betweene the Swede and the elector of Brandenburg; and that will drawe on a warre alsoe between hym and the Dutch; soe that in appearance things stand as ill stated as to the Protestant cause as can be, it beinge very probable, that they will be involved in warr one with another; and in the meane tyme the house of Austria, Poland, &c. doe not only unite amongst themselves, but drawe in some of the Protestant party into their confederation, as Brandenburg, and I feare the Dutch alsoe. But I truste the Lord will better dispose of things. I rest

Hampton-court, 20. July, 1658.

Your EXCELLENCYE's most obedient,

and most humble servant,

JO. THURLOE.

My lady Elizabeth continues very ill. My lord Fauconberge was very honourably received in Yorkshire; above 1000 horse of the gentrye and others met him neare York, besides the mayor and aldermen of the place.

Dr. Thomas Clarges to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELENCY,

BEING lately to attend the commissioners of the customes, in order to summe directions from your excellency and the councell, they told me, your excellency had lately written to their officer at Chester, concerning some seizure or seizures lately made there of mony belonging to some gentlemen or other persons transporting themselves to plant in Ireland; in which, they say, they cannot comply with your excellencie's desires, in regard, by the law, all summs above a proportion limitted to be carried into Ireland are to be forfeited; and till a parliament provides to the contrary, they conceive no relief can be given to any in such cases, but by privy seale from his highness. Yet they entreated me to acquaint your excellency, that they think the law too strict in such cases; and till a remedy can be obtained, it might be well for your excellency to move his highness in it, that privy seales may be graunted accordingly, as occasion shall require. By the last from Dunkirk, we heare that marshall de la Ferté has besieged Gravlin with that part of the army, which he commanded; and that the town was compassed on saterday the 17th instant; and that another part of the army continued at Dixmude. And the feild army under marshall Thureine was observeing the motions of Don John and the prince of Condé. Letters from Holland mention, that the Portugall ambassidor made a very magnificent entry into the Hage, the 8th of this month, according to our account. His business is to endeavour an accomodation betwixt that king and the states of the United Provinces, which will scarce be effected. The king of Sweden has desired audience to the Brandenburg ambassidors, which will be ill resented in Germany, and makes their differences hardly reconcileable. There is yet no certaine newes of the emperour's election; but rumours are very strong. Haveing had at this time some little affaire to make knowne to your excellency, I hope you will pardon the length of this paper, which, though it brings you nothing more of newes then what I have written to your excellency and the councill in a joynt adress, will neverthelesse in some small proportion testify the duty due to your excellency from,

May it please your EXCELENCY,

London, this 20th of
July, 1658.

Your excellency's most obleiged, humble servant,

THO. CLARGES.

Secret. *Extract out of the resolutions of the lords states of Holland and West-Friesland, taken in their assembly, upon wednesday the 31st of July, 1658. [N.S.]*

A.D. 1658.

Vol. ix. p. 205.

THE pensionary de Witt hath reported to the assembly the considerations and advice of the lords their high and mighty lordships commissioners for the affairs of Sweden, having, in pursuance of their resolution of the 30th instant, examined and considered of the letter of the lord Frederic Van Dorp, lord Van Maesdam, extraordinary ambassador of this state to the king of Sweden and Poland, written at Oldensloo the 24th of the same month, containing amongst the rest, that he the said lord ambassador, as well by the king of Sweden as his ministers, according to the received commands of their high and mighty lordships, had laboured in all earnestness and vigilance, to the end the treaty concluded at Elbing, on the 11th of September, 1656, might be perfect and effected; at least that he in short should get to understand the inward and final intention of the king about it; and having particularly discoursed at large about it, with the lord Slippenback, the conclusion on his side was, that his majesty would first expect and see, how that their high and mighty lordships would fully satisfy and quiet him concerning his enemies, who were by name the house of Austria, duke of Brandenburg, and the city of Dantzick; that they will not assist or uphold them by any indirect means in their hostilities; and that then his said majesty was ready to treat with their high and mighty lordships, or their ministers, for the good of the commerce, and to the advantage of the inhabitants and subjects of the United Netherlands. Whereupon being debated, it is thought fit and understood, that on the behalf of their noble great lordships this business shall be referr'd to the generality, to the end there may be returned an answer to the said lord ambassador's letter by their high and mighty lordships, that their high and mighty lordships do conceive it altogether unreasonable, that on the side of this state there should be first made or given the said desired promise or assurance, without that at the same time, from the side of Sweden, the desired assurance be received upon the business of the commerce and otherwise, according to the said Elbing treaty, as also the further elucidations and interpretations formerly projected upon the same; but we should afterwards treat about all the same, in the manner as is above-mentioned in uncertainty; and that he be also ordered clearly to declare and demonstrate to his majesty the notorious inequality of the said request, and to cause him to apprehend the same, with representation, that his majesty himself, by perfecting the said Elbing treaty, will effectually obtain the desired satisfaction, and with assurance, that their high and mighty lordships, after concluding of the act of elucidation and further interpretation upon that treaty, will not assist or uphold directly or indirectly the said or either his majesty's enemies in their hostilities against his majesty, but so behave and regulate themselves concerning the same as in all other points, according to the tenor and disposition of the said treaty; and that he the said lord ambassador, under benefit of the said assurance, do earnestly insist by his said majesty, to the end the said elucidations, and further interpretations, may be at last finally agreed, and thereby the Elbing treaty finally perfected and effected; or otherwise, that their high and mighty lordships might know the final resolution of his majesty concerning the same, without further loss of time, that so they may know how to govern themselves accordingly.

General Montagu to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

Vol. ix. p. 199.

YOURS on the 20th, by the messenger, is come unto mee this evening; and I shall endeavor to carry my self towards the seidge at Gravelin according to your directions. Just now here arrived a catch from our shippes, that ride there, who saies, that on Sunday last there was above 50 pieces of ordinance shott off from the towne, and that every day some are fired; and towards the night, the French horse alwaies come up neere the shoare, within a quarter of a mile of the towne; but as yett there are noe bilanders or futlinge vessels come to attend the campe, soe that it is probable the armye is postinge itself, but as yett the line is finished. Our next messengers will surely bring certaintye of newes. The ordinarye occurrents in Holland I have from divers hands; but if there happen any thinge of great importance more difficult to be knowne, you will oblige me very much to impart soe much as is fitting. It is indeed a very sad thinge, that the Protestants are like to be in armes one against another. I wish our affaires at home were in a fittinge posture to enable us to moderate amongst them; and truly I thinke, unlesse by treatye or forces you prevaile for better deportment and friendship from the Dutch, a warr (if you could tell how to support it) were better then a peace with them. If all Flanders

were

were ours, what signifies it, when their whole country serves for a nest to shelter rogues, ^{A.D. 1658.} that interrupt our trading? They receive the enemies men of warr in, with their prizes, and suffer them to sell them, and refitt and mann themselves, and to sea againe, and convey all the Spaniards money and goods for Flanders. Excuse mee for troubling you with this impertinent discourse, which shall be extended noe further. I am,

MY LORD,

July 21. 1658. Nasebye
in the Downes.

Your lordshipp's most faithfull and humble servant,

E. MONTAGU.

Lockhart to *secretary* Thurloc.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

I KNOW multitude of businesse was never a sufficient excuse to exempt your lordshipp ^{Vol. lx. p. 200.} from attending the acts of goodnesse and justice, which consideration hath encouraged me to recomend to you a person and a cause, to neither of which your lordshipp is a stranger. Mr. Augier and his perplext concernment for and in the debt of Monsieur Cezy, needs not to be explicated or laid open to your lordshipp's knowledge. I shall onely beg, that considering the character of the said Augier, a man worne out in publick service, reduced to great extremities, as well in his faithfull and long attendance upon that, as in the particular prosecution of the cause in question, a man of exemplary goodnesse and piety, and one that hath stood fast and firme in the worst of times, he may by your lordshipp's influence find as good measure of justice and equity in his highnesse's counsell, as he hath already done from his majesty of France, whose decree in his behalf (being built upon such reasonable grounds) may not improperly be proposed as a copie to the lords of his highnesse's counsell. But I look upon them as the originall of justice, and upon your lordshipp as the chiefe instrument thereof, in which confidence I dare promise him a good issue of his businesse, and shall without further importunity rest,

MY LORD,

1st August,
22d July, 1658.

Your lordshipp's most humble and most obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

*Secretary Thurloc to Mr. John Aldworth, consul of the English nation at
Marseilles.*

SIR,

I Received your last by this post, and shall mind the contents with what care I can. In the mean time I desire you to take care, that the inclosed letter to captain Whetston be sent with all expedition according to its address; and this is all the trouble you shall have at present from

22d July,
1st August, 1658.

Your very affectionate friend.

*Secretary Thurloc to captain Whetstone, captain of the Fairfax frigate in the
Streights.*

SIR,

I Received yours of the $\frac{4}{14}$ July from Toulon; it came to my hands this morning, and am very sorry to understand by yours, that you meet with any disrespect from any of the captains of the fleet. I am certain they do not consult their own interest therein, nor give any great sign of their affection and duty to his highness, by putting any dishonour upon one so nearly related to him. For my own part, I am a very ill judge of what is fit to the wearing of the flag; but truly do conceive, that upon such an expedition as that, wherein the English Squadron of ships was to join with the fleet of another nation, the flag was so to be carried, that it might appear, that the English were not under their command, but their equals. However that question is now at an end; for the French having laid aside their design, there will be no need of any ships of ours to assist them.

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And

A.D. 1658. And therefore you are, notwithstanding any orders received from captain Stoakes, or any other, no further to attend upon that service, but so to follow such other orders as you have already received, or shall receive for any other service, without looking after the French. And this I have written to you immediately, believing mine to captain Stoakes will not reach him so soon, he being, as I understand, at Tripoli. I cannot further enlarge now; but if you please to let me know your condition, I shall not be wanting to serve you in whatsoever I am able, and rest

22d July,
31st August, 1658.

Your very affectionate friend and servant.

The French have besieged Graveling.

Nieuport, *the Dutch ambassador in England, to the states general.*

H. and M. LORDS,

Vol. lx. p. 201.

MY lords, upon tuesday the 23d of July last, I received your high and mighty lordships commission; and thereupon, having taken my leave of your lordships, I went on board with the next tide of the ship of war, under the rear-admiral riding in the mouth of the Maze. Upon the 28th of the same month, the wind coming southerly, we did what we could to get out to sea; but in regard the wind came too much westerly about, we were forced to return to the place where we formerly lay; but upon wednesday last, perceiving that the wind was gotten northerly, I endeavoured to further my voyage for England, although the vessel with my coach-horses and baggage was not got out; and it graciously pleased our good God, to give us such good wind and weather, that we arrived here this night well and safe. The first night out of sight of the sea-coast of Holland, we met a great English frigate of war called Newcastle, with a lesser, who made towards us, and understanding that I was transporting for England, gave us several guns; the same honour I received to-day from a captain of another English frigate call'd the Charington, who had been plying too and again about the north; so that as yet we have received no other usage but of honour and amity. Now I intend to hasten to London, to effect with faithfulness and diligence the commands and orders of your high and mighty lordships.

Gravesend, the 2d August,
1658. [N. S.]

W. NIEUPORT.

Sir Thomas Bendyshe, ambassador at Constantinople, to the protector.

SIR,

Vol. lx. p. 153.

ALTHOUGH I may justly feare, that my last, of the 28th of May (which presented your highness with a long story as of our owne particular affaires, so of publique occurrences here) hath much cloyed you; yet could not I resist the temptation of this present opportunity; the faireness whereof might well rise up against me for my neglect, if I tendred not with my humblest service what here hath hapned since my former, as in particular the sodaine and unexpected dislodgment of the vizier from Adrianople hath; and how before that, it was accorded betwixt the German resident and him, on behalf of their masters; that as he on one side should not possess himself of any other place in Hungary or Transilvania, than hee already hath, or prosecute farther than the chastisement of the three princes, Ragozi, Wallachia and Moldavia, who are all in Transilvania; so, on the other side, that the king of Hungary should not any way assist the Transilvanians, or permitt those princes shelter in any his territories; and much about the same tyme, an extraordinary from Poland (whose chiefe errand was, to sollicite the Tartars assistance against Muscovite and Sweden) was heard and dismiss'd by the visier with much honour and satisfaction, who on the day before he rose, which was June the 14th, confined the aged ambassador of France, (who for reliefe of his imprisoned sonne, secretary, and others, had taken a journey to Adrianople) to his house, guarded by severall chiauses, in which condition hee as yet remaines, and as far from the comfort of his son's company, as if he had still remained here. Mean-while a chiaus is sent to France, as reported, to lament against him, and urge his revocation. That he hath been very serviceable by his advices and endeavours to the Venetian, is more than bare suspicion, the want whereof at present keeps them at the castles in a vaine expectation of a fleete coming out, whereas here is not the least intent of sending any.

The visier was no sooner up, but all concluded his designe to bee upon France, the issue whereof is here much doubted, the Transilvanians being in a posture (assisted by the Cro-

batts

batts and the Swedes, say some) rather to seeke him than expect him, having, since the defeat A.D. 1658. of the bassa of Temiswar, besieged the citty itself; and the visier himself, though he hath lately flighted their proffers of 1500 piafes, (each valued at 500 dollars) and of doubting their tribute, and of choosing prince, in case he would make peace, and pardon the three princes lives, seeming now to abate somewhat of his first confidence, slackening the fury of his marches, and deliberating where, how, and what forces to sett upon them, whom formerly hee thought hee could dare into submission. But what fate soever attends that poore prince and countrey, his ambassador and resident here, I feare, will weare their lives out in prison, whence the height of this people is observeable, who, contrary to the law of nations, doe at this time hold imprisoned the publike ministers of three potent, at least not contemptible states, as of France, Venice, and Transilvania. The grand seignior himself, having countenanced the visier's designes, and shewed himselfe a well-wisher to feates of warre, had taken a resolution to retire to Bursia on Asia-side (the former seate of the emperors before the taking of this citty); but the vizier, out of jealousy of a danger, which now faceth more boldly, diswaded him; for Hassan Bassa, bassa of Alepo, one very popular, and a reputed soldier, is advanced on Asia side, within fixe daies journey of this place, with a grosse and daylv growing army; attended by many bassa's and other persons and name, breathing not only discontents at the visier's misgovernments and tyranny, (as in making the grand signior page to all his designs, and in building his owne absoluteness upon the oppression and slaughter of others) but threats also against him, and against the grand signior himselfe, in case he submitts not the visier to justice, having first affronted the command; (sent from the grand signior for his repayre, with what forces he had, to the confines of Persia) tearing it in pieces, in head of his army, by them provoked thereunto, who refuse obedience to any order, that forbids their coming on; and then having made stop of such presents as he had sent for compliance sake to some chiefe officers at court, and lately having, by his cunning correspondencies here, made the chiefe officers and people of this citty so much his fautors, as that they vent not the wares more openly and freely than they do their disgusts against the present government, and their expectation of a sodaine revolution; so that, where the grand signior will seeke his safety, if this proves true, (which I somewhat distrust) whither here (where some sodainly expect him) or at Adrianople, where hee yet is, or with his visier and army, as yet intent upon Transilvania, is not easie to conjecture. Mean-while it is much fear'd he may be driven to the unnatural policy of this empire, and for his own security cutt off his brother Solyman present with him; and no lesse hoped, that this may divert the visier, and occasion the reliefe of Transilvania, otherwise hardly besett; for who knowes but God may please to turne the prayers of this people (which are for continuance of dissentions among Christians) upon their owne heads, and call them back, who are gone to destroy their neighbour's house, to quench that fire, which is ready to devoure their owne? The Venetians, for want, I think, of an enemy at sea, practice hostilities upon their friendes, as lately upon the Lewis frigatt coming hither, which not being able by reason of much wind, bad anchorage, and worse shore, to come presently to an anchor, was furiously shott at by them; and even while she was endeavouring it, they so multiplied their shott, as much endangered both ship and men, insomuch as she was forced for her preservation, having received some shotts, to befriend herself with her sayles; but still is threatned by the generall, as she had not dared (unless I had encouraged her, by my intercessory letters to the generall) to make her returne; for redresse whereof, and such-like grievances caused by them, to the no small prejudice of our trade, wee humbly apply ourselves to your highness, whose care is never wanting for the just protection of your people. Nor are all our troubles from without us; some are, as I may say, from amongst us, and from within us, occasioned by a generation of people crept in unawares, called Quakers, three whereof not long since arrived here from Zant, by way of the Morea, whom I suffered with tendernes, so long as their comportment was offencelesse; but when, at length, becoming scandalous to our nation and religion, (which upon this occasion was censured and scoffed at, by Papist, Jew, and others of a strange faith) and insufferable also by reason of their disturbances of our divine exercises, and severall notorious contempts of mee and my authority, I friendly warned them to returne, which the two women did quietly; but John Buckley refusing, I was constrained to shipe him hence upon the Lewis. I have presumed to derive so much of the trouble (which this people have put me to) upon your highness as to give you an account thereof, esteeming it my duty to make my acting and proceeding here knowne unto you, from whom I am chiefly to expect an approbation of them, without which nothing willingly shall ever be attempted by,

SIR,

Pera di Constantinople,
July 24th 1658.

Your HIGHNESS's faithfull servant, and most obedient subject,

THO. BENDISHE.

Intelligence.

Intelligence.

A.D. 1658.

Vol. ix. p. 209.

From Bruffells, the 3d of August, 1658. [N. S.]

HERE is advice come from Ostend of the 26th of the last month, that the prince of Condé, during his abode there, hath so strengthened that town, by the means of good order, and strong fortifications, and hath so provided it with all manner of provisions of war, (as also the marquis of Caracena hath done the like at Nieuport) that the same is now almost impregnable. The advice from Bruges of the 27th of the same month, that Don John had been in person to visit the fort of Blanckenbergh; and having conferred a while with the prince of Condé at Ostend, he returned back to Bruges, there to consult further with the four members of Flanders, about a further defence of the Flemish posts, and preventing of the further designs of the French. They do with very great longing expect here the assistance promised out of Germany. Here have been very great fires made for joy of the election of the emperor: in some places they made bonfires for three nights together.

Dormesson to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

MY LORD,

Calais, 3d August, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. ix. p. 211.

I KNOW no other news to write to you by this post but the return of his eminence from Bergen with the gout, yet without much pain: he arrived here yesterday at two of the clock, and notwithstanding his distemper, he giveth all the orders for the furnishing of the army with all provisions, and to put it in a condition to begin incessantly the opening of the trench.

Monsieur de la Ferté doth not lose one moment of time; and every one disposeth himself to reduce Graveling under the obedience of the king.

The marshals of Faber and Mondejeux are declared, and the king hath sent them their expeditions. If this favour be not yet publick, I can assure you that it is true, and that I am, &c.

Fly to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

MY LORD,

Calais, 3d of August, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. ix. p. 213.

HIS eminence arrived here yesterday with Monsieur de Tellier. They take great pains and care for the siege of Graveling, where the waters do incommode the camp: they endeavour what they can to prevent it. I will advise you by every post of all what passeth.

The king is in perfect health; we had this news from him to-day.

Mr. John Biddle to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. ix. p. 226.

HIS highness was pleased, when I was under restraint in the isle of Scilley, by his letters of privy seal, to allow me ten shillings *per* week towards my maintenance; but since I have bin restored to my liberty, as I do with many thanks acknowledg his highness's bounty towards me, so would I be very loath, that the intention thereof should be perverted; and therefore I beseech your honor to certify his highness, that my hope is, that I shall be now otherwise sufficiently provided for. I am

London, July 24th, 1658.

Your humble servant,

JOHN BIDDLE.

Intelligence,

Intelligence, sent from Holland by resident Downing.

Embassador Isbrants from Wismar, the 4th August, 1658. [N. S.] A.D. 1658.

ON saturday last, having had audience of the king, I did begin my proposition, in representing the reasons, for which on the part of Poland, the assembly of Braunsburg had been hitherto refused, to wit, to give no fear to the allies, as I have formerly given notice to your lordships from Posen; and, because that it cannot be agreed upon, unless there be some assurance, that when the treaty is in hand, it will indubitably be brought to a good issue; therefore, praying his majesty that, for the taking away that obstacle, he would please to declare the sum of money he expected for the restitution of Prussen-royal, or to trust the communication thereof with the mediators, in which case I hoped that their good offices and endeavours would be of such consequence in Poland, that the preliminaries should not only be obtained to the content of the king, but that Poland would be induced to a satisfaction in money, if his majesty would demand but according to the present constitution of Poland, proposing to this purpose, if it would please his majesty, that we should negotiate in Poland for one million of rix-dollars, which would be at present so much the more proper, in regard the diet is yet assembled at Warsaw; and because there is not yet an open rupture between his majesty and the elector of Brandenburg. The king answered, by shewing divers reasons to demonstrate and shew, that the hinderance is not on his part, why the treaty hath not been concluded long ago, his commissioners having been long at Stetin to attend the assembly to that purpose; and as for the declaration, which Poland demanded, he answered, that he cannot judge it to stand with the reputation, or the present state of affairs, that he should be constrained to that, and that he was not obliged to quit Prussia; and therefore, they should present him with such a sum of money as may make him consent to the quitting of it; and as for the million of rix-dollars to Poland, to leave Prussia to him. In the affair of the elector of Brandenburg, his majesty spoke with a great animosity against the alliance, which he had made against him with Denmark and Hungary, and that he should be obliged to give him a due satisfaction for it; concluding finally, that seeing my propositions was to the same effect of Mr. de L'ombres embassador of France, he would also give me the same answer, which he commanded the count Slipenback to give me; and he being retired, the said count made known to me the said answer, which was, that his majesty demanded, that Poland should renounce all pretension to the kingdom of Sweden, &c. that he should wholly grant Livonia, not only as the Swede now enjoys it, but with the rest of the lands which the Polanders hold of it; and that as a dependant thereof, the sovereignty of Courland shall be added to it, to belong to the Swedes from henceforward, as now it doth to the crown of Poland; that the duke of Courland shall be recompensed by the Samagists for it. For the restitution of Prussen his majesty demanded ten millions of rix-dollars, but came afterwards to eight, and at last to five millions; upon which he insists, upon condition that he will not be obliged before the treaties are begun; and that the kingdom of Poland shall neither be given in succession to the emperor, nor to the Muscovites, that so Prussen being potent, and enemies of his majesty, fall not into their hands. And secondly, that his majesty will not quit Prussen, before the money to be agreed on, on both sides, be paid. That his majesty continues to name Brandenburg for the place of the assembly; and to that purpose would send his commissioners with all speed into Pomerania, to attend the resolution of Poland; also, that the passports and plenipotentiaries, which shall be sent thither, shall be without the title and arms of Sweden in the seals. I have upon this made known the difficulties, which I believed would be alledged of Poland against their particulars; and particularly concerning the pretension of Courland; that in Poland it hath been always held to depend of Lithuania and not of Livonia; and furthermore, that Poland cannot dispose of any other satisfaction than in money; and seeing that five million is a great sum for Poland, it would be counted an impossible condition, and that it would be to be feared, that these would agree with the Muscovites, to cut off the hopes of a peace with his majesty of Sweden. The said count answered me, that his master was not affrighted with the desperateness of Poland; and the treaties with the Muscovites were nothing but tricks; for the Polanders would never choose the great duke for the king; but his majesty giving way to such counsels, had ways to put the Muscovites in possession of that succession, which the Polanders had promised, which might be done by delivering into the hands of the great duke that which would oblige him to favourable conditions, to the advantage of his majesty; and as for what concerns the demands of the five millions, he told me, that Poland having insisted upon a declaration of his majesty ought to be contented that his majesty hath not demanded more than five millions of rix-dollars, and they must not think that his majesty would insist upon it opinionately; but that there is inclination to rebate somewhat of the said five millions, if Poland would agree in other conditions. With this answer Monsieur

A.D. 1658. de L'ombres is gone away this morning towards Warsaw, taking Stetin in his way. I will follow him to-morrow by Berlin, to pray the elector of Brandenburg, that he will please to contribute his interest, that an assembly may be begun as soon as may be.

Ambassador Dorp, from Wismar, 5th August, 1658. [N.S.]

IT is thought here, that the king will go hence this week; and that he will embark himself for Keil, where are nine ships of war already, and the rest of the fleet are there expected. I understand, that at Keil there was embarked, in several barks, six or seven thousand foot and horse; for the maintenance of whom, Lubeck is desired to furnish them with bisket and hay, in considerable quantity. It is said, that the king will go in person with this fleet, to enter Prussia or Pomerania, and there attempt some enterprise.

Dantzick, 31st July, from the Agent Pells.

By reason of the ill weather the letters from Koningsberg are not come; so that nothing of Livonia, or the affairs of Courland, Prussia, or the diet of Warsovia is known. The envoy of Muscovy goes hence to-day towards the marquis of Brandenburg's. It is believed also, that Thorn is surrendered.

Extract out of the register of resolutions, &c.

9th August, 1658.

The states general have added to the resolution of 31 July last past, touching the treaty of Elbing

After these words:

But their high mightinesses will in this, and all other points conform themselves to the tenor of the said treaty.

Is added,

So that there shall be no alteration nor diminution of the clause of the said treaty of Elbing, touching the conclusion of the kings, princes and estates therein-mentioned, and particularly of the elector of Brandenburg and city of Dantzick, to whom liberty shall be given to accept thereof within a certain space of time, after the signing of the elucidations, the ministers on both sides shall have given them notice thereof, of which an express is given by this order to the ambassadors of this state.

The last clause is,

And Mr. Huygens and the other deputies of their high mightinesses, for the affairs of Sweden, to acquaint the resident Appleboom herewith, in answer to the memorials he has presented the 5th and 7th of this month; and that they communicate the same to the minister of Brandenburg and Dantzick to serve them for information.

The deputies of the provinces of Guelderland, Zealand, Frise and Groninguen, persist in their former declarations.

To Petkum.

SIR,

Franckfort, 4th August 1658. [N.S.]

Vol. lx. p. 222. ON sunday last we saw the solemnity here of the coronation of the emperor Leopold: the ceremony was performed by the elector of Cologne, and the other two ecclesiastical electors, assisted him; as also at least twenty bishops and abbots more. The emperor doth intend to go from hence on thursday next for Vienna; the electors depart one after another. The elector of Saxony will accompany the emperor to Vienna. I am not yet certain what I shall do with myself; but I intend to remove from hence very suddenly. They have yet some hopes here of making the general peace; I know your prayers will not be wanting to it.

The

The Swedish resident to the states general.

5th of August, 1658. [N. S.] A.D. 1568.

THE under-written resident of Sweden having received and well considered the resolution of their high and mighty lordships, delivered to him upon the first instant, by their high and mighty lordships commissioners, in answer to the memorandum delivered by him upon the 18th of the last month, cannot omit herewith to represent to their high and mighty lordships, that he did expect, that their good pleasure would have been somewhat to have expressed themselves in their said answer about the chief subject of the said memorandum, concerning the duke of Brandenburg's transactions, and the succours which are endeavoured to be obtained on the side of the said duke of their high and mighty lordships, against his said majesty; which yet his said majesty is expecting from their high and mighty lordships amity and high discretion, the more in regard by the inductions and sinister persuasions formerly brought by the enemies of his majesty, it hath so happened, as if they had a design to hinder the commerce; for since the conclusion of the treaty at Elbing, and renovation of the antient amity and alliance between his majesty and their high and mighty lordships, many things have past on the side of their high and mighty lordships, which do not altogether agree with the good meaning and intent of that treaty; and in regard his majesty's enemies do still pursue and continue their so well successful practices, by exciting and setting on their high and mighty lordships to send fleets and succour into the East-sea, for the defence of the commerce, which his majesty never intended to hinder; wherefore the said resident doth friendly and earnestly desire in the name, and according to the received express commands of his majesty, in regard he is willing to ratify the treaty of Elbing; their high and mighty lordships will be pleased first to satisfy his majesty therein, and sincerely to declare, that they will not give directly nor indirectly any assistance, neither to the duke of Brandenburg, nor to the city of Dantzick, nor also to any other his majesty's enemies, nor back them in their hostilities against his majesty; but, on the contrary, observe and regulate themselves according to the contents and disposition of the said treaty. All which sincere and round declaration the said resident is expecting with the first from their high and mighty lordships, to make report thereof afterwards to his majesty, to the end the said treaty may at last be brought to a final conclusion.

H. APPELBOOM.

Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

THE bearer, Mr. Sandford, hath bin a long and faithfull servant to my brother Fleetwood, and in that and other services, meritted well from the publique. I understand by him, there is about 600 l. due to him from the state, which being as yett in noe way of satisfaction, hee intends an application to his highness, that hee may have some forfeited undisposed lands in Ireland in satisfaction thereof. Though it be unusuall with mee to recommend such applications, yett hee being one for whom I have a respect, and should be glad of an oportunity to shew him kindnesse, I doe particularly intreate your favourable countenance and assistance to him in the adresse, that he may have lands accordingly sett out unto him in satisfaction of the said debt. Assureing you, that the furtherance of his suite shall be esteemed a respect unto

Your affectionate friend and servant,

July 26, 1658.

H. CROMWELL.

Lord deputy Cromwell to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

THE bearer, Sir Matthew Thomlinson, being desirous to goe for England upon his private occasions, I have thought fitt to give him the trouble of this letter, to the end hee might give you a fresh accompt of such publique affaires as you should be desirous to enquire after, he is able to say much having bin very active and industrious in the management of the imployment as a member of the council here. I may spare myself the labour of saying more, because whatsoever I can write may be more perticularly said, and better employed by him viva voce. I know not the perticular of his busines, neither have I cause

A.D. 1658. I cause to think him so unhappy, as to need either my recommendation, or your favour; but as I surcharge the one, so I doubt not but you will as easily offer the other. I remain,

Your very affectionate friend and faithfull servant,

July 26, 58.

H. CROMWELL.

Intelligence sent from Holland, by resident Downing.

Copenhagen, 6 August 1658. from ambassador Beuningen. [N. S.]

Vol. lx.
p. 242.

THE Swedish ambassadors persist in their demands, and leave no hopes, that they will abate any thing of 400,000 rixdollars, which they demand for the damages, which the Swedes have suffered in Guinea, having rejected the proposition that hath been made to be content, that a certain sum be named, but after the examination no more would be paid than what the damages amount unto. Here is great expectation of the fruit of the French ambassador's endeavours, to see if it may bring the king of Sweden to some moderation, they being more and more astonish'd at this uncertainty, since the army of Oldenslo doth not yet march; but also, that some troops return thither that were in Jutland going away are retreating toward Wonsuffel, and that they fetch contribution from Sampson, an isle depending on Zealand, and the equipage of the fleet is very forward at Stockholm. The ambassadors of Sweden say, that this week it will be ready to go to sea; and it is rumoured, that it will come before this town, and in the Sound; and the more because it came from general Wrangel. It will consist of forty ships, when those of Holstein, and other places, already at sea, shall be joined with it.

Paris 9th August, from ambassador Boreel.

Here is a great discontent in the kingdom, principally amongst those of the clergy, because the city of Dunkirk is delivered up to the English, which hath induced the court to cause an apology for the same to be printed. The great heat hath spoiled the corn through the kingdom, and the vines are in great danger. I have not had opportunity to require redress of the piracies, that are committed on all the sea provinces, under pretence of from Portugal, and that more than ever. From Rouen it is wrote, that the pirate Collard, convoying some ships of Caen, hath met a bark of Zealand, going from Nantes to Flushing with blue tiles, or slate, to cover houses, and keeping the master two days, he agreed with him for a thousand livres. I am told, that the said Collard doth distribute such a number of commissions of Portugall, of which there are so many in Bertagne, that the poor merchants going out are caught by French shallops, when they least think of it.

From St. Sebastian 28 July, 1658.

If order be not taken, every ship that sails will be taken. This week again there was taken two ships of Rotterdam, laden with sugar and comfitures; the one came from Madare, and the other from Portaport.

Ambassador Dorp from Wismar, 8 of August, 1658.

It's said, that the king of Sweden hath received letters from Stockholm, that the 16 men of war, which his majesty had formerly given order of the equipping of, were now ready to go out to sea. That 19 regiments of infantry, amounting to five thousand men, shall be distributed upon the nine ships, which are before Kiel, which are victualled for three months. The colonels and other officers are required upon pain of cashiering, to present to his majesty a true list of them. His said majesty intends to imbarck himself this evening, if the wind be fair, and the voyage is to Kiel, to cause the said regiments to be imbarcked; and I believe within 10 or 12 days he will be returned hither again. The king is not yet parted. I am told, that an express is come from Kiel, and, among other things, brings news, that yesterday morning a galiot put forth to sea from Kiel, with order to bring in thither all the unladen ships she met, to be employed for the service of his majesty.

Extract of the register of the resolutions of the lords states general of the United Provinces.

Martis, 6 August, 1658. [N. S.] A.D. 1658.

WAS once more produced in the assembly the letter of the lord protector of England, writ at Westminster the 25th of June last, and the petition therein inclosed, with the memorandum of the resident Downing, delivered by him on the 26th of July last; the said letter, petition, and memorandum, containing a complaint and grievance, how a certain ship, called the Postillion, and afterwards two ships more, the one named the Frederick, and the other Francis and John, all belonging to subjects and inhabitants of the said commonwealth of England, being put into the harbour of Bantam, and there having taken in their lading, in their return were taken by some ships of war, belonging to the East-India company of this state, which were riding before the said harbour of Bantam, and were carried to Batavia: that likewise another certain English ship called Bantam Isaac, was also taken upon the west coast of Sumatra, by the ships of the said East-India company; and also having heard upon the same the information of the said East-India company of this state, and ripely examined the deduction with the papers belonging thereunto, delivered by those of the said company, about the said subject, to the lord Huygens and others, their high and mighty lords commissioners; whereupon being debated, it is resolved, that in the name and behalf of their high and mighty lordships, as well by the lord ambassador Newport to the lord protector, as by the said lordships commissioners to the said resident Downing, very earnestly shall be complained about the unhandsome usage and proceedings of some of the English nation in the above-mentioned parts, and especially about the bitterness, envy, and malice, which the president Frederick Skinner residing in Bantam aforesaid, as well by his actions and behaviour, as by unsufferable and villainous expressions, which he hath shewn from time to time in his letters against those of the Netherland nations, and in specie also against the general and council in the said Indies; as also about the odious informations formerly given to the lord protector, how that a certain ship of the said East-India company of this state, by name the Orange Tree, about the cape of Bona Esperance, should have committed against an English ship, called the Society, barbarous cruelties and outrages, where on the contrary it doth now appear, and is made out by undeniable arguments and papers, that those of the said ship Orange, did behave and carry themselves no otherwise towards the said ship's society, about the said cape, than with all civility and courtesy, with serious representation of the ill effects, will thereupon come to arise by an unavoidable abalienation of the minds of both the nations; also with this very earnest request, that his highness will be pleased to recal the said Skinner from thence, and to supply his place with another fit person, which may have abilities and inclination to cultivate and increase all good amity and correspondence between both the nations. That likewise on the behalf as aforesaid, and in the manner aforesaid, there shall be declared to the said lord protector, and his said minister, that those of the said East-India company have declared the said three ships, the Postillion, the Frederick, and the Francis and John, to be good and lawful prize upon the ground, that the said town of Bantam must be looked upon as besieged by this state, and especially also for the evil council and assistance, yea for the hostile actions themselves, which the commanders and ships company of the said three ships at Bantam aforesaid, did use and commit against this nation; and the said ships of those of the said East-India company, which had block'd up the said place.

And although therefore be reason enough to use further and vigorous proceedings against the said commanders and ships company, yet their high and mighty lordships are contented to cause restitution to be made of the said three ships, and their lading according to the specifications and inventory taken thereof, to the said proprietors or interested; provided however that their high and mighty lordships may be assured, that on the side of England, in the like occasions, also in this manner, in regard of this state, and the inhabitants thereof, there shall be proceeded as well without as within Europe; and that to this end there be agreed on both sides the points formerly drawn up to this purpose, and comprehended in their high and mighty lordships resolution of the 23d of the last month.

And what concerneth the said fourth ship, it is found the said complaints to be abusively made concerning the same, and the said ship to have been civilly treated by those of the said company, and also civilly dismissed.

*Extract of the register of the resolutions of their high and mighty lordships
the states general of the United-Netherlands.*

A.D. 1568.

Martis 6 August, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lx.
p. 232.

WAS once more produced to the assembly the proposition or presentation made by the lord ambassador of Portugal, to the lords their high and mighty lordships, and delivered by him in writing; whereupon being debated, it is thought fit, and understood, that by the said lords commissioners there shall be given in answer to the said lord ambassador, that their high and mighty lordships having considered of the said proposition, with the offers and presentations formerly made to this state, on the behalf of the crown of Portugal, do find that by this proposition there is not offered by a good deal so much, as was formerly offered; and that their high and mighty lordships could not receive the same without strangeness and excessive admiration, considering the serious declaration, and re-iterated protestations of the said lord ambassador, made in the name of the king and crown of Portugal, of his majesty's earnest desire and sole inclination for the obtaining and effecting of a peace with this state; and that therefore they will expect from the said lord ambassador a further overture and larger offer, whereby there may be perceived, that the inward meaning and intention of the said king and crown of Portugal doth agree with the said declaration and protestation: that their high and mighty lordships also besides this did observe, that the said proposition was only drawn in general terms; and that therefore they expect to see not only a further and larger, but also a more specific presentation; and the said lords commissioners are to make report of what shall pass upon this.

The marquis of Cognac to Stoupe.

Ostend, 6 August, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lx.
p. 236.

WE are still here in our old passages, and the army of Monsieur De Turenne in his, except what he hath sent to the siege of Graveling. In the mean time we have put this place in such a posture, as not to be assaulted by force, but with great difficulty; and the works, which the prince of Conde hath caused to be made here, are the best that ever were seen. They will be quite finished within a few days more. The like works are making at Neuport, which will be also well provided with all necessaries.

Borcel, the Dutch ambassador in France, to Ruysch.

Paris, 6 August, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lx.
p. 234.

THE business of the edict, and monopoly of the train-oil of whales, &c. doth proceed in all appearance. There is now also spoken of an edict and monopoly to be erected of the sugars; and if the first take effect, it is certain that the second will follow. Such great and powerful partners are interested in both, who under pretence of raising thereby for the king, some sums of money for the increasing his majesty's decreased finances, will be able to find their particular inestimable advantages; and it is said, that it will not rest by the two said species, if so be the first be not laid aside; upon which their high and mighty lordships, and the provinces, and the towns, which are most interested therein, will without doubt, take the same into consideration, and resolve upon such necessary representations and remedies, which are required in so considerable a business, of such dangerous consequence.

Here are no ears, that will hearken to oppose the same; and I am told, that they say now, that they have long enough had in consideration the interest of the commerce and navigation of foreigners; and that they will now take to heart above all the interest of their own nation.

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

In the possession of the right honourable the earl of Shelburn.

HIS highness's constant residence at Hampton-court, and the sickness of my lady Elizabeth, which hath been, and is a great affliction to him, hath hindered the consideration of those matters, which my former letters mentioned, that very little or nothing hath

hath been done therein for these 14 days, which makes (as I perceive) all men to stand at A.D. 1658 a gaze, and to doubt very much, what will be the issue; and I think they feare more than they need. I doubt the thinge most to be feared is, that some men, who oppose, and, I beleeve, will certainly disappoint such a settlement, which others can positively advise, doe not knowe what they would have; and it may be account it the best way to fix no where, but to fancye themselves in the condition of Israel in the wilderness, who knewe not overnight which way their journey was to lye the next morneing. And truly I should rejoyce to be in this condition, if these gentlemen had as sure a guide as the Israelites. But it is good for a man both to hope and to wayte for the salvation of God; and truly, my lord, had it not been for this hope, my spirit had been overwhelmed within me longe agoe; and I think I had given over in the playne feild: but hitherto the Lord hath helped, and, I trust, he will at last shew unto his highnesse a right way.

Wee are at that passe for money, that we are forced to goe a begginge to particular aldermen of London for 5 or 6000 l. to send to Dunkirke, and I feare we shall be denyed. I did suppose my lord Broghill had given your excellency an account of his going over into Ireland; otherwise I had not omitted to acquaint you, that he goes over a little to put his own affairs into some order, which he sayth were almost ruined by his long absence, intendinge to be backe againe by the parliament, where I verily beleeve he will doe his highnesse all the service he is able. The seige of Gravelinge proceeds very hopefully, whilst marshall Turenne keepes the feild with his army to attend the motion of the enemye, who begins to come forth againe with forces somewhat considerable. Its noe newes, that the kinge of Hungary is chosen emperor. France was in a great measure satisfied in all its pretensions before the election, viz. that he should not send any forces into Flaunders, upon pretence of assistinge Spayne, or the Stuarts, against England; but Sweden was in noe sort satisfied upon any of his demaunds, but is left to take his owne satisfaction by the sword, which I verily beleeve, he will endeavour to doe, if he can finde himselfe at leisure; but the conjunction of Brandenburg, Poland, and the emperor together, gives him great trouble. His enemyes have undertaken the siege of Thoon, but I doe not heare, that the Swede hath yet undertaken any thinge. Yesterday morning the Dutch ambassador arrived here: he comes with very sweet words in his mouth, but I beleeve that his highnesse, nor the concerned merchants, will be satisfied with words for their carriage in the East Indies, where they make nothinge of declareinge enmity against our men, takeinge their ships, and imprisoning their persons; and if very good satisfaction be not given here for those things, it will very much shake the peace between the two states. I am,

Your EXCELLENCY'S

Most humble, faithfull, and obedient servant,

Whitehall, 27 July, 1658.

JO. THURLOE.

General Fleetwood to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

DEARE BROTHER,

I Have received yours, whearin you desire to understand the condicion of my lady Elizabeth, who was in a very hopefull condicion, till within the 3 or 4 dayes shee hath bine exceeding ill, and very much weakned, and brought low, but hoped shee is agayn upon the mending hand. Shee hath bine troubled with great paynes in hir bowells, and vapours in the heade. The truth is, its beleeved the physitians do not understand thoroughly hir case. Shee is now advised to tak Tunbridge waters. It hath bine a very sore and sharpe tryall; yet being a father's hand, I hope we shall have all of us advantage by it, for sure it is a voyce to all of the relations. I neade not tell you the great sence both their highnesses have of this dispensation. Ther is nothing wanting of care or skill, but the blessing of the lord must make all effectuall. Shee hath many prayers going for hir, a return of which will make the mercy double. Both their highnesses and family are at Hampton-court. His highnesse takes the waters, and they agree pritty well. We have little newes. The French are about Newport, though I think not closely beseiged. Wee have no resolution as to our great busynes concluded upon. It's now without much of disadvantage as to present affayrs, that the showld be so long deffered, but the Lord can soon make up that losse, by manifesting his presence, which it may be the life of all our desires and longings after, is the desire of

In the possession of the rt. hon. the earl of Shelburn.

Your most affectionate brother, and humble servant,

[July, 1658.]

C. FLEETWOOD.

Mr.

Mr. Downing to secretary Thurloc.

A.D. 1658. HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. lx.
p. 193.

HEerein is inclosed another memoriall, which I gave in on monday last concerning some ships brought into these countreyes by Franders men of warre, with so much answer as is yet made, to witt, a resolution of the states of Holland, which is not yet come to the states general, nor given to me.

In the said memoriall is also another touch concerning the East Indy English ships taken coming out of Bantam; and heerein is also the answer of the states generall, wherein is the order and restitution of the ships and goods. Truly never in my life did I putt farther, nor yet was more putt to it in a business. De Witt and I were once going to fight in his house about them, so high wee were both, and so hard it was to do any thing in this kind, especially in the East-Indyes. The directors of the East-Indy company declared playnly, that it were much better to have a warre with England, then to restore these ships, and are returned to Amsterdam in great rage. Truly De Witt I was extremely at last obliged to in this business. I pray that such men of warre as come to the states, may have order to give me notice of their coming, that so I may by them have opportunity of writing to you, it will be very good to examine the complaints of the states general in this inclosed answer against him of Bantam, and that I may have a word from you to assure them, that his highnesse will take care therein, and that his subjects shall comport themselves with all fairenesse towards the Dutch in the East-Indies. The post will only lett me add, that I am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

Hague, Aug. 9, 58. [N. S.]

G. DOWNING.

I did consider in the prosecuting this Bantam business the strictness of his highnesse's orders to me, and how singularly the city of London had of late shewed their affection to his highnesse.

*Mr. Downing to secretary Thurloc.*Vol. lx.
p. 192.

** them doe waite. I am very heartily glad, that you have bin pleased to take so much to heart that business concerning the maintenance of the ministers here, as that his highness and councill have bin pleased by your moving of them to allott 150 l. *per ann.* towards the maintenance of them; and I thinke the best way will be, that it should be quarterly paid at the Hague, either equally the one moiety to the one, and the other moiety to the other; or otherwise such a proportion to the one of them, and such a proportion to the other of them, as either his highness and councill shall thinke fitt; or as he that shal be the publick minister of England here shall thinke fitt, and that the money paid immediately to the ministers themselves and their acquaintance to be a sufficient discharge. I have lett Monsieur DeWitt know, that without fayle he shall have Hemflets pass by the next post, which hee and the French ambassador doe both take very kindly; and as for the pictures of his highness, truly you can hardly imagine how impatient the French ambassador and Prevering are for them; and truly I wish with all my heart that I had them; if his highness have not time to fitt for them both, I think it might doe well enough, if Cooper or some other very good hand did draw a copy of it, which is taken by his highness. I am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

Hague, 9 August, 1658. [N. S.]

G. DOWNING.

Extract of the register of the resolutions of the high and mighty lords, the states general of the United-Provinces.

Veneris the 9th of August, 1658. [N. S.]Vol. lx.
p. 260.

WAS once more produced in the assembly, the project of the placarte, against the selling of ships and goods, which are taken by private men of warr, from neuters or friends, and brought into these countries; whereupon being debated, the said project or draught

draught is resolved and agreed upon, and consequently the same shall be printed, also sent away to such places where it may belong, to be published in all places according, and in conformity of the order of this state; likewise the said placart shall be sent to the lord ambassador Nieuport, with order to use endeavours with the lord protector of England, to the end the like placart may be also put forth there; and the lord Downing shall be desired by the lord Huygens to second the endeavours, which are to be used by the said lord Nieuport with his; as also the lord ambassador of France shall be desired by the lord Van Gent, to use all good offices, to the end that the like placart formerly published in France, may receive its due effect, and executed according to its form and contents, to which end, and also to further the same, a letter shall be writ to the lord ambassador Boreell.

Agreeth with the said register.

SPRUYSEN.

VAN GANT.

To Nieuport the Dutch ambassador in England.

MY LORD,

Hague the 9th of August, 1658. [N. S.]

UPON the notification of the lord Maurits from Franckfort, that the emperor was resolved to send an envoy to their high and mighty lordships, and that he therefore desired to know, whether their high and mighty lordships should not think fit to give him leave to pass a compliment in their name upon the emperor; there is writ unto the said prince to let him know, that their high and mighty lordships were very well pleased with his advice and advertisement, and did thank him for it; and that he should by provision congratulate the emperor in the name of their high and mighty lordships; also upon that occasion declare unto him, that the resolution taken by the emperor of sending a minister hither was highly acceptable to their high and mighty lordships.

At the instance of the lord Appelboom, that their high and mighty lordships will first declare themselves, that they will not give any assistance to the enemies of the Swedes, namely to the house of Austria, duke of Brandenburg, and the city of Dantzick, in which case the king of Sweden will be very ready to ratify the Elbing treaty, upon which is desired the declaration of the provinces.

Resolution of the states general.

Veneris 9 August, 1658. [N. S.]

THE letter of the lord Maesdam, extraordinary ambassador from this state to the king of Sweden and Poland, written in Oldensloo the 24th of July last past, being propounded containing amongst other matters, that he the said lord ambassador, having seriously with all vigilancy laboured according to the commands of the said lords the states general, as well with the king of Sweden as with his ministers, to the end that the treaties concluded at Elbing on the 1st of September 1656, might be brought to effect; or at least that he might understand the intrinsic and final intention of the king concerning the premises; and having thereupon had particular many and long discourses with the count of Slipenbach, the conclusion on his the said count's side hath been, that his majesty would first expect, and look for, that it would please the said lords the states general to secure and to set him absolutely at rest, that they shall by no indirect ways countenance his enemies, namely the house of Austria, the elector of Brandenburg, as also those of Dantzick, in their hostilities; and that his high renowned majesty would then be ready to treat afterwards with the said lords the states general, or with their ministers in all conveniency, for the best benefit of the commerce, and for the profit of the inhabitants and subjects of the United Provinces. On deliberation it is thought good, and ordered, that it shall be written to the lords extraordinary ambassadors of this state to the high renowned king, that the said lords the states general do hold it wholly to be without reason, that the said desired promise or assurance shall be made or given on the side, or on the behalf of the state beforehand, and without receiving at the said time from the side, or on the behalf of Sweden, the desired assurance concerning the commerce and other matters, according to the said Elbing treaty; as also the nearer illucidations and interpretations drawn upon the same heretofore, but that there should be a negociation or transaction with uncertainty upon all the same in the afore-said manner, with an order and charge to demonstrate clearly to the high renowned king, the notorious injustice of the said desire; and to represent, and make him comprehend, that by the perfectionating of the fore-mentioned Elbing treaty, his said majesty will con-

A.D. 1685. secute, and have effectually the said desired security, with assurance, that after the conclusion of the known act of illucidation, and nearer interpretation upon the same treaty, the said lords the states general, will not directly nor indirectly countenance or strengthen his majesty's enemies in their hostilities against the same his majesty; but will in that particular, as also in all points, regulate and behave themselves, according to the contents and disposition of the said treaty, in such sort that thereby be not altered, nor in any part labefacted the clause in the said treaty comprehended, concerning the inclusion of the kings, republics, princes, and states there mentioned; and especially of the elector of Brandenburg, and the city of Dantzick, to whom shall be left the faculty, that they may accept of the said inclusion, provided they do declare themselves thereupon within the time of one month after that notification, of the signing the said act of illucidation, shall be made by the same, included by authorised ministers on both sides: the speedy procuring hereof is herewith specially commended and enjoined to the said lord ambassadors; and that under the benefit of the said assurance, the said lord ambassadors shall with all zeal and diligence insist, and urge it to the end, that his renowned majesty may give order, that the said illucidation and nearer interpretation may at last be finally agreed on; and that so the said Elbing treaty may be brought to effect, and a final perfection; or else that the said lords of the states may understand his said majesty's final intention in that particular, without any further neglect of time. And Monsieur Huygens and the other commissioners of affairs of Sweden, are desired to give that which is abovesaid, in answer to Monsieur Appelboom, resident of Sweden, upon his memorials exhibited to the said lords, the states general, on the 5th and 7th of this instant; and to communicate, and give likewise notice thereof to the here abiding ministers of the high renowned lord elector of Brandenburg, and of the before-mentioned city of Dantzick.

Nieuport, *the Dutch ambassador in England, to the states general.*

HIGH AND MIGHTY LORDS,

Vol. lx.
p. 262.

MY lords, upon the 2d instant in the night, being come into the river Thames, and perceiving that I, by reason of the calm, could not get to Gravesend with the ship of war till the next day at noon, I thought good to send away my son with the chalop to signify to the lord secretary of state, and the master of the ceremonies, my arrival here, and to deliver to the first a letter written to his lordship, to the end that it would not be judged unseemly, that I should return without publick reception to your high and mighty lordship's house, which I left furnished the last time I went from hence. My son being come to London, and understanding that the lord protector was residing at Hampton-court, and that the said lord secretary of state was not returned from his country-house two miles out of the city, rid presently thither, and meeting the said lord by the way, delivered my letter to him: his lordship told him, that the lord protector had notice sent him of my arrival the day before, and that he had given order for my reception, desiring that my said son would come into his coach and ride with him to Whitehall; where the said lord caused presently a barge of his highness to be made ready to be sent to me, with a gentleman called Marvell, who is employed in the dispatches for the Latin tongue. In the night, my son came and brought me to Gravesend a letter from the said lord secretary, dated in Whitehall the 24th of July, old stile; wherein he writ me word, that the said gentleman was expressly sent unto me, to salute me, and to speak with me concerning my reception, and that he would say nothing more concerning the same, that it would be most acceptable to his highness, as it could best express and declare the great esteem which he hath of your high and mighty lordships, and that he would not willingly omit any opportunity, to declare his good intention to the same, although it were but in point of ceremony; and desired therefore, that I would take such resolution concerning my coming to London, as I should judge would give the most content to your high and mighty lordships. The next day came the said gentleman before the sermon in the morning, to bid me welcome in the name of his highness the lord protector, and to present me a publick reception with barges and coaches, and also an entertainment, such as is usually given to the chiefest ambassadors. But understanding, that the lord protector and the whole court was in great sadness for the mortal distemper of the lady Claypole his highness's daughter; and considering that I must have stay'd some days out of this city, and afterwards have also lost time much time with the further ceremonies, I believed that it would be most acceptable to your lordships, that I hasten to dispatch their orders and commands given me by your high and mighty lordships resolution, and therefore I came to London with the said gentleman in the barge in the night season, where I was told that the lord protector would come from Hampton-court to sit in council the next day at Whitehall; but the said lord secretary told me upon the 6th inst. that his highness was

was so very much afflicted with the sickness of his said daughter, that he would not part A.D. 1658. from thence. Afterwards he undertook, with great expressions of good affection to the state of the United Netherlands, to further my business, that I should suddenly have audience of his highness, promising me to give me notice of the time and place, which his highness should appoint for it; and thereupon the said lord last night, by the master of the ceremonies, that notwithstanding the domestick inconvenience at Hampton-court, in regard of the said sickness of his highness's said daughter, he had thought fit to give me audience there at half after three of the clock this afternoon. Thereupon the master of the ceremonies came to conduct me about eleven of the clock: we went from hence with three coaches of six horses each to Hampton-court, where I was received at the second gate of the first court by the secretary of state, and brought into the lodging of the lord protector, who told me, that his own indisposition, and other domestick inconveniencies, had hindered him from coming to London, and to speak with me there. Having answered to this with due compliments, after that, he had caused the company to withdraw, and only with the lord president, Laurence, and the secretary of state, and the lord Strickland being stay'd by him, I did distinctly declare to him all that your high and mighty lordships had commanded me concerning his interposed mediation about the differences with Portugal; as also the marine treaty; as also the affairs in Eastland, for as much as concerneth the freedom of navigation and commerce upon and about the East sea, by reason of his highness's indisposition, I did not think fit to trouble him with a large discourse. To the first, he said, that he had offered his mediation with a sincere inclination, and that there is nothing, which he would more willingly see, than that your high and mighty lordships should receive reasonable and just satisfaction and reparation, but that he did not seek to be judge of it, but an admonisher and adviser to a good accommodation. To the second, he said, that he would order the former commissioners, or others, to resume the business further with me; and that the business should be so managed, that the differences being removed, the work shall be brought to a good conclusion.

And upon the last, having discoursed somewhat in general terms, said, he did not find himself well to speak further about it, but that he intended the next week to return to Whitehall, and that then he would be glad to hear what I should think fit to propose to him, in the name of your high and mighty lordships, concerning that or any other affair; where-with, taking my leave of him, he would conduct me to the door of the ante-chamber, from whence I was conducted by the said three lords through several galleries and chambers to the coaches.

Westminster, 9th of August, 1658. [N. S.]

W. NIEUPOORT.

Intelligence sent from Holland by resident Downing.

From the Dutch ambassador Isbrants. Berlin, 10 August, 1658. [N. S.]

THIS morning I arrived here with an intent to communicate to the elector what pass'd at Vol. 1x. the Swede's court, touching a treaty with Poland, and that I have sent to their high- p. 274- nesses plenipotentiary by mine of the 5th instant, wrote to the clerk of the assembly; and to entreat the elector to endeavour, by his authority in the Polish court, that consent be had for commissioners to meet at Braunsberg, to begin there the treaty with all good speed, chiefly on the hopes that I have from the Swede's court, that the sum of money demanded for the restitution of Prussia might be yet diminish'd; and that so at length a good peace might be obtained between the two crowns; but his electoral highness being not at home, I shall not have opportunity to speak thereof till to-morrow.

Wismar, 12 August, from ambassador Dorp.

The 9 ships of war of Sweden at Kiel are increased to 20; and it is believed, that they are those that were before Dantzick. The fleet expected at Stockholm, when ready, will amount to 40 vessels of war joined with the said 20, besides the 5000 men that shall there be ship'd, there will be 4000 horse ship'd upon merchant-ships, which are all along on the coast press'd by a galiot, whereof there are already a 1000 at Kiel. The king went hence a thursday last very late, the wind coming about unexpectedly; and it is thought he was next day at Kiel.

Dantzick, 7 August from commissioner Pels.

The Swedish ships being retired from the Pillaw and this road, have foundered in several parts upon these coasts, probably to land some men, whereof there is several news. The Swedes in Prussia, to the number of 900 or 1000, have made a bridge of boats 2 leagues above the Dirschaw, where they suddenly passed the Wissell, just over-against the point of Mantalm,

A.D. 1658. Mantalm, there lodged in a fort, and thence making of excursions, which cannot yet be hindered (the Dantzick forces being not strong enough) general Czarnesky goes towards the frontiers of Pomerania, and general Grudinsky towards Thorn, and the Brandenburg dragoons towards the dutchy of Prussia. No other news yet of the dyet of Poland.

St. Lucar in Spain, 7 July.

These 20 years not so great riches in the West-Indies as at present. It is thought, there are 30 or 40 millions ready for the king's part, besides what is ready for private persons.

Wislar, 15 August, *from ambassador Dorp.*

The king lately arrived at Kiel, and embarked 5 or 6000 men, whereunto some horse will be added; every horseman to carry only his arms, and herein is used all diligence imaginable.

Dantzick, 10 August, *from commissioner Pels.*

What is negotiated at the dyet of Poland is carried very close; no man there sitting or entering, but those who have commission and took the oath. The archbishop of Guesse went yesterday from Koningsberg thither; the prince Bogislau Radzevil is to follow; the deputies of this city arrived there the 6th of this instant; Lombres and Isbrants, ambassadors of France and Holland, being on their way from the Swedish court thither, their report is desired to be known, as well as the report of the deputies of Poland, who are at Vilna, with those of Muscovy, to treat there absolutely. The agreement between the Cossacks and Poland is reported to be made, which hinders the treaty of Muscovy, offering sixty thousand men because they enjoyed many privileges in the Ukraine. The army of Muscovy, which marched on the frontiers of Lithuania, is not of any importance, since that all their forces must be employed against the Tartars of Astracan, who make progress in Muscovy, and have there gained a great victory. The Turks are marching towards the frontiers of Poland, to enter into Hungary and Transylvania, there to revenge the victory that Rogotsky hath got upon them. The envoys of the electors of the Empire have had audience of the king at Warsaw; their propositions are principally to dissuade the attacking of Pomerania, to insist upon a suspension of arms between Poland and Sweden, and offer their mediation in the mean time for a peace. On the other side, there are complaints, that most of the Swedish troops are composed, or commanded, by the princes, officers, and subjects of the Empire, who have heretofore done so much mischief to the crown of Poland, which they may do again, if not recalled by a strict command. Overbec, the Brandenburg envoy, hath often private conferences at Warsaw. The Swedish troops are still above Dirfaw, fortifying themselves, and finishing their bridge over the Wisell.

Ambassador Isbrants from Berlin, 13 August, 1658.

According as I writ in my last, I was last Sunday after sermon at an audience with the elector, making known to him all which had passed at Wislar concerning the treaty of peace with Poland, and endeavouring to induce him to use his interest for the advancement of the assembly of Braunsberg, seeing there is no hopes to induce the king of Sweden to declare himself farther as to the treaties; and on the other side, his declaration lately made, though it did exceed the expectation of Poland, was, notwithstanding such as it could not be seen, after what manner and under what pretence the said assembly should be longer treated of, without incurring the supposition of not being inclined to peace; whereupon I find the elector inclined to advance the assembly of Braunsberg, at the court of Poland, as much as he can, but that he fears that the treaty of Muscovy is so far advanced, that it will be too late to speak of that assembly. In regard his letters say, that the king and the states of the kingdom, have given such instructions to the commissioners of Poland now at Vilna, that nothing is expected from thence but the conclusion of the said treaty; also, that it's resolved to end the dyet in a few days, in regard the court will retire from Warsaw, because of the plague. I thought fit, in regard of the importance of the affair, to send by an express, which the elector hath at my desire dispatch'd to the king and queen, and to the palatine of Posen, chief plenipotentiary in the treaties of Sweden, to advertize them of all particulars, and to press the said assembly, intending, when I know in what part the court will reside, to go thither with all speed to use my endeavours; and, I hope, in the mean time the elector will have employed his good offices. Saturday last arrived here an envoy from Muscovia, which had his publick audience of the elector yesterday. I shall endeavour with all speed, to give your lordships notice of what shall pass there.

Ambassador Beuningen from Copenhagen, 10 August, 1658.

Since my last, of the 6th instant, the ambassadors of Sweden have desisted from their instance to this crown, for equipping certain ships; so that the great difference, that retards the conclusion of the treaty, is again, as I understand, concerning the reparation of the damages which the Swedes have suffered in Guinea. It seems they attend here the success of the good offices which Mr. Terlon promised to imploy with his majesty of Sweden, in favour of this crown; but they are not yet effected. He is here obliged to consent to 400000 rixdollars, which are demanded; and the principal difficulty will consist in the security of the merchants of Hamburg, and the furnishing of a quarter of the said sum in ready money, and the other three are to be paid at 6 and 6 months. I am informed as from one of the Swedish ambassadors own mouth, that their masters hath obtained for his subjects from the protector of England, that they might traffick yearly with five ships, within the English colonies in the isles of Caribbee. I know not whether the English, in exchange thereof, will gain any advantage in the navigation of Sweden; however, in the Sound, it is observed this year, that more English ships have been fraught in the ports of Sweden than ever. The count of Oldenburg hath demanded to be included in the treaty of peace with the two kings of the North; but the Swedes refuse him. An envoy from the said count is arrived in this court, and will have a private audience this evening: his proposals or orders are not known. No other news of the Swedish fleet.

Another of 13, from the same.

The senators of the realm being assembled since my last, of the 10th, deliberate every day to make an end of the treaty with Sweden, without waiting for the French ambassador's endeavours with the king of Sweden; for the business of Guinea, they have agreed to pay 400,000 rixdollars, for which the senators offer to be obliged; but that contents not the ambassadors of Sweden, who also demand an act of amnesty. The man of war, which the admiralty sent by one of your highness's plenipotentiaries to transport me home, arrived here yesterday, upon which I hope to go on board before the end of this week.

Frankfort, 11 August, *from prince Maurice of Nassau.*

Upon receipt of your highness's plenipotentiary's letter of 31 past, I demanded audience of the emperor, and in your high mightinesses name did compliment him, and assured him, that your high mightinesses should be glad to receive his extraordinary envoy appointed to be sent speedily, which I perceived was very acceptable to his imperial majesty, who commanded me to salute your high mightinesses in his name, to assure you of his affection, and that he desires to live in good amity and correspondence with your high mightinesses. Since I understand that it will be taken notice how the envoy is received by your high mightinesses, and accordingly, if it be liked, there will be sent after an ambassador from his imperial majesty.

The information of Edward Cockhill, servant to Sir George Savil of Nottinghamshire, one of the grooms of the stable, taken by Samuel Morland, the 30th of July, 1658.

THE informant saith, that he hath been a servant to Sir George Savil and his father about 21 years, and the occasion of his leaving him now, is no other than upon the account of his discovering what he knows of that family's being engaged in the insurrection in the year 1654, which is as follows: Vol. 1x.
p. 268.

Upon that thursday night, which was the time intended for the insurrection in Nottinghamshire and those parts, one captain cooper of Thurgerton, who was formerly a captain in the king's army, and who had frequented Sir George Savil's house, at least half a year before that time, brought a cart-load of arms to a certain place between Sir George Savil's house and the inn which is called New-inn, about half a quarter of a mile distant from the said Sir George Savil's house; the which arms the said captain Cooper conveyed away the next morning, when he found the business did not take effect.

Moreover the said informant saith, that as near as he can remember, there were that very night in Sir George Savil's stables at least 27 or 28 horses, (some whereof were brought in a month, some a fortnight, some a week, and about that very night) besides 7 or 8 of Sir George Savil's or his lady's horses; all which, being about 36 in number, were by the orders of Sir George Savil's steward and his other gentlemen, ready shod and fitted with saddles, bridles, and other accoutrements for service; among which there were six new

A.D. 1658. troopers saddles and bridles, bought about a month before, of one Mr. Hawkins of Nottingham, by Sir George Savil's steward; and about the same time, several cases of pistols and holsters were brought by some of Sir George Savil's servants at London, with swords and other pieces of armour.

About 10 of the clock at night, the said informant with another of the grooms, viz. Robert Merrington (who lives now with Sir Henry Sydley of Licesstershire) and the huntsman, viz. Thomas Elvis, and a fourth which was a footman, received a very strict charge from Sir George Savil's steward, and other of his gentlemen, by no means to go to bed that night, but to sit up in the stable, and to be ready at a quarter of an hour's warning to clap on all the saddles upon all the 37 horses; for which end they were commanded to hang every saddle and bridle behind the horse it belonged to, for the better expedition.

Of these horses the said informant saith, one Mr. Benisman of Bilstrop, about two miles off Sir George Savil's house, sent in 4 horses; on the thursday night Mrs. Holder of Wheately in Nottinghamshire sent in two by her nephew the wednesday before; Mr. Key of Doncaster about 3 or 4 days before, brought in one horse himself; Mr. Wilkins of Pomfret sent in two about a month before.

The design, for which these horses were made ready, was, (saith the said informant) to join with the other horses, that were at the abovesaid New-inn, that came out of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and other places, (to the number of about 200) that very night, and so to have marched away to York with all expedition, which was (as the informant saith he heard from divers) to have been surrendred to them.

Moreover the said informant saith, that the steward, viz. Mr. Sherbourn called the said informant to him, and told him that he must be ready to go with them that night; the said informant asking him, whether he must go? the said steward told him, about 40 miles. The said informant making him answer, that he was not well, and could not conveniently go, the said steward bid him be sure, that he should not speak a word to any living body, what he, the said steward, had then either asked or told him; because (saith the steward) I am warned by all the gentlemen of Sir George Savil's house, to be sure not to tell Edward Cockhill (the said informant) any thing of their said design; for as much as they think him disaffected to their cause.

Besides, the said informant saith, that at the same time, when the said steward called him up into his chamber, there was there in the said steward's chamber one Mr. Key of Doncaster (who had brought in a horse into Sir George Savil's stable a little before) charging his pistols.

Further the said informant saith, that the same thursday night between 10 and 11, Mr. Sherbourn the steward sent him the said informant, into the house to enquire for Mr. Davison, one of Sir George Savil's gentlemen, and to know of him when they must go; but Mr. Davison was then gone to the inn to the rest of the company, who received intelligence about eleven of the clock out of Yorkshire, that the design was broken for that time; whereupon, a while after the said Mr. Davison came back to Sir George Savil's house; and about one in the morning, orders were given to the said informant and the other groom, with the huntsman and the footman abovesaid, that they should go all to bed, and lock up the doors, and put some of the horses out into the grounds about the house, and to set all the saddles and bridles by, some here, some there, and not to let them hang in the order they were before hung up.

Further the said informant saith, that he asking Thomas Elvis the huntsman next morning, what was the reason that there were so great preparations over night, and all upon a sudden dashed, and come to nothing; the said Thomas Elvis made him answer, that he knew the reason of it; and upon condition, he the said informant would keep his counsel, he would tell him something, which he accordingly did; namely, that those in Yorkshire, who should have risen on thursday night, could not be ready before sunday night; and that upon sunday night there would be as great preparations at Sir George Savil's house, and the New-inn as before, to rise and go to meet them.

Further the said informant saith, that Mr. Sherbourn charged them the morrow after that thursday night, that if any soldiers or others should haply ask of him, what all those horses in the stables and grounds were appointed for, he should make them answer, that they were bought for cart horses.

Further the said informant saith, that about half a year after, he being at the said new inn, the landlady of the house and her daughters told him, that about a fortnight before that thursday abovesaid, there came to their house 3 gentlemen, which they did verily believe were, Charles Stuart, the duke of York, and the duke of Gloucester, or the duke of Buckingham; and that Charles Stuart went in the habit of a groom to the other, the which said gentlemen had sack and claret brought from Sir George Savil's house to the inn, by John Child, one of the grooms of the chamber.

Further

Further he saith, that the said landlady told him about a month since, that Sir George Savil had dealt so hardly with them about the assessments, that she could find in her heart to discover all the rogueries, that were done that thursday night (and half a year before) at which time should she, the gentlemen that were at their house, seeing their design frustrated, gave her and her daughters several cases of pistols to hide in the ground, which pistols said she are yet as good as ever they were, tho' their holsters be rotten.

Lastly the said informant saith, that in case it be so ordered, he will be a guide to any officers, that shall be sent by his highness to discover and examine all the abovesaid particulars. In witness to the truth whereof he hath set his hand the day and year abovesaid.

EDWARD COCKHIL.

Further the said informant saith, that William Wilson a sawyer, John Blayton a carpenter, and Robert Moore a carpenter, told him, that as they were removing some work about the house, they saw under a false floor a great heap of pistols and other arms, and some others behind the back of a chimney in Sir George Savil's house.

Lockhart to secretary Thurloe.

Dunkirk, August 10. St. No. 1658.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

I Have closed accounts with Mr. De la Valle the last month, and find that the profits of the Vol. lx. harbour, including that they call droit de gouverneur, amounteth to no more then 8000P. 276. livers. Their is some odd money, but that goeth to the defraying of the charges of the collection of it. I must say he hath been very diligent, and is very desyrous to give your lordshipp, or whom you shall think fitt to appoint, a full and exact informatione of all things relateinge to the customes heare. I have spoake to him concerning the form of them, and the advancing of money upon that account. After he hath spoake with some of his friends at London, he hath promised me his answere, onely he and I doe differ exceedingly touching the tyme; for he would (if he and his partners farme at all) to have a lease for 3 years, and I think one yeare sufficient; my reasons for one yeare are, trade will not begine to fall in its course for some considerable tyme; and in the present confusion of things, their will need so many officers, who must all be maintained upon falleries, as they will eat up a great part of the profit, besydes their being strangers to the people, and customes heare, a great many things will escape them; whereas if farmers undertooke them, they are usually more diligent and active for their own interests, then those employ'd upon salary are, they will cleare all the chanells, that are now under many obstructions, and will stretch all the prices to the greater hight, and the odium of all will not ly upon his highness and the government, but upon the particular undertakers; and the people once brought into custome to pay, they may be continued at those rates, without noyse or grudging. My reason against the farming of them above one year is, that if it please God to bless us, the vallew of them will much exceed what they are now worth; and then the collectione of them will not be attended with the difficulties forementioned. I have given your lordshipp all this trouble, to the end, that if you be moved in any such thing, you may know all that I can informe in that businesse, touching which I shall say no more; but if they will come up to fifteen thousand pistolls, and advance five of them, I think your lordshipp may venture upon it, as an advantageous bargaine; and am likewise of opinion, it will not be fit to bate them much of that. I send your lordshipp hearwith an account of the weights and ballance in English, and the tariff I must send in Dutch, their being no English and Dutch dictionary heare, without which it is impossible to translate these hard words. De la Valle hath promised to gett the tariff Englished at London, and will be able to cleare the state of that whole businesse more distinctly, then it can be done by,

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

A letter of intelligence.

A.D. 1658.

SIR,

Vol. lx.
p. 269.

SINCE me last letter, of the 3d, we have here notice, that the French have had an attempt or dessein for to passe with force the river between Ostend and Plassendale, but beaten back after some skirmish; whereout all the generalls did judge they had some intention to besiege Ostend and much more, because the grandees here have bin informed the French hath made a conjunction of all their forces, indubitabel to undertake some important busines; wherefore they are in feare, that one or another place of consideration and consequence should be assaulted or besieged: wherefore here hath been a councill of warre, or a meeting of all the grandees hereabout (viz. don John, the prince of Conde, the marquese of Caracena, don Estenan de Gamarra, and others) with communication of the states here meeted now also, where hath bin done a proposition (after a prolix relation of the doings and motives of their enemies, of their conjunctions with all their forces, and several points dependinge thereof) how to gouverne the present affairs of warre: and because (after due examination of their forces) they did find themselves unable to appeare into the field, they have taken the following conclusion; first, that all places, the wich are in danger to be besieged, should be diligently (and in all possible heast) provided of all necessities of provisions of warre, and all kind of victuals; and that before all buisenis Ostend must be provided, for wich they have the greatest feare; wherefore is send thither (except and besides the former provisions lately send thither) great store of all kind of victualls, and there above to place or institute within the said towne of Ostend the great magazin, consisting in a great quantity of all kind of necessary provisions, for the preparation or equipage of ships at sea, the wich hath bin heretofore at Dunkirk; also are parted from hence yesterday all the officers of the king of Spain (viz. proviadors, viadors, et condedors) dependeing of the said magazin, under the conduict and command of don Joseph de Castillo, great marshall and proviador-generall, being the prince of Conde, againe within the said towne of Ostend, and also all the other grandees in the places mentioned heretofore. Secondly, they have found goods and concluded (after great deliberation) to make open all the fasses or fluses (being things or instruments wherewith they have the command of the water) for to make an inundation, and to put all the country round about Nieupoort, Ostend, Damme, and this city under (or into the) water; which resolution and conclusion they have put also into execution drowning also about 240000 akers of the best meadow ground as that are in Europe (makinge therewith the catel very cheape, and the butter very deare) thinking by that way to preserve Neiupoort, Ostend, Damme, and there city from a siege. Thirdly, to ordaine and order all soldiers, horse and foote, stragling up and down the countrey, to come againe into their old companies or regiments within 8 days, or else to be hanged for it.

Fourthly, to disband all the new risen forces, and to defend their selves with the water, in manner aforesaid.

And unto this I say, that as soone as the third point was put into execution, the fourth did follow of it selfe; because all the new risen forces consisted out of straglers, and as soone the straglers came into their old companies, the new risen forces are come to nothing. The solution and conclusion aforesaid was communicated unto me not above 3 houres after my last letter of the 3d was parted; and you should have hath it, with the same letter, if we hath not met that inconveniens, that we could finde no place (for that time) where to communicate it.

Here hath runned some noice 3 or 4 days, that the French (after the inundation about Nieupoort, Ostend, Damme, and this city) are marched toward Graveling, and made first a blockade before the said towne, the wich was not accepted to be true, because we gott dayly great informations the French did appeare with great bodies of horses beyond the inundated grounds (like heretofore) about Dixmuyde, Ypres, and every where into that parte: but since (viz. the night betweene the 3d and the 4th) is come here certain newes unto the court, that the French and English (after the aforesaid inundations) are marched, with the greatest part of their army, towards Graveling, and surrounded, and surely besieged that towne; neverthelesse keeping still a body of cavallerie of about 6000 horses, betweene Dixmuyde and Ypres, and thereabout beyond the drowned meadows, for to observe the motions and doings of the Spanish and Condeeer. Upon which changeing of affairs, here is called againe a meeting of all the generalls for to keep a counsel of warre, and to consider the present changeing of affaires, hoping to give unto you with the next a relation of their deliberations and conclusions.

Having written this farre, I receive informations, that the prime counsel of warre have hath two meetings; and there was made the first proposition (because the enemy hath surely besieged Graveling, and drawed the most part of their forces thither) consisting therein, that the countrey ought to be made dry againe about these parts, for to give a little consolation unto the pouer countreyemen, and their cattel; whereof most part dyes for want of feed:
and

and then to draw out all the garrisons, and to make againe a body of an army. But this A.D. 1658. proposition was quickley contradicted, because the newes came, that La Ferté hath besieged Graveling; but nevertheless the marshall de Turenne did keepe still and constantly a great and considerable army about Dixmuyde, being sufficient for to undertake a siege: wherefore they have taken untill now no conclusion at all, but found good first (and in the mean time) to enquire exactly, precisely, and narrowly, of the forces of the said Turenne, and then to take all considerations into deliberation. Yesterday came here some letters to the court (dated within the army of La Ferté before Graveling the 3d of this month) saying, that the same day the approaches before Graveling were not yet opened; and that within the same towne (without any doubt) was great want of all necessary provisions, being counted (here at the court) Graveling sure to be lost. As soone they doe take any other counsel or conclusions, I will not fail to make it knowne unto you, remaining,

SIR,

Your humble, and faithful servant,

Bridges, 10 August, 1658. [N. S.]

JERONIMUS VON ABSBACH.

I perceive they have not so good intelligence within the army of Turenne, like they have within the army of La Ferté: the heretofore said letter of the 3d out of the said army tells . . . that he hath informations out of the towne, from some soldiers the which came out of the said towne, that there is a great want of all necessary provisions, giving therefore advertance unto them of the apparent loss of that towne. Vale.

Lockhart to *secretary* Thurloc.

Dunkerke, August 10. St. No. 1658.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

MY last promised, that captaine De la Valle should come away next morning with an account of the customes. He made up his accounts with me that evening, and in the night mett with a sad providence; his wyfe half gone with chylde fell into labour, and continued so for above 36 houres before she was brought to bedd, since which tyme she is in the extremity of danger; and the poore man is so concerned, as I cannot have the cruelty to command him away, till he seeth how it shall please God to dispose of her. All the profits of the harbor this last month did amount to no more than 8000 guilders. When trade encreaseth, it will in all probabilities much exceed what it now is. The tariff and particular rates, by which it is lifted, is in Mr. DeVall's hands for your lordshipp's perusal; as also some overtures for hightning the customes upon all commodities that shall be brought here by Hollanders, or any other strangers.

The cardinall hath sent twyce to me this weeke, desyring to speak with me at Calais; and offering, if I so desyre it, to meet me at any convenient place, midd way betwixt this place and Calais. I shall not give him that trouble, but so soone as I have settled some things here, and sent away the five hundred recruits to the army, I shall waite upon his eminence at Calais. He beleevs, that my delay of seing him proceeds from some pett I have taken, because of the harsh receptione my last addreses to him mett with. I doe not intend to undeceive him, knowing that such apprehensions will rather advantage then prejudice businesse. I had yesterday a meeting with the jesuits, capuchins, and recollects of this place, when the oath I administered to the soldiers and inhabitants was debated. Their maine exceptione was against that part of it, that obligeth them to the defence of this place, and towne of Dunkerke. Upon a serious consideration of what they offered, I think it is just to except their being oblig'd to carry arms, they not being of a profession, that renders them capable of actions of that nature. They did in the next place scruple at their being oblig'd to reveale and discover all plotts, conspiracies, and treacheries, that should come to their knowledge; they urged their oath of secrecie as to all they shall come to the knowledge of by confession. I held forth to them, that their ingadgements that way could have no consideration with us; for if they stayed here, they must subject themselves to that, from which no subject by our law could be exempted; and urged, that the concealing of treason, and acting in it, was one and the same thing. They have taken tyme to consult their superiors in this point, and so hath given tyme to know his highnesse's pleasure concerning the exemption from bearing armes. This day there is a vessell come with armes, both for the foot and horse. It comes seasonably, for I should not else have been able to have armed the 500 recruits I send to the army. I am necessitated to build several stone redoubts in the counterscarp to preserve it

A.D. 1658. from being surprysed. There is such extraordinary need of them, as I dare not delay the undertaking that work any longer, though I know not where to gett money for carying of it on. I begg the knowledge of his highnesse's pleasure concerning the filling of the vacancies in the army. Sicknesse and mortality doth increase heere; the Lord, if it be his holy will, putt a stopp to it. Graveling is not lyke to hold owt so long, but that there will be tyme left for the army's undertaking some new action. It's lyke I shall know what their instructions are when I see his eminence, and then your lordshipp may expect an account of,

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Your LORDSHIPP's most humble,

faithfull and obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

General Mountagu to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

Vol. lx.
p. 356.

I Am extraordinarily oblidge to you for your friendly letters, particularly that of the 9th instant by the messenger, and for all I returne you my most heartye and humble thanks. The Dutch shippes I sett free immediately upon the receipt of your letter. Monsieur Sanguien I have sent in the Bridgewater to Calais yesterday morning. Mr. Haines the engineer I sent for Dunkerke to-day about noone; and at this instant have sent your messenger thither in another vessel. Yesterday Sir Richard Stayner came hither to mee from my lord Lockhart, and told mee, my lord Lockhart wished him to informe mee, that the land soldiers intended for Flanders out of Biscay, are landed at Naples; and intended to be marched into Flanders by land. By the commissioners of the Admiralty's letters I finde they are in great perplexity for want of monye, as I doubt other matters also are; yet that must be had, and your necessary affaires carried on; and I make bold to mind you of one, that is in your squadron of shippes in the streights, which if you keepe out, it is necessarye to supplye them with stores, and to change some of them, and send fresh in their roomes. I earnestly beg you would seriously provide for it in tyme; the distance is soe greate to them, and the prejudice soe intollerable, if reliefe come not from England, that I hope you will doe as I request you; and truly I give you an account of a necessitye to change some of them, in respect to the service, which I feare hath been sorely prejudiced by them; and the fleet by that means hindered from beinge before Cales, when the Spanish fleet went out; but it concernes persons, that I had rather should be concealed from my mouth or person; and soe the thinge be done, it will be well enough. It were a good thinge in my opinion, if some paines were taken in consideringe a designe for the meeting with the Spanish fleet upon their returne home. It is generally said, that the Spaniard is ruined, if they miscarrie, both for want of money and ships, they beinge the most they have in Spaine. Not further to give you needles trouble, I subscribe most hartily and affectionately,

MY LORD,

Your most faithfull and oblidge humble servant,

E. MOUNTAGU.

My lord, I understand Sir John Boyes is prisoner upon the account of Cavalliers in Dover-castle; his dwellinge is not far hence, and he was very civile to mee last yeare in divers visites; and his friends also sollicite mee, to see if his libertye may be obtained; wherefore I take the boldness to represent it to you; and if it be granted, I should be glad, but without any great concernment if it should be determined otherwise, or seeme difficult to his highnesse to grant.

Lord Deputy Cromwell to the protector.

May it please your HIGHNESSE,

Vol. lx.
p. 273.

THE bearer collonel Axtel, makes the more haste from hence, to the end hee may receive your highnesse's pleasure in order to some forraigne service, which he tells me your highnesse was pleased to have some discourse with him about, before he came hither. I must

must send this testimony along with him, that during his abode heere, his carriage hath bin A.D. 1658. very faire, and hath often expressed himself with much freenes to bee, not only well satisfied with the government, but ready (if need require) to mayntaine with whatsoever is deare to him. If your highnesse have any thoughts of foreigne employments for him, indeed I think he may be very useful.

I take leave humbly to recommend him to your highnesse's favour, and remayne

Your HIGHNESSE

Most obedient son,

July 31. 1658.

H. CROMWELL.

A letter of intelligence from Blank Marshall.

SIR,

Bruges,

111, this 12 August, ft. no. 1658.

I Have in my last given you a full account of your affayres heer; so that its now as then, Vol. 1x. only I p e r c e i v e t h a t a l l t h e S p a n i p. 296.
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c e s c o m i n g f r o m G e r m a n y,
11 25 73 12 56 50 35 54 30 24 71 57 51 27 21 72 48 3 55 96, but non yet
c o m. D. John w i l l l e a v t h i s place, t h e y f a
12 58 49 105 88 36 46 47 44 19 4 81 77 34 37 76, as 78 31 18 96 74 5
y, w i t h i n a d a y t w o. Ch. Stew. i s r e m a
97, 89 38 79 32 39 52 4 14 2 94 or 80 86 59. 104 35 73 to 69 11 48 3
i n e t y m e a t H o g e n f t r a t b e t
36 53 19 for a 78 95 49 20 4 79 33 60 29 21 34 74 80 70 4 77 7 22 77
w e e n e A n t w e r p e a n d B r e d a. D. of Y. an
86 18 19 54 20 5 52 79 31 87 21 71 64 1 53 17 8 72 22 14 2. 106 3 54
d the D. of Glouc. is i n N e w p o r t, P. of Condei n O f t e n
15 123 35 76 36 55 52 18 87 61 56 69 80, 131 37 53 57 73 77 19 54
d, Mr. P r e f t o n l y e t h t h o u f a
15, one 48 62 70 20 74 78 58 55 47 96 20 79 31 with a 77 33 59 84 75 3
n d b o o r s P l a f f a n d a l l: h a l f e
52 16 8 59 60 70 76 at 62 44 3 73 74 4 53 17 4 45 46: it 34 9 47 26 21
w a y b e t w i x t O f t e n d: F r e
89 1 94 6 22 78 86 36 90 79 this and 60 73 80 18 54 14: if the 23 71 19
n c e s h a l f e b l
55 13 20 74 pleased they might gained that, and then this 31 3 44 23 21 7 45
o c k e d u p; O f t e n d N e w p o
56 11 41 22 14 85 64; as likewise 60 67 77 18 55 15 and 52 18 88 61 60
r t: D. York.
69 7°: if you think fit I shall goe with 106. Sir, I intreat you to put mee in that
condition, that I may be able to 48 58 59 81 19 2 73 31 18 19 49 59 60 82 20
s; f o o t.
74; for I cannot goe on 24 36 57. Pray, Sir, when you think fitt to honor mee
with your comands, direct it here; so craving pardon for this trouble, I rest,

SIR,

Your most obedient and humble servant,

JO. HARRISON.

Lockhart

Lockhart to *secretary* Thurloc.

A.D. 1658. May it please your LORDSHIP,

Vol. lx.
P. 297.

I Have been soe much importuned by his eminence to give him a visitt at Calais, as I am resolved to answer his desyers (God willing) to-morrow. I intend to see Mr. La Ferté, and that seege as I passe. This afternoon I had a letter from Mr. Turenne, wherein he desyers, that I may spare him my owne regiment, and send him 12000 weight of powther, match, and ball conforme; and gives his reasons for these demands, that the enemy prepares for some notable attempt, that their motion will be upon the suddain. I have by my answer endeavoured to satisfie him, that while things are in such a posture, I dare not expose this place to hazard, either by a further diminishing of the garrison, or by emptying of the magazins of that small quantity of ammunition that is in them. I sent him 500 men two dayes agoe, which is all I could spare; and indeed it is so, for sicknesse hath so diminished our numbers as to men fitt for present dewty, as I have very greatt need of the recruitts intended for this place. I was forced to keep the recruitts for the field regiments three dayes for want of arms. I sent to Calais for 500, and tho' it concerned their own service, they made no greatt haste to send them; and when they came this morning, they brought but 300, with a compliment for the other two. Our own arms came 3 dayes before them, only the collars of bandeliers were forgott; so that I must desyer your lordshipp to order the officers of the ordinance to send over 1000 collars of bandeliers, otherwise the 1000 musquets sent will not be very usefull; and if your lordshipp doe not cause hasten over the 1000 bedds with coverletts, I doe not know what shall become of us; for I can assure your lordshipp, there is not a soldier either at Fort-Oliver or Mardike, that hath a bedd; and above a third part of the soldiers heare have none. At my returne from Calais I shall appoint a tyme for administring the oath to such of the burgers, as were absent at the first ministring. If Peeter de Mincks doe not appeare to take his oath, I shall then be the more free to proceed the confiscation of his ship. I have got 400 crowns more of that money of Cesi's, which is in Mr. Wildegoe's hand; and am promised bills for the rest of it within this weeke. It had been impossible for me to have subsisted heare without the credit of that money; the whole sume was three score thousand livers, whereof their was payed by his highnesse's order 18300 and odd livers to Mr. Westrow's children. Poore Mr. Augier who was starving had 2400 livers, for which I have his noatt to repay it, if it be not allowed; so that their was remaining towards 39000 livers, of which I tooke up 22000 for the cardinal at the rendition of this place, and shall draw bills for the rest; but least I may be sued by the interestes for my soe doing, I must entreat an order from his highnesse and councill, empowering me to dispose of the money for the use of this garrison. Mr. De la Valle, now his wyfe begins to recover, intends to part from hence to-morrow. I have writt my humble opinione concerning the customes by him, and have sent a copy of what the revenues of the harbor arryseth out of. One of the papers is in English, but the tarriff is in Dutch, their being no dictionary to translate it. Mr. De la Valle knoweth one at London, who is able to render it in English. I have spoke with Mr. De la Valle, and hath offered him, if any merchants in London will undertake to lend for the fortifications of this place 5000l. to give them security upon howses belonging to those who have deserted the towne, to double the valew of the money, and to pay them out of their rents 8 per cent. yearly, for the space of two years; after the expyryng whereof, if the howses be not redeemed by paying the money, they shall become their owne inheritance. I am able to make this good, if his highnesse doe approve of it; and methinks it's hard, if their be not so much of a publick spirit amongst the citizens, as will advance so inconsiderable a sum upon such advantagious terms. I beginn to be so pincht with want of money, as I dare not make knownen my straits, least yow should think I am jealous your lordshipp doth not mynd us, of which I am so little guilty, as were it not for my confidence of the contrair, I should be under greatt discouragement. I have made captaine Grey one of the under town-majors: he speaks both Dutch and French, and is prittie active. If his highnesse intend the town-major's place to any person of merritt, it will not be now so absolutly necessary, that he speake Dutch. I shall add no more to this trouble, save that his highnesse's pleasure concerning the vacancies is exceedingly longed for by,

My LORD,

Your LORDSHIP'S

Most humble and faithfull obedient servant,

Dunkirque, August $\frac{2}{11}$ 1658.

WILL. LOCKHART.

Mr.

Mr. S. Disbrowe, one of the council of Scotland, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

MR. Robert Hodges being apoynted by his highnes councill here at theyr first coming into Scotland, to bee sollicitor generall for his highnes in all causes relating to his highnes revenue in that nation, in which imployment hee yet continueth; and intending to make application humbly to beg his highnes graunt for establishing him therein, I could doe noe lesse then give him my testimony, having had occasion to know his care and labor in his highnes service before all courts here, wherein he hath acquitted himselfe with much honesty and ability, and is very industrious in whatsoever his highnes is concerned. His salary for himselfe and clarke is one hundred and fifty pounds.

This place of sollicitor is absolutely nefesary, notwithstanding there bee an advocat apoynted; and there was allwayes one in this imployment. I humbly beg pardon for this trouble, and had not the meritt of this gentleman required it, you should not have had it from

Your most humble and faithfull servant,

Edinberg, 2 August, 58.

SA. DISBROWE.

A.D. 1658.

Vol. lx.
p. 294.

Extract of the register of the resolutions of the states general, thursday the 13th of August, 1658. [N. S.]

THE sieur Huygens, and other deputies of their lordships, for the conference with the ambassador of Portugal, have presented to the assembly, and caused to be read, a memorial of the said ambassador, which he had delivered unto them, in answer of the resolution of the 6th instant, concerning the satisfaction, which the king and crown of Portugal should give to this state; consideration whereof being had, it hath been thought fit and resolved, that their lordships do not doubt, but that he hath in his hands the proposition, which Tenhove and DeWitt have lately made in their names in Portugall; and if he have them not, they will forthwith give him a copy thereof; and adding expresly, that their lordships having seen and examined that which hath been offered, do find, that the proffers made upon the said demands have been far greater (with which notwithstanding their lordships could not receive the least satisfaction, as without doubt he will know) than what he makes by this memorial; and that for that cause their said lordships have by the said resolution of the 6th instant demanded a more ample presentation and overture; but finding no satisfaction thereto, they do yet require him seriously, that he will make a peace by an offer of satisfaction; that the sincere intention of the king his master is conformable to the iterated protestations and declarations, which he hath caused to be made of his desire to arrive at a peace with this state; and that their lordships having observed, that his proposition was couched in general terms, they had demanded not only a more ample, but a more particular presentation, which for the said reasons their lordships do yet attend, and that the said deputies may report heereof to their lordships.

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p. 301.

General Fleetwood to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

DEARE BROTHER,

IT hath pleased the lord, when all hopes wer even at an ende, and the doctors did beleive my lady Elizabeth's condicion was desperat and near expiring, it pleased the lord beyond all expectation, as a return of prayer, as we have cause to say, to give hir a composure of spirits by sleepe; and since friday last she hath bine dayly upon the recovery, and so continues in a very hopefull way. His highnes hath bine for thes 4 or 5 dayes very indisposed and ill; but this night hath had a very good refreshment by sleepe, and is now much revived, his paynes and distemper abated, and is much amended. The Lord sanctefy thes various dispensations, and gather up our hearts by all more to himselfe, that we may have weaned affections from this poor empty world. Thes late providences hath much retarded our publicke resolutions, that it will be October ere the parliament can sitt. Things are under much silence, and I hope more union. Little from Flanders: the siege at Gravelin continues; the Spanyard have their hopes of supplies from Germany. With my most humble service to all deare relations with you, I remaine

In the posses-
sion of the rt.
hon. the earl of
Shelburn.

Aug. 3, 1658.

Vol. VII.

Your most affectionate brother and humble servant.

4 K

Mr.

Mr. Downing, resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

A.D. 1658. HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. lx.
P. 303.

I Herein send inclosed to you such newes as wee have since the last post; since which

I have been a gain with Ap p le bo on and D e Wi t;
time 73 323 232 12 309 500 210 120 358 241 412 207 38 45 502 145; and also for
b ro u g h t the m to ge the r.

the better debateing of matters 22 443 152 54 61 150 468 100 477 311 468 133. This
the sta. gen. treaty a gainst the K. of Sw.

is certaine, that 535 are as yet not all in any wise engaged by any 479 16 310 468 536
Wi t

which how long it may continue so, I am not able to ensure: and 263 502 145
the K. of Sw.

protests, that he desires nothing so much as an agreement with 536; but the king of Sweden demands an assurance, that they will not assist his enemies before the ratification of the treaty of Elbing, as you may see by the two memorialls of Monsieur Appleboom; coppies whereof I sent you by the last post. And this DeWitt sayth, they can never consent unto, but that he wil be willing with all his heart, that this assurance at one and the same time shal be given with the ratification of the said treaty. Monsieur Appleboom saith also positively, that the king of Sweden will not consent to ratifye the ilucidations, and I finde DeWitt very unwilling to quitt them; and both sides doe confess, that there is very little in the ilucidations, which is not in the treaty itself: but Monsieur Appleboom saith, that the king of Sweden for his honour's sake will never ratify them; and in compliance with him, I brought DeWitt to consent, that if the king of Sweden would declare, that as to what concernes matter of trade in the said ilucidation, he would referr it to his highness, whereby they might be assured to have the tolles adjusted afterwards as they are therein, that in that case he would use his endeavour, that the ratification of the treaty might be delivered; and that he would trust the king of Sweden for the rest. For my part I have so little in the ilucidations as that I wonder at the difficulty made, either on the one side in not quitting them, or on the other side in not conferring them. For as to what may concerne the elector of Brandenburg and towne of Dantzick, both sides confess that there is nothing; yea indeed something less in the ilucidations then in the treaty itself; but the king of Sweden saith, that it is a dishonour to him, that after a treaty is agreed, ilucidations should be imposed upon him; and De Witt saith, that the tolles upon merchandises are not sufficiently adjusted in the treaty itself; and that they have had so much experience of the Swedes imposing upon trade, as that they durst not trust him in that point. I did much presse Monsieur Appleboom to write to the king of Sweden, to move him to accept of the fore-mentioned expedient; but he shewed me his orders, which are positive and expresse not to enter into a treaty with them, but to insist upon a positive answer as to his memorialls above-mentioned; and that in case they shall delay to give it, that the king will take such delay for an absolute denyall, and steere his counsils accordingly.

The truth is, the Holland er s the K. of Sw. he is ro u
n d with the m; he
106 34 500 468 90; and 324 builds very much upon this, that as I have formerly given you an accompt Zeeland, Friseland, and Groninguen, have declared it as their opinion, that the treaty should be ratifyed without the ilucidations, which is a great advantage to him. In the mean tyme the fleete is preparing heere, and so also is the king of Sweden's fleete; and I cannot finde, that the king of Sweden will goe on jott less then what he now proffers; nor that he is much regardfull in the busines. I thought it my duty in this so greate a matter, to give you this particular accompt. I had almost forgott to lett you know, that arguing the busines with Monsieur Appleboom, and leting him know how greate an evil the consequence necessarily must be (especially as to religion) of a rupture between his master and this state; and therefore pressing him, that he would write to him to move him at least to some such expedient as that above-mentioned; and letting him know, that it was the weakness of this government, that having once taken a resolution they know, not well how to goe about downe right to change it, for that not only every province, but every towne, hath a negative; and that therefore they were in this to be something pittied and indulged: he gave me for answer, that he had already written so much in order to the inclining the king towards them, as that he was half angry with him. The lady Herbert goes for England this passage: Sir John Trevor wrote to me in favour of hir; to whom I returned for answer, that I should be very glad to observe his commands, but that himself being much nearer Whitehall then I, could much better doe it himself; yet this I cannot but confess, that I doe beleve hir voyage to England is onely upon hir owne private occasions, which having dispatched, she intends this way againe so far as I can perceive; and I have done my utmost to make enquiry thereabout. I have herein inclosed a reply of the Portugall ambassador to the answer of the states general to his first proposition, by which you will perceive they doe not manage their buisness to the greatest advantage. The French ambassador

is

is very angry with them; that they communicate not their papers with him, before they deliver them into the states. It had been proper for the mediators to demand a cessation of armes, and he ought not, as wee think, to have said any more about the lands in Brasile; but I finde De Witt not averse from the peace; and if the king of Sweden and this state come to any ill understanding, or to any general fear thereof, that will hasten the composing the business of Portugall. Not more, but that I am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

Hague, 14 Aug. 1658. [N. S.]

G. DOWNING.

Intelligence.

Hague, 16 August, 1658. [N. S.]

THE sieur Pinosky, secretary of the king of Poland, and envoy extraordinary to the states general, arrived here yesterday. He hath not yet demanded audience of their lordships. It's said, that his orders are, first, to thank their lordships for their good will which they had towards Poland during the war with Sweden, which continues yet, having sent a good fleet of men of war into the Baltic-sea for the defence of Dantzic; and by that means to favour their designs.

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p. 313.

2. That it would please their lordships to continue their said good will, and contribute by their mediation towards a peace with Sweden upon reasonable terms.

3. That they would please to furnish his majesty of Poland with a good sum of money upon loan; and that they shall be reimburs'd from the revenue of customs, which is put upon merchandises, which come from thence.

4. That his majesty desires to make a treaty of alliance with their lordships for the good of the trade of the Baltic-sea.

Yesterday was presented to the states general a letter to them from the great duke of Muscovy; and because it was in the Russian language, it is sent to be translated. He desires the transporting out of this country 20,000 muskets, and other ammunition, without paying the duty of the country. The said letter is brought by one Mr. Hebton, an Englishman, who is commissary of Russia.

It is not yet known when Mr. Friquet, envoy of the empire, will come hither, who hath order to pray their lordships to be comprised within the league, which the princes of Germany have made.

Mr. Huygens and other deputies of their lordships have been in conference with the ambassador of Portugal, who hath promised, that he will give to their lordships the propositions concerning the satisfaction, which the king his master intends to give this state for the loss of Brasil.

It is said here for certain, that the Spanish ministers considering that their force cannot subsist against two so great states, as France and England, had resolved to use their endeavour to make an accommodation with the protector, in giving him some places in Flanders for satisfaction; and that don Alonzo de Cardenas had orders to this purpose.

It is not believed, that Mr. Opdam the admiral will go to sea this year, because there is no such great number of ships of war ready, as to require a head; but that they shall be commanded by vice admiral DeWitt, and other officers of the admiralty of this state.

Upon complaints of the merchants of Amsterdam, that the men of war of Biscay have again taken two ships of Holland, named the Sheperd and the White Swan, the king of Spain is writ to for the restitution thereof; and the commanders of the men of war are ordered to take their men of war off Biscay.

A letter of intelligence.

MONSIEUR,

AVEC l'ambassadeur de Portugal l'on ne sauroit pas encore bien reussir; car l'on voit qu'il ne veut ny ne peut pas rendre des terres: quant a ce qu'il offre libre traffique, l'on dit, qu'il a fait de mesme aux Anglois; mais quand des navires Anglois sont venus en Brasil, le regime avoit ordonné, que personne n'osoit rien acheter des Anglois, ny rien a eux vendre, & les autres choses de meme l'on ne trouve pas practicables. Jusques encore ne sont pas recherché les mediateurs, car cet stat croit les mediateurs plus Portugais qu'Hollandois, et l'ambassadeur n'a pas encore aussy osé les implorer, de peur de les rendre suspects, et cependant les capres Portugais le multiplient, a sçavoir les Anglois et Francois, avec commission de Portugal. Il est notable, que ceux de Zeelande requis d'equipper contre ces capres Portugais, l'ont excusé, disants n'avoir pas le moien, et de ne vouloir pas ruiner leurs finances, qui ont besoin d'estre relevées et restaurees, et par ces continuels equipages, ils

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A.D. 1658. ils ne feroient qu'accumuler leurs arrierages. Au reste l'assemblée de Hollande s'estant separée sans notable resolution, l'on voit assez, que l'on fera le spectateur. L'on fait quelque bruit touchant la ratification du traité d'Elbing, mais en y ajustant les elucidations, ce qui est une raillerie, car il y aura bien plus eluder, estant du depuis nees nouvelles matieres de traiter en Norwege et Dennemarc. Je suis

MONSIEUR,

Le 16 Augst 1658. [N.S.]

Vostre tres humble serviteur.

Mr. Walter Jones, marchand, near London-stone, London.

Mr. Downing to secretary Thurloc.

HONOURABLE SIR,

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P. 321.

UPON tuesday last I wrote to you by one Mr. Cleypool, a kinsman of my lord Cleypool's, who intended for England with the shipping that are now going or gone; and I therein gave you and accompt at large of what had passed between Monsieur Appleboom, Monsieur De Witt, and my self, concerning the present state of busines between the king of Sweden and this state, whereby you will truly and at large perceive the present state of matters between them; and your wisdom will best guide what is fitt to be done. Monsieur Appleboom hath adventured, at my earnest intreaty (notwithstanding the preciseness of his orders to the contrary) to give the king of Sweden a full accompt thereof. It were

strange, if a breach should happen upon so small difference; and I dare say, that ^{De Wi} 263 502 ^{t do t h now} a peace with king of Sweden; ^{the stat. gen.}

145 270 147 61 397 earnestly desire 16 427 500 468 536; and 535 are not yet at all ^{treaties against the king of Sweden;}

engaged in any 479 144 11 310 468 536; but how long this will continue so, I cannot undertake. There is this weeke an envoye extraordinary of the king of Poland arrived; he is yet at Reswick, and yesterday, by his secretary, gave me notice of his arrivall, and that as soone as he came to this place he would give me a visite, whereby I am obliged as soone as he comes to goe see him. The states have also already given order for the preparing their house, in which they receive forraigne ministers, for the reception of the minister, which is expected from the emperor; so that you may see that the clouds are beginning to gather.

As for the busines of ^{Portugall,} 551, I doe not at all ^{put my f e l f for t h} 434 381 140 41 82 47 305 150 61 for ^{for wa r d in g of i t;}

the 305 483 132 33 339 56 408 71 149; nor shall till I receive your particular orders ^{f ec r et instructions}

therein, for that you know you sent me 142 278 134 289 343 so to demeane my self ^{but I do give the Portugal am ba f sad o u r v e ry good} in it, 244 70 270 313 468 551 202 227 141 449 114 157 136 155 43 444 317 ^{w or d s;} ^{instructions} ^{no mo r e the r}

159 416 36 143; but without your further 343 shall doe 395 284 136 44 468 137 ^{in the n I f ha l be for c ed to by the Fr. ambaf. This mo r}

339 468 108 73 143 319 84 231 305 26 279 477 239 468 532. 469 384 133 ^{ni n g I di f p at c h ed h e n ce to you S i}

393 106 55 71 267 141 121 219 26 62 279 63 42 107 251 477 510 143 72 ^{r J o h n Ma r lo w, he and his f on ne have ha}

134 67 111 60 104 371 131 365 158 and 324 207 327 141 412 390 323 319 ^{d of me a thousand gu il de r s; he p ro mi f ed w e}

34 408 379 16 474 318 337 263 134 141; 324 222 443 381 142 287 160 41 ^{l. pe r f en of No r t h um be}

83. This is certaine, that not a 426 132 141 412 408 395 132 146 631 518 231 ^{r l and, Ne w ca f t le, or D u r ha m, hath co r}

132 81 207 390 161 245 142 149 358 416 35 156 136 319 88 322 254 135 ^{r ef po n d ed with C. St. i t is know ne to him.}

132 287 431 106 34 279 500 572, but that 72 151 346 353 390 477 326. He ^{No r the r n man; you f pe ak ki n d ly to}

is a right 395 133 468 131 104 372; if 510 142 426 197 351 106 34 362 477 ^{him, you his h e ar t. De f i g ne ha d}

326, 510 will have 327 60 39 213 145. If the 263 141 69 54 390 319 33 ^{gone on this f u m m er, he was to have gone for Ne w cast}

316 412 469 141 155 90 100 286 324 488 477 323 316 305 390 161 250 ^{le;}

358; and faith, that he doubteth not but with ease to have done his busines there: the ^{com in g away of f u c h a man} ^{England}

255 359 56 223 408 142 156 25 62 13 372 must needs make them in 547 very

JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

313

j e a lo us whom the y trust; his la dy and c hi l d r e A.D. 1658.
70 40 12 365 524 494 468 171 480; 327 355 267 207 26 325 82 33 133 14
n fol lo w by the next occasion. He f a y t h, that the
105 will 304 85 365 159 239 468 391 406 324 141 13 170 148 62 467 468
de f i g ne go es on a ma in a gainst next wi n t er;
263 141 69 55 390 314 287 412 16 371 339 14 310 391 502 108 148 286;
this co u n t r e

and he faith that for certaine some principall persons of 469 254 155 109 149 136 44
y w e r e at with Ch. St. f up p
171 161 43 134 44 219 Sevenberg 500 572 when he was there about 143 522 123
ly in g him with ship s a gainst next wi n t er;
362 339 58 326 500 456 144 16 310 391 502 108 149 286; and that it is upon
Ch.St. intend s this f um m er to be at Ho c ke
the same accompt that 572 341 142 469 142 48 90 286 477 231 219 328 27 53
f t ra te. he re in in c lo f ed I
142 147 437 466 324 131 539 339 26 365 142 279 68
f end you an ac count from co lo ne l P al m er.
138 282 510 205 184 258 306 254 365 390 87 121 199 101 286.

I received none from you this last post, and Hemflett is putt upon great exigencies, for that the friggott, which is to carry him, is also convoy to many merchant ships, whose voyages also stand still for want of his passe, and I perceive, that the French ambassadour and De Witt take it ill. Noe more, but that I am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

Hague, Aug. 16, 58. [N. S.]

G. DOWNING.

If it might be that in such cases as your leysure will not permitt you to write, that I have a word from some body else by your orders. I am solemnly invited by the burgo-masters of Dort and Amsterdam, to come to their townes, I desire your advice.

The resident of the elector of Brandenburg came just now to me, to lett me know, that his master is resolved to continue all good correspondence with his highnesse; and that by his letters received yesterday, he had ordered him to let me know, that any endeavours of his highnesse to make an agreement between him and the king of Sweeden would be very acceptable to him. I did endeavour to demonstrate to him the evil of what his master had done.

Neither the French ambassador, nor my selfe, have as yet been desired to be present at the meetings between the Portugall ambassador and the deputies of the states-general.

Mr. Downing to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

THE bearer hereof is Sir John Marlow, who hath assured me, he will doe his highnesse Vol. 1x.
great and true service, and that he will prevent and spoyle the design, which hath P. 316.
been, and is yet on foot, in the farre North parts of England, where whatever hath been done this dozen yeares, is wholly knowne to him. His lady is yet at Anvers, but forthwith to follow with her children. I have prevayled with Sir John, not to stay their coming, but forthwith to hast for England to you; and the rather to prevent plotts, which would heer be on foot to stoppe him, as soon as it shold be discovered, that he intends that way. Not more, but that I am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

Hague, Aug. 16, 58. [N. S.]

G. DOWNING.

Intelligence from Mr. Downing.

Ha gu e

At 319 318 39 16 August, 1658. [N. S.]

Henry Killigrew,

Vol. 1x.

THERE came very lately from England 324 104 441 351 81 358 53 131 39p. 318.
O g le,
158, and one Mr. 111 54 358, who hath three books ready for the press; whereof one
Ch. Ste.
is to be dedicated to 572, another to the princefs-royal, and another to the prince of
Vol. VII. 4 L Orange.

A.D. 1658.

Orange. You shall have the matter they treat of by the next. There came with them one ^{John} 67
^{Browne,} Y or ke,
 111 61 105 20 443 160 320, cup-bearer to the duke of 170 416 350, and is gone
^{Trafford,} Eb d en,
 to him. There is one col. 150 437 50 305 38, who treats with one 277 263 108,
^{Muscovy,}
 a great merchant at Amsterdam, and commissary of the duke of 80 524 254 154 170
^{Ch. St.} the lord
 for some assistance of money for 572. Being in private discourse with 468 365 133
^{No r r is,} hence
 32 395 136 137 346, he desired me not to go from 324 109 251 to any other
^{England}
 country, for the business of 547 went on roundly now, and there would be occasion to
^{Ch. St.}
 use serviceable men, and that 572 himself should say so. There is one col. 20 443
^{Barbadoes,}
 160 390, in the 227 131 227 270 287, who hath lived there many years, and hath
^{Carlisle's}
 managed all the lord 245 133 262 140 358 144 business of his plantations there, who
^{island} ^{Ch. St.}
 carries on a design to betray that 346 355 110 38 to 572; and to that purpose, about
^{John Browne,}
 5 months ago, employed his kinsman, capt. 67 112 64 108 22 343 162 390, to
^{C. Stuart}
 come over with propositions to 5 72 here to this effect; that if he would countenance
 him and that party, and grant him commission against shipping trading thereabouts,
 he would engage to pay ten thousand pounds per ann. by a merchant in Amsterdam, and
 he should be at no charge, trouble, or hazard; only that he should give engagement under
^{his king do me s,}
 his hand, that when he come to 327 352 270 379 143, he would pay the said monies,
^{if-}
 and satisfy such losses as should be sustained; and as for the surprizing of the said 346
^{land,}
 87 207, he said, that it was an easy matter; for, besides the governor, and about ten
 more, which had command there, they were all for him. Upon their proposition, the
^{C. Stuart} ^{Browne}
 said 572 returned a writing, by way of assent unto the said col. 24 139 118 162 390
^{Amst.}
 and the rest back again by the said kinsman, who had a ship of his own, and went from 566;
^{Barbadoes,}
 but when he came to 24 213 227 270 287, the governor, having some suspicion of
 him, apprehended him, and put him in prison; but upon examination, finding no direct
^{Browne,}
 proof against him, he, upon the intercession of the said col. 23 443 161 109, released
^{Amsterdam}
 him, and he made so much hast in the business, as that he was back again at 566 in three
^{Ch. Stuart,}
 months, with assurance of their fidelity to 572, and had so great interest, as that he
^{Amsterdam,}
 had three ships ready at 566, to have put some part of his design in execution; but
^{C. Stuart} ^{Ch. Stuart}
 572 made him dismiss his ships and lye privately here, until the said 572 made use of
^{K. of Spain,} ^{if-}
 the 545, to get some assistance from him, and then he would attempt the said 346
^{land.}
 87 207. In obedience to and expectation whereof he attends here. The said colonel
^{Browne}
 24 443 159 106 allows him at the rate of 200 l. sterling per annum, and to bear his
^{Hy m de n,}
 charges during his stay here. There is one Mr. 324 103 263 106, of Kent, who came
^{Killegrew,}
 over with the abovesaid 351 87 358 54 137 45 161, who hath brought over some
^{little black}
 horses, and is gone to the army in Flanders with them. He is a 362 150 358 23 335
^{Killegrew}
 25 350 man, with a very great mouth, and full of pock-holes. This 351 84 358 59
^{C. St.}
 137 45 162 goes for England very suddenly; he is a very earnest active man for 572.
^{Bruce,}
 There is one 23 447 251, a merchant, a Scotchman, who is here with the said capt.
 23

Browne

23 443 161 106 every day. He hath been in all the courts of Europe very lately; what his business is I shall enquire. Charles Stuart is still at his house at Hoghstraite, and intends to stay there some time.

A.D. 1658.

From Heidleberg the 13 August, 1658.

His electoral highness returned the other day, having the day before, with the elector of Saxony, accompanied his imperial majesty a half mile from Franckfort. At his departure thence, the elector of Mentz will treat his said majesty in person at Ashaffenberg and at Withburg, and will make his estates defray the charge. Taking the way of Norimberg, it is thought that from thence he will turn towards Augsburg, to see that city and Ratibon in passing by; and the rather, because the elector of Bavaria hath invited his majesty to come to Muncher. Franckfort looks at present like a desert, after the departure of such abundance of people as were there, by reason of the election and coronation.

The marquis de Fuentes will follow the imperial court, in quality of ambaffador ordinary; and the count Pigneranda goes right on to Italy, to take possession of the charge of viceroy of Naples.

I do not believe, that the count Brake (who arrived at Frankfort some days before the departure of the emperor) will stay long here after the electors are gone. We cannot understand the design of the king of Sweden, nor what to think of it. It is agreed, at the deputation at Frankfort, that it will be begun again in November. We are at last agreed with the elector of Mentz upon all the differences between us, the treaty being concluded two days before the departure of his electoral highness. He hath let slip many things to testify, that the amity of the elector of Mentz is as dear to him, as his own particular interest.

Mr. Downing to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

THOUGH it be the past day, and that I have sent the same by the post; yet haveing this opportunity, I thought it not amiss to send you the inclosed, and am,

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HONOURABLE SIR,

Your most faythful humble servant,

Hague, 16 Aug. 58. [N. S.]

G. DOWNING.

Since the writing hereof, I thought fitt to keep the bearer till I heard, whether Sir John Marlow had gott passage from the Brill, and this morning haveing received a letter from my secretary, which I sent with Sir John Marlow to the Brill, intimateing that the man of warre, which is to convoy the Dutch fleet which is at the Brill, staves yet for Monsieur Hemfleet, and so the whole merchant fleet stopped, and so no passage for England thence, I have written to Sir John Marlow to go to Zeland, and so on board the Drake friggott, and so for the Downes, and so for London.

Pray let Monsieur Hemfleet's passe be hastened; but I am confident it's ere this on the way hither.

One brought the inclosed letter to his hyghnesse, desiring I would send it, saying its from one lord Tankerville, whom I know not.

Hague, Aug. 17, 1658.

Mr. Downing to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

SINCE the writing heerof, De Witt hath been with me, and hath brought me all these inclosed papers, which concerne the businesse of the Postillion and other ships taken by them in the East-Indyes, whereby he saith it will appeare what great reason they had to have kept the said ships; and moreover what reason they have to desire, that he that is factor for the English at Bantam be removed. I promised to send them, and that I doubted not but that highnesse would consider the carriage of the said man. I had much discourse with him about the businesse of Sweeden; he protests he most earnestly desires an accomodation with the king of Sweeden, and for that end that he hath caused the same resolution which passed the states of Holland to passe the states general, whereby the king

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of

A.D. 1658. of Sweeden may be assured, that they will not assist his enemies. Moreover he said, that if this business be not accommodated, that he felt that such great profits would be made by the Austrians, that it will be hard to keep them from being accepted.

That he sees it will not be possible for them to keepe from being engaged on some side, lest they fall between two stools; that was his expression in Dutch; that for his part, he will never consent that this state joyne with the Austrians, but that he will rather lay down his charge; but that his designe is to joyne with his highnesse the kings of France and Sweeden. I asked him how farre and in what manner he would be willing to joyne with them: he answered, that this was indeed a great question: that they would in the first place absolutely engage not to assist our enemies; that on the contrary, they could not assist us against our enemies, naming the Austrians, and particularly the king of Spayne, for that they could not breake the treaty, which they have with the king of Spayne; but for what could be done without breaking that treaty, that he was willing thereunto, and desired me that to that purpose I might offer him something, and he would be glad to conferre with me about it. I told him, that when I should receive any thing I should impart it to him.

Farther he desired, that I would use my utmost endeavor to accomodate matters betweene them and the king of Sweeden.

So having acquainted you with what is passed, I remeyne,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

Hague, August 17, 58. [N. S.]

G. DOWNING.

Mr. Downing to secretary Thurloc.

HONOURABLE SIR,

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p. 340.

CHRISTOPHER Claypoole being come back to the Hague, in regard that the Dutch fleet does not stirre out of the Brill for fear of the men of warre with Portugall commissions, and that the convoy stayes for Hemflet, I thought it my duty to lett you know, that Monsieur Applebom tells me, that the king of Sweeden is gone by sea with a considerable force to relieve Thorne, and if that succeed well, that probably he will attempt the Pillowe. I perceive he will not beginne with the emperor; but be upon his guard, taking hold of what they attempt upon him. Monsieur Applebom tells me also, that their ambassadour is now treating with some of the electors, in order to prevent or fortify himself against what may be attempted by the emperor. By a letter for Hamburg I understand, that a man of warre with a Portugal commission hath brought three Dutch prizes into that place. The states having sent to Monsieur Applebom, to desire him to come to the court, in order to a conference with him, and in the conference to give him the resolution (a copy whereof I some time since sent you) to wit, that they would not assist the king of Sweeden's enemies. Monsieur Applebom desired to be excused, alledging, that when they desire the conference, they ought to come to him; whereupon the states have given a copy of the said resolution to others, and printed it, but not given any copy to him. I pray let me have a copy of the treaty with the king of Portugall, for I shall want it; and being most of this afternoon with the Portugall and French ambassadours, I have agreed with them, that for the avoiding any further umbrage in his next paper he should expresse that he will give them such priviledges in traffique in Brazeell as may be given without infringing the treatyes with other princes and states; and in this next paper, which the Portugal ambassador intends to give on monday, he will desire, that the mediators may be present, and in their presence he will particularly expresse what his master can give; his orders are not to give above three millions, which is to be paid in sugar, in salt, and the customes of commodityes, carried from Holland into the king of Portugall's countreyes. I find them here beginning to be very much nettled now that their shipping beginne to be taken by Portugall commissions. Having this afternoon wrote to you once before, which I sent in a packett to Generall Montagu, I forbear farther, and am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

Hague, Aug. 17, 58. [N. S.]

G. DOWNING.

I pray

I pray God things may goe calmly in the next parliament. It will infinitely settle your affayres at home, and put a lustre upon them abroad. The French embassador is much upon the notion of cantonizing Flanders. Beverning was last winter very hott with me about it. I hope you will extreamly consider the business of the parliament; better none than not a good one, and to purpose. The berer hath another former letter of myne to you. I hope Hemflett's passe will be heer next weeke without fayle.

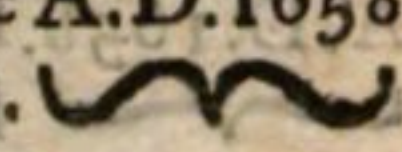
A.D. 1658.

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

HOPING that me letter of the 10th this month is come at your hands, these will serve to tell you, that since are come here some deputies or commissioners of the states of Braband (at the present assembles at Brussells) soe well ecclesiastical as secular, and have made a long speech or proposition, soe well at Don John, the greate or chiefeest councill of warre, as also unto states of the Flanders (commonly called the 4 members or limes of the countrey) containing the said proposition or speech, a long discourse of the present states buffenes and affaires, and the last actions of warre, and that with great reason the king of Spaine (seeing the yll government) hath been very near disposed to take a resolution for to abandon the countrey quiet away, and realy expos'd unto the pleasure of the enemye, if the election of the Roman emperor hath not been come upon the house of Austria; and that they have bin already upon the brink of loosing all, if the enemye hath knowne to direct and governe well their advantages and successes; but that God Almighty them hath defended, and protected marvailously with true mirakels indeed, having no men into the field to resist, and be consequence be destitut'd of all humain force, helpes or assistance; and that since some few dayes the affaires and busenis of the countrey was changed very much into a better condition as heretofore; first, because the unexpected death of the king of France; and secondly, because the election of the Roman emperor was come upon the house of Austria, whereof both consequences were very different, but equall advantagious to them, because the said death makes the French and English to loose the advantages of their late successes; and on the other side, the said election will bring great assistance unto them; and that for the present it was no time to neglect more, and much less because the letters lately come unto the court from the count Pegneranda, ambassadour of the king of Spaine at Franckfort, whereby the said ambassadour gives true and most certaine assurances of the said emperor promising to send an army of 15,000 men horse and foote into the Flanders, for their assistance against their enemyes; and that the said ambassadour should be very confident the same promise should be effectually and realy put into execution; and that he (viz. the same ambassadour) should advance very shortly, and as soone as could be possibel, his voyage towards Brussells, for to give a perfect account of the most sincere intentions of the emperor, with the inclinations with the king of Spaine, and his case and common interests, and that already (besides that the scruple into the Roman capitulation for not to assist the king of Spaine was taken away) was found, concerted, and invented a very easy way for to take away alsoe the zealously of some of the electors, or some other princes, so well without as within the Roman or German empire; (viz.) and that therefore the emperor should send his assistance unto 603 for to be commanded under his name against the men of 631, makeing the conclusion of the said speech or proposition (after many and severall protestations and expostulations against the disbanding of the new-risen soldiers, because the ecclesiasticall begin to bring moneys) that they ought to gather, assembl and bring together all the new-risen soldiers, and to muster them, for to know the just number of them; and that already good store of them were in readinesse into Braband, for to make them march where the present affaires should require; and that also in the provinces of Haynalt, Arthois, Namur, Luxemburg, and quarters or countreyes adjacet, were also some new-risen men in readinesse, with an earnest exhortation that every one would observe his duty at the present time and occasion, &c. Whereupon hath been severall communications and conferences, severall particulars as generalls, and at last found good, resolved and concluded (being considered, that no new-risen soldiers were disbanded, or reduced unto their first beings, but only into the province of Flanders) that all the new-risen soldiers out of Braband, Haynaults, Arthois, Namur, Luxemburg, and contryes adjacet, should march diligintly, and without losse of time, into the old countrey of the contributions of the states of the United Provinces between Gand, Bridges, Damme, and the garrisons of the said states about Aerdenbourg, Middelburg, and Maldegeur, for to be mustered there, and knowing their number, then to put them into the severall garrisons, and to draw out all the old soldiers horse and foote, and to make of them a body of an army at some rendezvous betweene Courtricke and Ypres, the wich they begin to put into execution; wherefore the court is makeing

A.D. 1658. preparation to part from hence towards the rendezvous, and to observe there the doings, motions and designs of the marshal de Turenne. They doe bragge here the aforesaid new-risen soldiers should be 10,000 men; wherefore I found good to be present at their muster, and have found them to be betwixt 5 and 6000 men, being a rapsodium of rogues, theefes, baggers, and vagabondes, or highwaymen, the infames and abjecte people, that ever I saw, very able to steale and rob, but not to fight, the wiche shall be put into the garrisons hereabouts, and of the old soldiers (or present garrisons) shall be made a body of an army, wheerewith they shall beseege (according to the foolish imaginations of these people) Dixmuyde, or St. Veuaute, and afterwards Dunkirke. Such and the like scornfull discourses we have here every day, and every one rejoice him, and is glad with severall imagined victories and advantages, with the victory of the ducq of Modene, the death of the French king, the election of German emperour. 1. Theyre above they doe vaper much of a victory of the garrison of Graveling, the wiche should have drowned and killed 1500 French and English; whereupon the seege should be releevd. 2. That the garrison of Valenchein should have beaten a French convoy of 100 Switzers, and some waggons with cloath and ammunitions, and some monies, going from Landrecty towards Queinoy. 3. That the French have bin beaten three times before Lynken; whereof the truth is (as you may know from other parts) that Graveling is yet beseege'd very narrow, and shall be lost within few dayes, where hath beene some skirmish at the first beginning of the seege, and there hath beene some rencounter of some of the garrisons of Volenchien against them of Landrechies, and there hath beene also some skirmish about Lynken; but truly not at the advantage of the Spanish. Above these Spanish rodamentadoes, they do say (without suffering any speaking against it) that the king of French should be surely dead; and that the cardinal Mazarin should be sik of the gout, and keepeing his bed at Winoxbergue; and that his life-guard should be marched into the same towne for his security; because he does trust himself upon them, being Italians of his own nation; and that all his goods are taken out of his court or pales at Paris, and transported or brought at Winoxbergue, for to retire him with all his goods (in case of necessity) towards Dunkirke, under the protection of the protector of England; that the ducq of Orleans should rise men (as also the duke of Anjou) one against another, and both against Mazarin, because (the king of French being surely dead) the said cardinal will make his cousine-germaine queene regente into French, having the said cardinal's cousin already beene married with the king of French about three yeares privately, and should have two children (viz) one son and one daughter, whereof the king should be the father, and abundance of the like fancies, wherewith I would not trouble you, if it was not that I did heare speake such foolish things of some statesmen here. In the meane time I am informed, that very probably we shall have very shortly into these parts some changeing of the government of this countrey, with the comming of the court of Penderanda, the wiche should have comission of the king of Spaine to governe the countrey (in the quality of great prime councillor) with Don Alauze de Curdenas, and the marquis of Caracena, to which end he should take his ordinary residence at Bruxells; and that his highness Don John should be generall of the forces of the king of Spaine against Portugall, and in his place should be generall d'archiducq of Austria Leopold Gulliam, expecting with the next ordinary poast out of Spaine the orders of the king to that purpose. They begin to make the waters deminish hereabout, because Ostend and Nieuport are like beseege'd of the waters, and cannot gett their necessary victualls and provisions. The owners of the overflowed or inundated countrys having agreed and promised to pay some moneys for to make and keep them dry againe, wiche agreement and promise of monies for the keeping dry the lands, hath taught Don John another trick for to gett monies, meaning, or threatening to make overflow some thousand akers groundes more, in case if the owners of the same will not pay unto him six gilders Hollands money, or one Pound Flemish money upon every aker ground hereabout: wherefore and unto such payments the owners doe difficult very much, considering the consequence thereof. The demanded money of the threatened lands should come to a summa of 1,800,000 gilders Hollands money. Don John having received the money for to pay 1200 soldiers newly taken up at the countrey of Waes (betweene Antwerp and Gand) hath spend the same elsewhere for his pleasure; wherefore the same new-risen men are runned all away unto their countrey: probably some others will follow them steps. In summa all goes here untill now very disorderly, the monyes yll mesnaged, and be consequence the commanders of the grandees not respected; wherefore all the new-risen forces will come to nothing very shortly, according to me last letter of the last new-risen forces within the province of the Flanders. Notwithstanding of all the vaperings of the death of the king of French here at the court, and especially at the court of the prince of Condé, are abundance of letters of assurance of the true reconvalescence of the same king. Just now comes a poast from St. Omer, dispatch a purpose unto the court, especially for to make the court know the sad and desolate condition of Graveling, be want of all necessary provisions and victualls, and no hopes at all to gett any assistance, concluding the same

same towne shall be forced to fall into the hands of their enemies very shortly ; and I doe A.D. 1658.
 verily believe the said towne will be surrendred before these letters will come to your hands. 
 No more for the present, remaining for ever,

SIR,

615, the 17th of August, 1658.

Your dutifull and faithfull servant,

JERONIMUS VON ABSBACH:

Lockhart to secretary Thurloe.

May it please your LORDSHIP,

I HAVE not till now had tyme to wrytt since my returne from Calais. The Vol. lx. p. 331.
 ingeneer's sicknesse hath brought the whole care of the works upon me, and I am necessitated to worke at so many places, and so farr distant are they one from another, as one cannot doe much more than visitt them once a day. I blesse God for it, they goe on well, especially fort Oliver, which will be in reasonable good defence once in a fortnight. After the 4 bastiones are broght to their perfectione, and the ditch is at its true depth, and the draw-bridges, sally-ports, and magazins for amonitione (which are vaults in the angles of the bastions) are compleatted, I shall then undertake the outworkes, and the building of the houses or hutts for the garrison. I doubt not but before winter overtake us, that fort shall be one of the most regular pieces in Flanders, and could wish with all my heart his highness could see what pennyworths he hath for his money. The counterscarpe of Dunkirk, where the English and French attacques were, is repaired, and in much better conditione than ever it was. I may say the same for the hornworke within. The great bastione under the castle (being founded upon wood, which was all decayed) was shaken so with the artillery, as it could not have stood six weekes, which oblidged me to take it downie, and found it upon brick-stone, which will hold out better against the sea then timber can. The wall I build 10 foot high, and 20 foot high of earth above it ; so that bastione which is on the weakeft place of the towne will be a much harder piece to attempt than formerly it was ; and when the stone fort intended at the head of the peere is up, the accesse to it will not prove so easy as we found it. The disorders committed by the horsemen of both armies are so great, as none of the peasants dare appeare ; so that the pallisades I have bought cannot be delivered till after the siege of Graveling. I shall at present shift as well as I can, tho', before the winter come on, I must imploy above 50,000 pallisades. I provyd also to the quantity of one 1000 load of hay, which must be kept in magazin till towards Crissmasse, and then shall be given out to the horsemen by weight, and shall be deducted of their pay. I must have the same care for oats. I shall have both at as easy rates as they are usually sold for in England. The provyding these things will now put me to so vast disbursements, as had not your lordshipp's arrived this morning by Mr. Cymball, I should have writt you a melancholly letter ; but the 6000 l. will be so seasonable a supply, as it will enable me to go on with the fortification cheerfully. My regiment and collonel Alsopp's, with the 5 companies of collonel Lillingston's, begin to cry out for want of money. Their seeing the other two regiments of collonel Salmond and collonel Gibbons receive constant pay, makes their want of it the more grivious to them ; but I know, that nothing of that nature will so disatisfye them as to make them any wayes unrowly. I have lent them upon account all the product of the customes, and shall still, as I am able, refresh them with a little money. I shall be putt to it by the horse when their month of advance is finished ; they will need money, and will expect it, and I must beseech your lordshipp to lett me know your pleasure concerning them. I sent the 70 gunns to Calais for which the cardinal kept such a stirr. The gentleman of the ordinance that carried them is com'd back this morning. He hath bestowed upon him a middall to the value of some 15 l. The gunns were the most I could pick out of all those belonged to this place. Captain Bradnox his troupe had a mischance yesterday : there was 50 horse of them going out to a forage, who fell into an ambuscade, which suffered them to dismount, and goe about their cutting of grasse, before they fell upon them, and the lieutenant being negligent in not obeying orders, which were to keepe a third part in gard or horseback, whyle the other two parts would forrage for the whole, he suffered himself to be surrounded, and before his men could gett to horse, there was fyve of them taken, and three wounded, that gott off. The allarm came to the towne as I was returning from fort Oliver, and perceiving a great many of our horse galloping over the fields, I made up to them, and with much adoe overtooke them. I found them in some disorder, thorrough the too greate haste they made to gett up to the rescue of those had been fallen upon. After I gott them into order, I marcht them

A.D. 1658. them to the place, and sent back for some foote to second them, in case the enemies strength had exceeded ours; but the enemy was past all reach, for by their boats they made their escape thorough a drowned countrey called the La moor. They were, as near as I could at that distance judge them, betwixt 120 and 150 foot. They gott halfe a score horses, some of them being troupe horses, and others of the baggage. It was a mercy, that a man of them gott off; for the lieutenant had engaged himself into such a manner, that the horses could hardly be led thorough into the horsemens hands. I have been a little severe to them, to the lieutenant to be so simply surprysed, and to the troupes for running out of the towne in so great disorder upon an allarum. If I should not deale a little briskly with them after such unsoldierly escapes, wee shall be so farre from being a terror to our enemies, as we should be their contempt and scorn. I shall by a letter apart give your lordshipp an account at what past at my audience at Calais (which, I may say, lasted two dayes); for all the tyme I was there, the cardinall entertained me at his house. I shall add no more save this, that if French money or dollars can be had at easy rates, the money be sent in that specie, otherwise it may come in English money, which passeth here according to the rate of 13 styvers *per* shilling. I am,

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Your lordshipp's most humble and faithfull servant,

Dunkirke, August 17th, 1658. [N. S.]

WILL. LOCKHART.

I have received no commands from your lordshipp concerning the vacancies, which I exceedingly long for, being much importuned by the officers to settle them. As I went to Calais, I gave Mr. la Ferté a visitt, and see the siege, which goeth on very well, but with great losse, especially of officers. There hath happened two very remarkable things, the first, one cannon ball killed foure, and slightly wounded the fift; of the fowre killed there was two lieutenant-generalls, and two brothers, the fift was the generall, who had a slight contusione upon his shoulder by a sand-bagg, which the ball beat off the trench. The second was, yesternight a gentleman of good fashion came into the trenches; at the foot of them he gave his horse to be held by a soldier, as the custome is; after that he visited the trenches, and it seems observed which was his best way to breack thorough; and so came back, and tooke his horse, and broke thorough, giving the enemy a signe, who broke downe a palisado, and relieved him. He that did this is supposed to be either Carolto Campi, or Bascourt, who are both brave men. The French take no notice of this; but the enemies thrusting in of this person makes me apprehend they doe not think the reliefe of this place so desperatt a businesse as the French imagine.

Secretary Thurloc to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

I WAS necessitated to omitt the writeinge by the last post, being obliged to attend my lady Elizabeth's funeralls, shee beinge this day se'nnight at night interr'd at Westminster, wheither shee was carryed from Hampton-court. Your lordship is a very sensible judge, how great an affliction this was to both their highnesses, and how sadd a familie she left behinde her, which sadnesse was truly very much encreased by the sicknesse of his highnesse, who at the same tyme lay very ill of the gout, and other distempers, contracted by the longe sicknesse of my lady Elizabeth, which made great impressions upon hym; and since that, wheither it were the retireinge of the gout out of his foot into his body, or from some other cause, I am not able to say, he hath beene very dangerously sicke, the violence whereof lasted 4 or 5 dayes; but, blessed be God, he is now reasonable well recovered, and this day he went abroad for an houre, and findes himselfe much refreshed by it, soe that this recovery of his highnes doth much allay the sorrow for my lady Elizabeth's death. Your excellencye will easely imagine, what an alarume his highnes sicknesse gave us, beinge in the posture wee are now in. How farre the danger wee then apprehended will be teacheinge to us of the thinges, which wee hitherto could never learne, is very doubtfull: however, God hath given us a further space, and the Lord give us hearts to make a good use of it. Truly all our worke and buisines for these 14 dayes hath beene only to bemoane the sadd condition of the publique affaires, and to observe the great consternation all sober men were in at the report of his highnesse sicknesse, which in truth was exceedinge great; soe that I am able to give your excellencye noe account of any further progresse made in our buisines. All that will depend upon his highnes

highnes perfect recovery, which wee hope will be now within a few dayes. Wee have A.D. 1658.
 not much neither of forreine newes. The kinge of Sweeden hath yet beene upon noe
 action; but now somethinge of that kinde is expected from hym, he haveinge imbarqued
 hymselfe with 7000 horse and foot at a place called Kiel, and intends, as they say, for
 parte of the elector of Brandenburg's countrye, or else to releive Thorne, which is still
 besiedged by the Poles and Austrians. Gravelinge remeynes yet beseiged. The surren-
 der thereof is expected every day; and certainly it cannot hold out many dayes, unlesse
 it be relieved, which it seems the Spanyard will endeavour to doe, and for that end is
 upon his march, and was come within 8 or 9 mile of it, and haveinge got by marshall
 Turenne, who is close upon his reare; soe that it is likelye to be a very difficult worke
 to get in any releife without a battle, and a victory too, marehall Turenne beinge able to
 fight the Spanyard, whilst marehall la Ferté meinteynes the seige.

Your EXCELLENCYE'S

Most humble and faithfull servant,

Whitehall, 17. Aug. 1658.

JO. THURLOE.

Cardinal Mazarin to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

MY LORD,

Calais, 18. Aug. 1658. [N. S.]

I RECEIVED your letter of the 12th of this month. I thank you for the advice, which In the posses-
 it contained. There are arrived at Dunkirk 500 men for the English body, which is sion of the
 in Mons. Turenne's army; and there be 600 landed at Boulogne of the levies, which colo- right hon.
 nel Cooke and colonel Tomson have made. These be all we have had. In the mean Philip lord
 time we shall want very much some more foot during the siege of Graveling; and I per- Hardwicke,
 ceive the remainder of the levies will come, when we shall have no need of them. I desire lord high
 you therefore to hasten them what you can. chancellor of
Great-Britain.

The lord Lockhart hath been here about the payment of the English troops, and the
 three thousand pair of arms, which he told me to have furnished for the use of the three
 thousand men of the last recruits sent to the siege of Dunkirk. He had full satisfaction
 given him in all that he desired.

Mons. Fly to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

MY LORD,

Calais, 18. Aug. 1658. [N. S.]

THE siege at Graveling goeth on to heart's content. We believe the taking of it within Vol. lx. p. 347.
 these ten days at the farthest. We are masters of the half-moon upon one side of the
 place. There hath been no person of note killed since my last.

My lord Lockhart hath been here one night. He returned to Dunkirk by sea. His
 eminence intendeth to have this place the next week. Mons. le Tellier is to stay here.

An intercepted letter.

DEAR TWO-SHOES,

Newport, 19. Aug. 1658.

WE are all here well, and out of danger, notwithstanding the beginning of the year Vol. lx. p. 352.
 threatened hard. Our hopes are not so crest-fallen, but that we entertain thoughts
 of visiting you soon. This town hath a very strong garison in it, and well provided with
 all necessaries to stand a siege.

The superscription,

For Mrs. Hannah Pilkinton.

Leave this at Lyon-key, London.

A letter of intelligence from Blanck Marshall.

SIR,

Bruges, this 19th August, 1658. [N. S.]

Charles Stuart is gone two dayes since to his

104 35 73 27 56 52 77 86 57 14 1 94 18 74 75 36 53 10 78 58 31 37 76 Vol. lx. p. 349.
 country-house near Anvers. The duke of York

11 59 54 79 69 38 19 32 58 81 73 20 55 21 22 70 2 52 12 18 71 74 106
 VOL. VII. 4 N 3

A.D. 1658. and Caracena is still in Newwport,

3 53 15 12 4 71 5 75 19 39 45 2 35 73 74 79 36 44 45 37 55 52 20 87 61
 fortifying place. Graveling is gi-
 60 69 80, dayly 23 56 70 73 37 24 38 39 52 27 that 62 46 2 13. 28 71 3 85
 ven for lost here Prince of Conae
 47 35 53 29 36 76 30 37 84 18 54 44 56 73 74 33 19 20 72 21. 131 38 74
 is still here in Ostend. Duke John and the duke of Gloucester is here,
 75 77 39 45 46 36 52 56 73 78 22 54 16. 105 4 55 17 123 36 74 34 19 20
 are fieide.
 72 21, and 18 makeing ready for the 25 18 19 44 14 73. They are every other
 day councill at Ostend. they
 15 1 95 at 10 56 85 52 11 18 44 45 35 53 60 76 78 20 54 16. What 77 31
 done, winter draws on;
 20 96 do, must be suddenly 14 57 53, in regard the 88 36 54 78 21 70 15 72 2
 more force formerly.
 89 92 73 58 55; but there is noe 48 59 69 18 26 60 70 12 then 25 56 71 49
 dayly prifoners brought in here;
 19 72 47 97. There is 16 3 94 44 95 63 69 36 73 57 52 19 70 74 6 71 58
 week, ten English,
 81 27 31 78 37 53 32 21 22 72; this last 86 38 13 40, among which 78 18 54
 eight them have taken on
 19 55 29 47 39 76 33 20 35 29 34 80 of 77 31 50 32 4 82 21 78 5 41 22 52
 serve Charles Stewart. prifoners brought
 59 53 to 73 18 69 83 104. There is likewise every day 63 70 35 75 76 60 54
 Newport. English come
 20 71 78 7 72 56 81 30 34 77 into 55 21 87 64 57 69 78. Some 22 52 30
 in voluntary.
 44 36 75 31 10 57 49 36 53 82 58 58 44 45 2 54 79 3 70 37 20. In few hours
 will with themselves back
 they 88 59 45 16 89 38 76 31 78 32 21 51 73 22 46 83 18 74 8 4 13 42
 againe. Sir, if you think fitt I shall goe that way, I pray you lett me know by the first;
 so beging pardon for this trouble, I rest,

SIR,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

Jo. HARRISON.

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

Paris, 20th August, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. ix. p. 354.

FOR publick concernments I am bound in return to the favour, which you did me in
 your last, to acquaint you with the most important that I know: the king and court
 arrived here seven days since, and were received with greater acclamations of the canaille or
 rabble than usually; but the better sort of bourgeois seemed not overjoyed; for they do
 not comprehend, how it doth advantage the state of France to put the towns, which the
 French have taken, with the consumption of their men and money, into the hands of the
 English; besides, they are such weak politicians, as to prefer the interest of the Catholic
 religion before the enlarging of their dominion, and the weakening of their enemies, con-
 sidering that the success of their arms serveth only to embolden the first minister in his op-
 pression of the people. However, the apprehension of disorder in the state upon the death of
 the king rendered his presence, after his recovery from so dangerous a sickness, more grate-
 ful than ordinary, which hath been expressed in festivals and fire-works for 6 or 7 days
 past, until the court went from hence to Fontainebleau. From Graveling it is written,
 that the besieged do defend themselves very well, and that there be many considerable
 officers of the French army kill'd before the towne; but Don John is not in a state to se-
 cure the place, so that it will in all likelihood be taken about the latter end of this month.
 There is a regiment of the Scotch, under the command of colonel Rutherford, that hath
 done wonders before Graveling. The subjects of the state of England are in great repu-
 tation here, especially the common soldiers.

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

Vol. ix. p. 278.

I HAVE received last post the councill's letter touching the testimonie of the presbytery
 of Jedburgh; but the council having, uppon thursday last, adjourned till the first of
 September, wee had the gentlemen of the presbytery, that signed the testimonie, before
 us,

us, before wee rose; and wee thought fitt to give them time to consider of the error they had committed, to see whether they would acknowledge their fault; and being wee had not received his highness and council's commands concerning that, wee thought fitt to put it off till that tyme. Att our rising wee had an intent, in case they did not at our next meeting repent, or be sorry for what they had done, to be very severe with them; but now wee shall be punctuall in observing the commands wee have received in the letter from the council. I have sent you inclosed an answer, which was made by an honest Scotchman, to their testimonie. I am very glad to heare, that his highness is well recovered againe from the fitt of the collick; and that my lady Elizabeth is in a hopefull way of recoverie. Wee have gotten a shippe for sending the men to Dunkirke, and got provisions ready; and wee expect men, on monday or tuesday next, when (if the winde serve) they shall sett saile, if it please God. Wee have never a man of warre here at present to goe with them; but I hope wee shall have one come in by that time. I remayne

Dalkeith, 10. August, 1658.

Your LORDSHIPP's most humble servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

Dr. Thomas Clarges to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELENCY,

FROM Germany wee heare, that the king of Sweden is with five and twenty thousand men (as it is thought) redy to attempt something upon the duke of Branbenburgh: most of his men are horse, of which there are sixteen thousand, and two thousand dragoons. Mynheer Dorp, the ambassador from the United Provinces, would have made applications, but was refused audience; and the king sent him word by the master of his ceremonies, that if his masters expected to have the treaty at Elbing performed, they should engage to give no assistance to the Poles, Brandenburgs, or city of Dantzwick.

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

From the leager before Gravelin the letters import, that two of the lieutenant-generalls were shott from the toune by cannon-shott, about monday the 2d instant; and that on saterday last the marquis du Sel, a very eminent commander, was with a musket-shot from the towne kill'd. They are very obstinate upon some intelligence they have received from Don John of Austria; but the marshall de la Ferté expects within a few dayes to be master of the place, though the Don seemes to make as if he intended to offer at relieving it.

His highness by the blessing of God is much amended; and will with his whole traine be this evening at Whitehall. I am afraid your excellency's motions in progresse may make these adresses somewhat troublesome to you; but it is rather an error of ignorance than presumption in me, that makes me (perhaps) over-act my duty, which till your excellency commande me to the contrary, I shall continue to doe, as may become,

May it please your EXCELENCY,

London, this 10th of
August, 1658.

Your excellency's most humble and most obleiged servant,

THO. CLARGES.

Mr. Corker to secretary Thurloc.

SIR,

I AM now returned out of the north, and have beene since my coming among our friends here in London. I find them all quiet as to any publike design; but some discourse there is amongst them of murdering the lieutenant of the Tower in his often journeyes into Essex, and yourself in your weekly visit of Kensington. This latter is conceived to be a peice of extraordinary service, especially if his highness miscarry in his health. I believe there are two brothers of the Sheafields, that will be founded, if not made very shortly to informe them of the particulars of your going thither, of the manner of your abode, and returning back. I have promised them to assist them in it, that I may better discover it; so that I am confident nothing will be done, but I shall heare further of it. This I have from Palden, Roscarrock, and one Lister, whome I thinke to be the chief conspiratours.

SYMONDS.

From

From Mr. Kingstonn.

A.D. 1658.

In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner Temple, esq;

SIR,

I HAVE yours of the 26. of July from Antwerp; and if what I have alreddy written be not sufficient to content that incredulous generation, I can now tell them, that my lord Germaine is returned from Compeigne, where the court now is, and saw Louis the French king, who was lately sick at Calles, this very week alive and on horseback. The cardinal is not yet come from Flanders, where, it seems, he hath so composed the difference between the marshalls Thurin and La Farté, as that La Farté hath laid seidge to Graveling, and Thurin keeps the field. Here wee must have it allowed for an unquestionable truth, that Lamboy two days after the coronation of the emperor, which was on the twentieth, is march'd with an army, which is to be wholly disposed of by our king; if so, (as I see not why it should be improbable) and that they will furnish him money to entertaine those of his subjects, that will come of from the enemy, and resort to him from all parts, he will, I hope, be shortly in a condition to doe their business and his owne. He, who writ to you, that he expected not to live long, I beleave, hath made a right judgment upon his owne estate; for he is growne drye and sapeless, and speaks with a hollow voice. A consumption is the disease of his famely, and few of them are said to have exceeded his years.

The brothers were to part from Lions the 26. of July, and to begin that day the progress. Mrs. Philips went before them, so as you may expect them there fourteen days hence.

I have not yet found any conveniency to send your books. The man by whose conveyance you receive my letters, thinks now againe of a journey thether very shortly; and this morning I intend to advise with him of the best means, how they may be carryed.

I can tell you, that how sleight a matter soever you make the taking of my lord of Newborough's horses, our friends at Charnetowne are said to have sung *Te Deum* for it; and my thought Dr. Cuffins, from whom I heard the overthrow was so great, as I formerly related it, spake with some joy of the matter.

There was somewhat in my wandring letter, and in that I writt last to Mr. Phillips, to which I desire he should returne an answer.

When the young man at Bruxels was sent by the king, with my lord of Rochester, into Germany, I then directed him to attend his charge carefully; and I dispenc'd with his often writing to me, because that if, by the fault of any about my lord, some secret concerning his negotiation should be divulg'd, it might perhaps be imputed to him, that was a raw youth, and writt many letters to his father; and I assure you, that he yet continues to make use of this dispensation, which I will not revoke, though not for the reason I first gave it him; yet not knowing how he may be otherwise imployed, I am content he be floe in giving an accompt of those occurents, that come to knowledg. I have no more to add, but that I am

Paris, this 3. of August, 1658. [N. S.]

Your faithfull humble servant,

The superscription,
A Monsieur monsieur Laurence.

KINGSTONN.

From Mr. Kingstonn.

SIR,

In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner Temple, esq;

I FIND by yours of the 26. that this will not overtake you at Antwerp, where it seems they have little knowledg of what is done in France, since they were so long ignorant of the king's recovery, and as little of their owne, since they thinke, that the French armie sits quiett, and acts nothing, which the Sunday before you writt the letter had invested Graveling. When the duke of Wittenberg, who is said to be in the Pais de Liege on his march with a recrute of three thousand men, comes upp to them, you will perhaps find, that they mean to make quick worke, and to beseige two places at once, so as instead of Lamboy, who the last weeke was reported to have been sent to assist you, Germany by the news of this week encreases the number of your enemies.

I see it verified in that part of my letter, which you understood not, *quod dum brevis esse studeo, obscurus fio*; for if I had only added Cromwell, and said that La was dispenc'd by Cromwell from the restraint, which he puts upon visits to P. R. you had found, that I only meant to expresse thereby the particular favour he did that La by affording him liberty to see the queen and the P. R. as oft as she list.

The last week there happened a premeditated rencountre in the streets between Monsieur Villequier, sonn to the marshall d' Aumont, whom you have prisonier, and the duke

duke d' Elbeuse, wherein the duke is dangerously hurt, Villequier sleighty, and is retir'd A.D. 1658. to his government of Bulloing.

The occasion was some affront, which it seems the duke d' Elbeuse would have donn to Villequier, by sending his harbinger to Bulloing, as he passed that way to take up lodgings for his horses and traine, without acquainting him the governour therewith. The duke of Guise and all the house of Loraine storme at this action; and the parlement hath taken notice of it.

I doe remember to have seen some papers in the hands of ^{Tom Talbott,} ^{the king's} 414, expressing 403 241 20 very great trust in him, and authorities given him, which in his wandring he will not sayle to make use of, unless the papers may be had from him.

They have within these five dayes an extract of the articles of Dunkirke, and of the overture made by the marqués of Leda, extraordinary embassedor at that time for the king of Spain to Cromwell, both in French and Latine, with a French comment upon it. It is very hard to come by, and I wonder at it; but Mr. Clunch hath lit on one copy of it, and sends it to the secretary, so as I beleave it may come to you.

You will receive with these a sixt peece sett forth by the curats of Paris. Certainly these late differences have been the occasion of much good. All they write is edefying and excellent; and this admirable. This copy may be layd by unfullyed, to be added to the rest in the last volume of your books; and you, and Mr. Sidnam, and your freinds may make use of that sent Mr. Sidnam, who lokes not after collections. I beleave the little man, to whom I delivered your books, will take care, that they come safe to you. He is not yet parted henc. I understand that James is yet at Deep.

There is a notable buzzell at Marseils, if it be not yet appeased, which began upon this occasion: the duke of Merceur, who is governor of Provenc, had promised some one in towne, that he should be made sherife, and appear'd publikely in his behalf; but the place being notwithstanding confer'd on another, he was so exasperated thereat, that he drew men out of the garison in that provinc, and sent back for part of the army, which was in its march to Cattalonia, and came arm'd to expostulat the matter with the towne, who return'd answer, that they were resolv'd to defend their liberties. What is become of this, I yet know not.

Sir, shall I beleave, that ^{the king} 403 241, who by driving ^{out of Cullen} 311 308 99 13 38 143 a person, who gave ^{hi s} 207 20 enemies a subject of discours, acquir'd without doubt grace from Heaven, and an advantageous esteem among men, is now misled so farre, as that ^{the king of France} 244 should have cause to say openly, that ^{the king of England,} 242, in his opinion, should rather with tears ^{him} seek to appease the wrath of God, expres'd in depriving ^{his kingdome;} 209 of ^{his amours at Bruxells?} 207 20 247 20; and that he would doe it, if he were in his case, then follow ^{the king of France} 207 20 3 272 22 19 20 46 87? This comes from the mouth of one, that heard ^{Lord Aubeny} 244 speake it. 59 tould me, that some relate this to ^{de-} (100 399 5 19 16 25); but sure that is an invention, perhaps, to ^{fame her,} 122 ^{her} 166 270 207 19, and put ^{Lorain,} 207 19 at distance with ^{amours,} 255 366 228, for some reasons best knowne to themselves; but others speake of ^{he is} 3 272 22 19 20, to which ^{him.} 206 221 ledd by some about 209. If it be so, first, I wish them hang'd for their pains, that doe so; next, I looke with grief upon the condition ^{of all of us,} 308 3 3 38 308 22 20, who certainly cannot expect any earthly happines but by ^{his meanes;} 207 20 275 20; nor can ^{he,} 206, without the hand of ^{him,} Heaven conduct ^{us good,} 209, ever attaine to that condition, wherein he may doe ^{us,} 22 20 191, so as wee must fancy to ourselves such a God, as is not sensible of injuries, or beleave he will ^{make} not doe miracles for ^{use of} 22 20, while we attend him. You best know, how and when to ^{the duty} 269 12 7 22 20 7 308 this advertisement. For my part, I thinke, that besides ^{him,} 403 125 ^{his person,} I ow ^{he} 209, I have so much affection for ^{his} 207 20 325 19 385, that if ^{his} 206 had ^{his} 207 20 birthright, I would with all ^{submission} 386 4 271 20 20 11 16 15 lay ^{his fault before him,} 207 20 166 22 13 21 76 209, nay expect the more favour for it, ^{his} 207 20 disposition considered; and would

A.D. 1658.

not doubt, when ^{his} 207 20 excellent judgment came to reflect upon the harme, that followes
in all the circumstances of it, ^{he} 206 would execrat their tounge, that whisper it, and their
^{him to loke on such objects.}
eyes, that direct 209 401 255 12 7 16 15 388 307 11 7 5 21 20.
^{Lord Aubeny} 59 tould, that it is said at the Pallais Royall, that ^{the king,} 242, when he parted unsatisfied
^{sister,} with his 20 11 20 21 7 19, said to ^{her,} 207, that family of ^{lord Germain} 237 20 was fatall to them;
and in good faith, if there was the least thought of any such thing, it is no wonder ^{the} 403
^{king} 241 should be in a greater passion. God blefs us all. I am

Paris, this 9. of August,
1658. [N. S.]

Your faithfull humble servant.

KINGSTONN.

Sir, I beseech you dispatch this to Mr. Page; for in it is somewhat that concerns my
lord of Ossory.

From Mr. Kingstonn.

SIR,

In the posses-
sion of Joseph
Radcliffe, of
the Inner
Temple, esq;

I PRESUME I have yours of the 15th; for Mr. Sidenham's inclos'd in it was of that
date. I am in truth so farre from thinking you are reserv'd in doing those good offices
^{the king} to 403 241, that when I writt mine, I reflected how ^{his majestie,} 206 20 269 200, upon the de-
bate here of some busines, wherein you were concern'd, acknowledg'd with thanks
^{Lord Aubeny}

for it, the freedoms you were wont to use upon such subjects. 59 is very glad to have
seen your answer to that particular, and beleave it a thing invented to the ends you mention;
^{the pallace royall,}
and the more, (sayd he) that they are lowde in it at 224 369 25 3 13 7, for which,
if you please, 323 shall stand in the cipher. For my part, nothing can blast my hopes
while wee take care not to make so powerfull a man our enemy; and that you may find
my hart is dilated, I will give you an English romanc.

About two years sinc, when my lord Conway tooke shippinge to goe for England,
one Balledin, a Scotch priest, hoping to land with the more freedome, putt himself in the
same vessel with him; and, being taken at sea by a Dunkerker, was brought into Ostend,
where the weight of the ransome layd upon this rich lord made him so uncharitable as to
write to the searcher in the port, where Balledin was to land in England, that he was a
priest; and if he should permit him to escape, the protector would call him to accompt
for it. What can be said in his lordship's excuse is, that he was weyd to the hart, to
see that his function and poverty pleaded so well for Balledin, as he found grace in the
eyes of those catholique sea-rowers, and was dismiss'd to make his voyadg in a Hollander,
then ready to set sayle for England; where he no sooner landed but he was made prisoner,
that letter having been delivered to the searcher by a servant of the lord Conwaye's, whom
he sent over for a supply; for it was probable the uncivill seamen had disurnish'd him. How
the lord Conway was releas'd, I know not: the story only mentions the imprisonment of
Balledin for 22 months, untill about five weeks agoe, at which time Cromwell's secretary
sent for this Balledin, and tould him, that he had forfeited his life to the law, both by
being a priest, and by acting against the government. To the last part of his charge he
answered, that he had not heretofore offended in that kind; and that his resolution was
not to be guilty for the future of any such crime; but, as to his being a priest, though
(as he tould him) he was certaine it could not be juridically proved, that he was one, yet
he did freely acknowledg it, which being related to Cromwell, he not only gave order
for his being sett at liberty, but sent him threescore pounds sterling, to bring him into
France. This Mr. Clifford, a right English preist, who had it from Balledin himself,
now in this citty, tould me, and that Cromwell is of late generally indulgent to the
catholique clergy: what shape this Proteus intends now to assume, is hard to guesse; but
I am sure it will be such a one as he thinkes may best serve his turne.

The same man likewise tould me, that he understands Cromwell is to cry downe all
the noblemen made by king James, and sinc, as men that not by merit, but through
favour, and by purchase had acquired their titles, to the great blemish of the ancient
honnor

honor of England. Some indeed he means to cull out of them, who may be so ignobly submits to his ways, as he will thinke fitt they may owne their callings by his creation.

Lord Aubeny the d. of Buckingham's

Cromwell

59 tells me that 94 sister sayes, and he beleaues hir, that 115 intends to continue the treaty, which is sett on foot for him 403 324 24 270 7 21 7, that soe he may be thought

the padomeete,

Cromwell

to be innocent of the hard measure wil be offered him; for 115 is to wary to streighten him or his allies.

Lord Aubeny

the king's foteman

59 tould me, and wish'd me to make it known, that 403 247 20 169 399 269

he

the dues of Ro

15, whom 206 sent with a letter to 403 125 308 369, being knowen and questioned at Messieurs,

46 270 20 20 11 7 19 20, he said he had left his master; and being ask'd, whether he had his pass, he reddely produc'd that, by which he was directed to returne speedely;

fwome

whereupon he was conveigh'd back some part of the way he came; but having 20 23 the river,

Lord Aubeny's house

trunke-

16 14 7 403 368 416 19, he came directly to 59 20 208 22 20 7 in his 21 19 hofe,

feare both Cromwell and

22 14 12 7 10 16 383; but he is dismis'd another man; they 172 74 115 43 queene of England;

to have been here

355; for each of them may thinke, if he were knowen 401 210 73 206 367, that some- of busines

she

what 308 79 was in the matter, and so 20 107 might be prejudic'd by the one, and have no quiettness with the other.

Wee are as quicke here in composing of differences, as wee are in rayfing of broyles. Marseils, that ancient collony of the Romans, is now in as perfect repose as those shabo-tiers, who not long sinc kept such a quoile upon the banks of the Loire. Wee leave the pursute of one single matter to dull soules. Our spirits are active; and those who lay mutability to our charge, will not take notice, that our constancy lyes in changing. I shall not take upon me to assure you, that the parlement and prelats in this towne, though there be at this present a very great distance between them, will not be reconcil'd before this can come to your hands; it may well suffice me, that, fall edg, fall back, they still afford me matter to enlarge my letter. Now I give you that part which speaks their animosities, and the subject of them.

About three weeks sinc, when the solemn *Te Deum* was to be sung for the king's recovery, the great body of the parlement, adorn'd as became so publike a ceremony, came to Nostre Dame's, where the prelats had appointed the more honerable seats should be kept for themselves. The parlement, that *nemine contradicente* sawe no reason for that, prefer'd themselves, and the place besids, that there was tenn to one odds, was too sacred for a publike contest; however, the advocate-generall, Monsieur Tallowne, not being satisfyed that the parlement sate where they pleas'd, and went in and out at what dore they listed, resenting that privat prelats, who had no authority to represent the clergy of France, should intertain such a thought, did the next day, as to performe the duty of his charge after his ordinary manner, which is always excellent, in presenc of the parlement, bemoane the state of the provinces, not for the desolation which the warr had brought upon some of them, and the heavy taxes to which all of them were subject for the support of it, but that so many seas were vacant, so many millions of soules, which Christ had purchased with his blood, were deprived of their pastors, while those who had the title of bishops, and the revenews of bishopricks, kept their residenc as constantly in towne, as if Paris were the dioces of each of them; and desir'd them to afford a speedy remedy to so great a mischief. The parlement, that, besids the motive of religion, and the good of the people, had not so short a memory as to forgett what was donn the day before, made an arrest, that the bishops then in town should leave Paris within fifteen dayes, and repair to their respective dioces, upon paine of having their temporalties ceas'd. When the king came hether, the bishops complain'd to him; but answer was return'd, that each of them apart was knowen of the king, but that the king knew not the bishops in bodye; upon which answer, they are said to have imply'd one to cardinal Mazirin, to desire, that reparation may be made for the injury done them by that arrest; otherwise threatening that they would joine with the noblesse, in demaunding a good convocation of the estates, and endeavour to have justice donn to cardinal de Retz; but though this latter part be assured me for truth, yet methinks the menace sounds too high for the times. However, rather then the payments of the revenue should be any way obstructed, the bishops prepare to obey. Thus having given you and Mr. Sidenham, who inhabit the same retreat, which you call melancholy,

A.D. 1658. a large discourse made upp of such stuff as you see, I commit you to God's tuition, and
 remaine,

SIR,

Paris, this 21. of August, 1658. [N. S.] Your faithfull humble servant,

KINGSTONN.

Charls Dillon, and some Irish officers of the garrison of Arras, that were in London, and were brought to Cromwell by the French embassedor, are return'd the last week : though I know nothing more of it, yet it is probable, that was not a journey of pleasure. Some say it was for recruits ; others, to see whether Cromwell, by the mediation of the cardinall's, might be induc'd to restore them their estates, or part of them.

The enclosed is from my lady Muskry to her sonn, who she thinks is now where you are.

Lockhart to *secretary* Thurloc.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Dunkirk, August $\frac{11}{21}$. 1658.

Vol. ix. p. 359. I WAS forc'd to imploy another hand, in wrytting what I trobled your lordshipp with yesterday ; and hearing the vessell I sent it by is not yet out of the roade, I shall add this word, touching the newes of this morning. The enemys are upon their march ; it is not known whether they intend to passe the river Lys, and so enter France, or beseege St. Venant, or some other garrison in these quarters ; or whether they will come by the way of St. Omer, and hazard a battle for the releefe of Graveling. Mr. Turenne marcheth towards Bourbourg by the way of Bergh, and will keep so neare them, as they will find the executing of any of their resolutions very difficult. Graveling is not lyke to hold out above 5 or 6 dayes longer at farthest. Mr. Hains the ingeneer is dead. I endeavoured all I could to cherish him, both before and during his sicknesse ; but the poor man was so desperately mallancholly, as I could not perswade him it was possible for him to live. The march of Mr. Turenne's army (whereof a considerable part passeth this way) gives me so much businesse, as I must leave the greatest part of what I had to say unto some other opportunity ; only before I end, I must begg, that his highnesse resolutions touching the vacancies may be made knowne to,

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Your most humble, faithfull and obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

Memorial of the resident of Sweden.

22d August, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. ix. p. 361. THE underwritten resident of Sweden hath been informed, that an English merchant of Amsterdam, called Hebden, having a commission from the grand duke of Muscovy, hath lately sent to the said duke 10,000 muskets, and other ammunition ; and that he at present is making ready 20,000 more, and ammunition proportionable ; and that for this purpose there is a ship ready at Amsterdam, to sail within 6 or 8 days to Archangel : also, that he searched for divers engineers in these countries, to employ all against the king of Sweden and his countries ; which hath obliged the said resident to pray their high mightinesses, not only to forbid and hinder the transportation of these muskets, ammunition, and engineers, but also to give such orders as may be necessary for the future.

Intelli-

*Intelligence sent from Holland by resident Downing.**From the resident la Maire from Cronenburg, 22d August, 1658. [N. S.]*

A.D. 1658.

Vol. ix. p. 403.

THE inclosed is the copy of a letter, which I sent by a galliot yesterday to your lordshippe; since which the Swedes have again stopp'd divers barks, and Holland vessels before Copenhagen; so that not one vessel of the United Provinces can come thither. This evening there arrived here a Swedish man of war, which was going to anchor in the Sound, and had taken a Dutch flute well laden; which considering, I have endeavoured to write to the admiralty of Sweden about it, (a copy of which letter is here inclosed) to have it restored, and passports for such as are here belonging to the subjects of the United Provinces; but finding no person to carry the said letter to the admiralty without an attestation of the resident of Sweden, I desired him to grant one; but he answered, that he could give none. Upon this refusal I acquainted him with the contents of the letter, requiring him so to do, as that the Dutch vessels be no more stopp'd, or evil treated; but that they may have the passage of the Baltick sea free; but I had no answer. It is said the Swede hath stopp'd about 30 vessels before Copenhagen, belonging to the United Provinces, as they have done thereabout by a Dutch flute and galliot; and it is their intention so to do with all such as they shall meet with, thereby to render themselves masters. It would not be difficult to recover them with men of war, while they lie at sea. I and my family are retired into this castle, seeing that Elsenore being an open place, the Swedes come and take prisoners even to the very gates of the place. The city of Copenhagen is also now besieged by sea and land, and the Swedes work hard to bring their line to effect. I hope the city will defend itself courageously upon the hopes they have conceived of relief from your lordships suddenly, if their victuals do not fail, which will not last above a month, as I am tould. We expect all houses to be besieged here.

Before the sealing hereof I see another Dutch fleet is brought in by the Swede, who will do the like by all that shall come, if that navigation be not prohibited, especially by the Sound; for it is not known, that there are any Swedish men of war in the Baltic.

We hear here incessantly the shots, which the Swedes make against Copenhagen; so that it will be necessary, that the succours, which they do there expect from your lordships, do come quickly, else I fear the place will not hold out long time.

From commissary Pels at Dantzick, 21st August, 1658.

The major Gortsky is passed by here on the behalf of his electoral highness towards the Pillaw and Koningsburg, to put all in defence; for we have no news yet of the Swedes designs: and in case it be against Prussia, the army of his electoral highness is expected in those parts. The Polish marshal Labourisky hath order to come with 24,000 men. His majesty of Poland after the diet is resolved to go in person before Thorne. It is said the dyet will not separate before the news of the event of the negotiation of the Polish commissaries with those of Muscovia in Lithuania, to take their measures therefrom. There are persons named to finish, and conclude and ratify all with the Muscovites; and that 'tis said, that the Poles had no inclination to make peace with Sweden.

Embassador Isbrants from Berlin, 24. August, 1658.

Yesterday we received news by the post from Hamburgh of the design, which the king of Sweden had against Denmark, and of the entrance of Zeland with some troops. I cannot observe, that the said news gives any alteration to the resolutions, which have been taken here; but, on the contrary, his electoral highness is resolved within few days to go from hence towards Prussia. When his army marcheth, the marshal Montecuculy, who commands the imperial army, marcheth thither also.

Embassador Dorp from Hamburgh, 27. August, 1658.

The 21st of this month was received here the first news of the king of Sweden's falling into Zeland at Corseur. There is no other news of it, but that he arrived the 17th day, and the day following he began to march. I have nothing more, but that the ships, which are arrived at Lubec, say, on thursday last in the evening they heard abundance of cannon shot in the Sound, which makes men believe, that there was some skirmish between the two parties. Copenhagen is thought strong enough to resist.

I have given a memorial to the magistrates of this city, wherein I desire they would arrest the Collart, a private man of war, with his frigate, which is in this port, and to endeavour, that the Dutch ships, which he hath taken, may be released; and I attend an answer thereof.

Mr. Downing, the English resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

A.D. 1658.

HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. ix. p. 372.

SINCE the sealing and sending away of my letters to you, one hath bin with me from the Portugall embassador, to lett me see the draft of a paper, which he intends to-morrow, or upon munday, to give in to the deputies of the states generall, in answer to their resolution, a copie whereof is sent you by this post in one of my other two pacquets, in which he offers two millions and a half of crusadoes, or fifty tun of gold. And as to the clause, which concerns granting them priviledge in the trafique, theis words are added (such as the king of Portugall can grant, without infringing the treatyes, which he hath with the kingdome of France, or comonwealth of England). And heereof I thought fitt to give you this account, and am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Hague, 23. August, 1658. [N. S.]

Your most faithfull humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

Mr. Downing, the English resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. ix. p. 363.

HERE fell out this weeke heere a very odd passage; to witt, Mr. ^{Appleboom} 210 358 241 412 ^{ft. generall} being desired by the 535 to come to the court to have a conference with the deputies of the states generall, that so they might at the said conference deliver to him a resolution, which they had taken not to assist the enemies of his master, he made difficulty thereat, alleadging, that it was a novelty, not having bin ever before since his stay in this country summoned to such a conference; and being summoned a second time, and not coming, the states took exceptions thereat, and printed the said resolution, whereby it might come to be divulged, but gave him no copy thereof; which he resenting, gave in the inclosed memoriall, declaring, that he looked upon it as a novelty, and therefore could not doe it; but looking over the memoriall, I found those words in it, which are marked with a stroake drawne under them, which at first reading I thought might very well ^{the l. protector;} admitt of a construction not honourable for 534; and having a little hearkened abroad, and finding that it was generally so taken, I sent my secretary to him, to desire to know, whether the copy I had did agree with the originall; and finding that it did, to speake to him about these words, and to lett him know what construction they might very well beare, and which I did understand was put upon them; and as I was confident it was but *lappus pennae*, so, for the stoping of men's mouthes, that he would think of some way to redress the business. My secretary found him much surpris'd when he read it, protesting, that he had no evil thought in the doeing thereof, but yet a little unwilling, seeing it was done, to make any alteration. Whereupon, finding it began to be much talked of, and knowing of what consequence it would be among this people to have the least hopes ^{French embassador} of any thing, that might give the least umbrage, I went to 532 to advise with him what was best to do, who forthwith went to him about it; and letting him know, that seeing ^{the lord protector,} the words might have a derogatory construction to the ministers of 534, and consequently ^{the lord protector} to 534 himself; and seeing that *de facto* the words were so construed, as that the ^{the lord protector} ministers of 534 were in that memoriall set downe as lesser ministers, and declaring withall to him, that for his owne part he did not know how the words could well be otherwise construed; for that the words *and other lesser ministers* must referr to what went before, ^{the lord protector} and so consequently the minister of 534 was set downe by him to be a lesser minister; and therefore pressing him, that without more adoe (to make it appeare, that he had no evil thought in doeing of it) that he would forthwith resolve upon some reall way of reparation. Whereupon he did resolve to goe the next morning to Mr. de Witt, and to desire of him, that he would be pleased to propose to the states, that, in regard he had found some things in his memoriall, which he desired to rectify, he might have his memoriall back againe, and that it, and all proceedings thereupon, might be rased out of their ^{Appleboom} registers; but about eleven at night, Monsieur 210 358 241 412 his minde a little change-
ing,

Fr. ambassador
ing, 532 was so zealous in the busines, as that at 12 at night he sent his coach for a

gentleman, who he knew had greate interest in Mr. 210 358 241 412, and sent him forthwith to him to press upon him the necessity of doing what was agreed that night betweene them; which accordingly the next morning he did: and the better to prepare de Witt, I invited him to dine with me; and findeing, that he did take notice of the words, and make the same construction of them that others, I did prevaile so farr with

him as to engage him by promise, that if Monsieur 210 358 241 412 should come to him, and make it his desire, that he would press in the states generall effectually, that the said memoriall should be returned, and blotted out of their register, together with their resolutions taken thereupon, and all other proceedings about it; which truly, according to his promise, he did yesterday to the full, though there were others, that, because

those words were in the said memoriall, would have had it to have 395 151 232 delivered. And as to the substance of the said memoriall, it was wholly made up of mistakes;

for de Witt did shew to Mr. 210 358 241 412 by their registers of the states generall, that Sir Will. Boswill, while resident heere for the late king of England, and the residents of France and Poland, did ordinarily come to hold conferences with the deputies of the states in their usuall chamber, not only when the said residents did desire to speake with them, but when the states did desire to speake with the said residents, and to conferr with them, and to put papers in their hands; and that it was a greater honour done to their masters when they did deliver them any resolution at a conference, then to send it to them

by their agent. And Mr. 210 358 241 412 doth acknowledg, that he was mistaken in that he tooke it as a disrespect done unto him or his master; and therefore, for the future, he will come to the court, when desired thereunto. And besides, it was a mistake in saying, that the resolution of the 9. August mentioned in that memoriall had been given to me by the agent of the states; for that the said memoriall had not at all bin given to me, neither by the said agent, nor any other, so that indeede it was a busines wholly composed of mistakes; and by what is done in takeing up the busines in such a suddaine and full way, it is not to be imagined what a damp is cast upon all them who

were making themselves merry with it. And Mr. 210 358 241 412 and I have bin severall times together since, and both of us glad with all our hearts, that the busines is over in such a handsome and quiet way; and de Witt did in plaine termes tell him, that the reason why they had not any time before called him to a conference, was because of the not right understanding betweene his master and them; and that they had not done it

at this time, but that 70 did so exceedingly press them to an agreement with 536; and

that he did see by 381 carriage of busines, (whatever 527 had alwayes insinuated to the contrary) that it is not possible to 142 39 426 437 466 534 207 536. This busines

hath wrought this good effect, that Monf. 210 358 241 412 and 263 160 67 145 are better acquainted then ever they were; and I am confident, that one very greate occasion of all the misunderstanding that have bin betweene 536 207 535, hath bin the want of freedome betweene them two; for that they were wont hardly to see one the other once in a 12 month; but I have made it my busines to bring them together, and make them open their mindes one to the other; and both of them doe confess, that this hath very

much changed both their thoughts, and therewith affaires. And Mr. 210 87 277 111 118 104 being with 379 very long 356 394 151, and debateing seriously the whole matter betweene 536 and 535, he protested, that he is absolutely convinced, that 263

502 145 does really desire, that there may be an agreement and good understanding betweene 536; and that he doth beleve in his conscience, that he doth his utmost to incline 566 and other parts of 557 thereunto, and that if he did see a possibility of effecting it, he would endeavour to perswade them to 437 475 302 absolutely the 479 408

44 82 239 110 59, and to 480 wholly the king of Sweden as to its elucidations; but

A.D. 1658. ^{de Witt}

263 502 148 doth protest to me and him, that that is impossible, and that in doing thereof he should onely loose his owne reputation, and advance nothing. He saith, that in the said treaty, speaking of the tolles and payments which are to be paid, there is the word (*circiter*) in relation to the time according to which these tolles should be regulated, to witt, as they were about the yeares 1640. and 1645. Now, within the space of three or foure yeares of that time, there were very greate differences in the said tolles, they being sometimes much higher then at other; and therefore saith, that he, if wee should ratify the said treaty without its elucidations, which doe particularly set downe what shal be paid, wee should leave the trade of the Baltique sea wholly at a loose in so farr as concerns the king of Sweden; and saith he, this concerns as well England as ourselves, for that his highness is also desired to be included in that treaty; and saith he, that which makes our people more jealous, is the consideration of the greate impositions formerly laid by the Swedes upon trade; and seeing, saith he, that all which the king of Sweden objects is point of honour, in regard that the said treaty was made without the elucidations for the salveing thereof; that, for his part, he would rest contented with the expedient, which I formerly gave you an accompt of, to witt, that as to the elucidations, and what he should

the k. of Swed.

the lord protector,

doe upon them, that 536 would referr them to the arbitrement of 534, and that in order heereunto, and for the prepareing of mens mindes to be contented herewith, that he had

Amsterdam,

himself with his own hand written a letter to the burgomasters of 566; and that in gaining

the k. of Swed.

them, he did not doubt but to gaine others to be contented therewith; but that if 536 would not consent to this, or somethinge of this kinde, that soe greate was the intrest of this country in that trade, as that he saw it absolutely impossible to bring matters to any accommodation. He added moreover, that to this day this state is absolutely unengaged

k. of Swed.

elector of Branden.

as to any treaty with any other prince or state against 536; and that as to 543 himself, all that they desire him, was a month or two time to consider, whether he would be comprehended within the said treaty or not; and that if he would not, he should be left to stand upon his owne leggs; but that he much doubted of the possibility (in case that this busines did not come to a suddaine issue) of keeping this state in the condition now it is; for that they would be so farr sought unto, and such advantageous termes proffered them,

house of Aust. Poland, elect. of Brandenburg,

by the 544, and 553, and 543, and that such is the bent of this people to the interest of trade, as that his power would in that case be very little. The envoye extraordinary of Poland having by his secretary notified to me his arrivall, I yesterday gave him a

affected to the French

visite. He is a person 192 46 278 149 279 477 549 upon the accompt of the 129

queene of Poland.

the k. of Poland

156 39 42 390 408 543. He declares how extreemly 468 538 is desirous of a 427

peace with the k. of Swed.

drove him to a peace with the king of

500 536, and that nothing but perfect necessity 36 443 155 44 326 477 17 479

Hungary;

168 503 539; and that he is not at all concerned therewith; and that the reason why

little

Prussia against

all the last winter and this spring so 362 149 358 hath been done in 122 447 144 141

the king of Sweden,

Brandenburgers

good

71 15 16 310 468 536, is because that the 543 286 144 are not 317 at besieging of

done

Austrians,

places, but that it must have bin principally 272 by the 14 524 147 441 205 139,

men

put

and that they would have expected consequently, that their 380 should have bin 434

k. of Poland

into the places taken, which, saith he, the 538 hath noe minde unto; and therefore he

Appleboom

hath hitherto deferred things, to see whether a peace wil be had, or not. Mr. 14 123

the k. of Swed.

86 277 118 412 45 hath this day given an accompt at large to 536 of all that passed

de Witt

betweene us and 365 502 146 touching the treaty of Elbing, and its elucidations; and

the k. of Poland

he doth earnestly desire, that he would incline 536 to the expedient afore-mentioned, and

De Witt

doth declare himself wholly convinced, that without somewhat of that kinde 263 502 145 will not be able to effect what he sees he is desirous to doe; and when I have said all this, which I thought it my duty in so weighty a busines to give you an accompt of

de

at large. And give me leave to say, that I doe in my conscience beleve, that 263 502

145

Witt 145 346 in this busines is 136 42 199, I dare not say 418 408 365 154 44 408 536
 but out of love of the king of Sweden, between the protector, k. of Sweden, and k.
 244 out of consideration of the present entirenests 231 149 160 40 41 104 534 536
 or France; the states general must the k. of Swed. or fall out
 542; and consequently that 535 386 either agree with 536, 416 298 81 418 with
 him and the rest. Truly upon this busines doe in a great measure depend all the affaires
 of Europe, and most especially of all the protestants, which will all of them be more or less
 influenced thereby; and therefore God forbid, that seeing matters are now come so neare
 together, that there should be a punctillo of honour on the one side, and a jealousy in
 relation to their trade on the other, when both may be so happily and easily accommodated;
 and if this busines goe right, 548 will not 262 to stand 144 310 468 536, and con-

sequently be saved from much misery, and the 544 will quit all their hopes from hence. I
 have heerein inclosed to you the speech of the Polis envoy at his audience yesterday, as
 also a letter of the states to prince Maurice at Franckfort, whereby something will appeare
 dangers this state is in.

of the 260 105 53 286 469 142 463 466 346 339. The French ambassadors in
 Germany are yet treating with severall of the electors and princes of Germany the
 insuring of the observation of the imperiall capitulation; and the Swedish ambassador is
 trying what can be done among the princes in relation to the affaires of his master, to
 whom noe contentment was given in the capitulation. I have heere also inclosed to you
 such papers, as have passed since my last in relation to the treaty with the Portugall embas-
 sadors; and the reason why I wrote to you to have your orders as to the ceremony in

putting the name of 534 unto any paper, was, because I did not know what in that
 kinde might happen during this Portugall negotiation, and that I thought, that at all
 adventures it was fitt for me to know your minde, that so I may, as little as possible, doe
 Sir John Marlow

any thing upon my owne head. I hope 140 69 135 72 113 61 104 371 132 365
 with you,

158 is ere this 500 510, concerning which I gave you an account in my last. He
 knowes whatever hath passed in those parts, and is somewhat a rugged man; but with

kindness you may draw it out of him. 327 255 267 207 298 381 362 213 40 255
 His lady and family are come to Dort,
 England:

477 270 155 148, and intend for 547 with the first opportunity; and this busines hath
 Charles Stuart's court,

allready made a greates startle in 572 141 254 155 134 145, they not knowing well
 who to trust; England,

498 89 477 480; and I beleieve it will have have some influence in that kinde in 547,
 Charles Stuart.

he being a person that hath so farr adventured, and lost all for 572.

As to the busines of the East-Indy ships, the order is not drawne as I did desire; but I
 did what I could, and it is such as hath raised a most greates discontent in the East-Indy
 company heere. He that hath to doe with a number of men hath a hard worke, and I
 am sure I finde it too hard to deale with this people in any thing, wherein they conceive
 their trade is to be touched; yet I beleieve that order will produce the restoring of the
 ships, and those that penn'd it, were forced as well to consider how so to penn it, as that
 it might pass, as how, when passed, it might obteyne the end proposed in it.

Findeing by yours, that you had sent a passe for Mr. Hemseit, but that there was a
 report of his being arrived with my lord Nieuport, and considering that the merchants
 fleet did stay for him, and being much pressed thereto by the French ambassador and
 Mr. de Witt, I have adventured to give him my pass, a copy whereof is herein inclosed.

The reason why I told the deputies of the states generall, that they would do well to
 apply also to the French ambassador, in relation to the removall of the English shipping,
 that were before their harbours, was to lett them see the strict league and good under-
 standing betweene his highnesse and the king of France, and not to excuse the matter. I
 told them at the same time, that the ships were in the open sea, where it was lawfull for
 them to remaine, untill such time as they saw convenient; and the French ambassador
 tooke it as a credit done to them. And in fine, whatever I can doe, that may make that
 union appere, I hold it my duty to doe, which indeede is that, that must carry all things
 before it heere. Heere is arrived one Monsr. le Strade, governor of Bourdeaux, and a
 favourite of the cardinal's, who, since his coming, hath made it a greates part of his buis-
 nes to declare in all companyes the good understanding, that is betweene his highnesse and
 the king of France, which hath had very good effect. The preparations of the fleete heere
 goe on but very slowly. I shall endeavour by the next to give you what accompt I can

A.D. 1658.

concerning Jeremi Van Cullen of Amsterdam, and his company ^{Fr. ambassador} The 532 tells me, that
 he hath it from a good hand, that ^{k. Spain} 545 intends this yeare to ^{bring home} 18 441 105 54 328 379
^{his treasures,} 327 146 132 42 14 141 154 135 this yeare, not in ^{one fleet,} 413 47 358 289, but by ^{parcels,} 120
^{in strange bottoms.} 213 251 83 140, and mostly 339 142 148 437 108 311 241 150 477 90 144. I am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Hague, Aug 23^d 58. [N. S.]

Your most faithfull humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

The reason of the report of Monsieur Hemflett's being arrived in England, must be the arrivall of his sonne, whom he sent before.

I am, and so is my wife, most exceedingly afflicted for the death of my lady Elizabeth. I trust the Lord will strengthen his highness to beare it, who hath with such faith borne so many other tryalls.

I hope you will be pleased to think of the settleing the 150 l. *per annum* for and towards the maintenance of the English ministers heere.

There is one major Whitefield and three or four more now in this countrey, who are come with designe and order to kill me.

This Whitefield is one of them that killed Dr. Dorislaus. I have given de Witt notice of his being in the countrey, and how and where they may take him, if they please, that so he may suffer for his former horrible wickednesse. I have given him a very sure account. I dowpt whether the officers will do their duty; and if I shold give any paper to the states, he would know of it, and flye.

There is one Ebden, who is an Englishman, and commisary for the duke of Muscovy, who sends this next weeke 10,000 muskets to Muscovy from Amsterdam, together with severall engineers, and severall of Charles Stuart's men goe with them; and he hath bespoke 20,000 armes more. I am.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

MONSIEUR,

Vol. ix. p. 364.

L'ON scait, qu'au point d'honneur il y a grande difference; si pour demander ou respondre quelque chose, le demandeur & respondant va voir celui, à qu'il veut demander ou respondre quelque chose, ou s'il le mande & requiert de venir chez le demandeur & respondant. Une haute court de justice sans le cas de crime usera cette courtise, que d'envoyer un député vers une personne, tant soit peu relevée estant question de demander quelque chose. Si cela a lieu envers des sujets, beaucoup plus envers les ministres. Le

^{resident} 125 declare, que depuis seize ans en ça qu'il a esté ici, jamais on ne l'a mandé de venir dans la chambre de retraite, comme ils ont commencé à faire depuis peu de jours. Même l'année passée, quand ils le declarerent mal à propos criminel, ils n'ont pas songé à le mander de venir dans la chambre de retraite. Ils alleguent, qu'une fois ils l'ont fait à l'ambassadeur de Portugall Sousa Contino; mais c'estoit un temps de disgrâce, & le Por-

tugall estoit comme ennemy. Ils alleguent, de l'avoir fait au Sr. ^{vous;} 126; mais ils ont bien

fait d'autres choses contre le ^{Cromwell} 128 & 130, dont ils se sont par apres repenty. Il est vray,

que depuis la venue du present ^{resident} 125 de 130, ils l'ont ainfy practiqué envers le dit ^{resident;} 125; mais du depuis aussy eu a esté autrement, en luy envoyant la response chez soy. Tant y a que l'est une reigle generale. Comme dans le droit ainfy dans la civilité, l'acteur *sequitur forum rei*. Si je veu parler à quelcun, il faut que je l'allié voir, & *vice versa*; & jamais ne se pratique autrement; *si non precario* chacun peut renoncer *juri pro se introducto*.

Si quelcun veut estre excessivement courtois, il le peut faire; mais il est permis d'estre incivil, & cette façon de mander introduiroit ou presupposeroit une subjection. Au reste est un point de civilité; si quelcun le veut faire, bon; mais s'il ne le veut pas faire, le feroit rigueur, si on vouloit le forcer, & le traiter en criminel, ou il s'agit de civilité. Et icy il n'est question, que de luy mettre en main une resolution, qui desja estoit imprimée, & divulguée, & desja communiquée à d'autres ministres, chez les ministres par

deputé; & on vouloit, que le ^{resident} 125 la vint querir, autrement 105 font aussy mine de ^{les estats d'Hollande} vouloir

vouloir careffer le ^{Suede} 141 & son ^{resident;} 125; voyants que l'autre voye leur à beacoup courte sans
 fruit, & cependant sous main ils travaillent à semer de la zizanze entre ^{Cromwell, France,} 130, 140, &
^{Suede;} 141; mais tout cette flatterie a un faux fondement; car les plus fins de ^{les estats d'Hollande} 105 ne cachent
 guere, qu'en fin il faudra espouser la querelle de ^{Espagne, empereur} 139 & 143, ou qu' autrement tout
^{Hollande} 105 soit perdu. Je suis,

MONSIEUR,

Le 23. Aug. 1658. [N. S.]

Vostre très-humble serviteur.

To Henry Vey, Gregory Perkin, Peter Betty, William Dom, and to their assistants.

BY virtue of authority of his highness the lord protector, you are hereby required to ^{Vol. ix. p. 374}
 secure the persons of such as you find to be disaffected, and disturbers of the peace of
 the commonwealth within the parish of Padstow, and parts adjacent in or nigh the town
 of Padstow. Given under my hand the eight-and-twentieth day of July, 1658.

GEO. BEVE, jun.

The above-written is the full substance, and, as near as I can remember, a true copy *ver-*
batim of a warrant I granted on the under-written information, for which at the last assizes
 holden for Cornwall, Mr. serjeant Fontayne, who then sat judge (on the prisoners having
 sent for me, and taken a copy of the warrant, then and yet in the hands of captain William
 Braddon) in open court very much inveighed against it, and said I ought (and if I mistake
 not) should be indicted for the same.

GEO. BEVE, jun.

The ground of the above-written was upon an information given me of fourteen or
 sixteen men armed in the parish of Padstow, among whom were two or three known cava-
 liers, formerly in arms; several other persons suspected to be dangerous, whose names
 were not known. Several outrages in the parish were committed by them. To evidence
 the truth thereof, two bills were presented in court (at the last assizes held at Lancelston)
 against them; the witnesses sworn in face of court; the grand jury afterwards dismissed,
 before the said witnesses were examined by the grand jury to give their testimony to the
 said bills, although the clerk of the assizes desired it, and the witnesses attended the same.
 This is attested by me

Cornwall, 13. August, 1658.

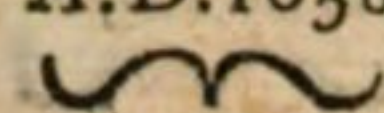
GEO. BEVE, jun.

Captain Langley to secretary Thurloc.

May it please your HONNOR,

Leith, Aug. the 14th, 1658.

SINCE my last I find, the A. B. disatisfied with —, which was the cause they did ^{Vol. ix. p. 376}
 not, nor will not, joyne as formerly on those days, that is commanded by &c. Greate
 stories are told here of the retinue and great state the lord deputy of Ireland takes upon
 him; they say farr beyond what Strafford did. They recon up his stately march to the
 church, with maces borne on horseback, the mayor of the cittie, and all other persons of
 state attending him in great majestie; his sitting above in the church in a statly seate, his
 wife oppositt to him in as much; the sumtous chaires belonging to those seates with cul-
 lor and fringe is not left out. Many such trifles to long to reifite; at all which they seem
 to take offence, but end in laughter. More vessells is taken by a small roge of two gunns,
 who lyes nere the frith, and will spoyle traiding much, if not soone prevented. A vessell
 is sent out hence, manned with soldiers; but will signifye litle. The controuler Stipes is
 dead this morning. My lord general Monck this day told me, that it had pleased my
 lord Disborow to move him concerning the bestoweing the commisarie's place upon mee,
 considering that I was at dayly expences many wayes, and that he was very free to have
 writ for mee to that purpose, but that he had promised to write for Tho. Fleetwood, lat
 clark to the controuler; whereupon I tooke the bouldness (seeing his honor pleased to
 speak of it first) to tell him my lord Disborowe's reasones, and that hee thought to endea-
 vour to gitt Fleetwood the captain's place, which the controuler had in collonel Reade's
 regement. I starting, when my lord Munck heard that, he told mee, that boath collo-
 nel

A.D. 1658.  nel Read and hee was ingadged to say something in the behalfe of the captain-lieutenant; but for all that they did neither of them very well like him; and further tould mee, that in case my lord Disborow would write, that Fleetwood might have the company, hee was willing with all his hart I should have the commissarie's place added to me as a reward, &c. and advised to speake to me lord Disborow to write to your honor about it then. I tould him, that my lord Disborow was just gone westward, which hee had forgotten. Then hee advised mee to write myselfe to your honor; which indeede made mee take this bouldnesse. But I tould him, that if he writt otherwayes, I could doe noe good, hee collonel Read's wife being with him at present, and sollicitouse hee might write something of it; but that it should be soe don, that it should signifie litle, and that you should defearne hee did not very well approve him, though hee had ingaged to writ, before hee understood soe much as since hee hath; and desired mee further to send away this night a speedy messenger to my lord Disborow, and lett him also know his willingness, and what hee had sed to mee in it; and that when he spoake to him before, he did not think of that way as to puttinge of Fleetwood into collonel Read's reagiment a captain; so that I presume you shall have a letter by the next post from my lord Disborow, if you think not fitt move in without. But truely, Sir, I hope my lord protector will remember mee, if your honor please be instrumentall in it. It is a busines that lyes right in my way, I being of the same regiment that gards the store in Leith, and shall be thereby inabled to serve his highness more vigorously, not mentioning past things; for truly many months it hath cost mee about half my pay to frequent and, &c. and I have a very large familie to maintaine; but I shall leave it to God's providence, and your goodnes, and am,

SIR,

Your honour's obleidged fervant,

TIMOTHIE LANGLEY.

Lockhart to *secretary* Thurloc.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Dunkirke, August $\frac{14}{24}$. 1658.

Vol. ix. p. 378. I HAVE laid hold upon this moment's opportunity to lett you know, that things heare are in dispositione towards a battle. I am now drawing out my own regiment, with as many commanded men as will make its number a 1000 compleatt, in rank and fyle, besyds officers. These, with 200 horse, I intend to joyne to our regiments in the field. I hope the Lord will be with us; and I shall endeavour to lett Mr. Turenne and the French see, that our body is not so much rebutted, as they by their aspersions would have rendered them; onely I must give your lordshipp this hint by way of precaution, that if the Lord (in whose hands eminently the eventts of battells lyeth) see fitt to give the day against the French, so soone as I can perceive that, I shall studdy, by God's assistance, to make as handsome and safe a retreat to Mardick as I am able. I hope I shall not be put to reduce this resolution into practice; but if I be, I shall stand to his highn. mercy, and shall rather venture the losse of a little reputatione, then expose his highn. interest heare to too greatt hazards. I ame in that haste, as I can say no more; but as God shall dispose of me, I shall either live or die his highn. faithfull subject, and

Your LORDSHIPP's

Most humble and obedient fervant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

I am just now advertised, that the enemy's van past this morning betwixt Bergh and Mont Cassall. Mr. Turenne hath cast himself too far behind; but I hope he will make it up by this day's march.

A letter of information.

SIR,

Vol. ix.
p. [316.]

I SHOULD have waited on your worshipp, if you had bin at Whitehall, to give you notice, that Sir John Marlen is in Axe-yard, and in case it was not exprest in my MS. letter, I sent these lines, that you might send to him. Direct your letter to him, and to be left with John Hawley at major Greenleft in Ax-yard. I am,

SIR,

August 14th 58.

Your very humble servant to command,

JOHN HAWLEY.

-Lord

Lord Fauconberg, to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

MY LORD,

A.D. 1658.

THE sorrow wee all have had for that excellent sifter of your lordshipp's the poore lady Elizabeth, and feare for his highnesse, now, blessed be God, in a hopefull way of recovery, has put a stand to all businesse, and rendred this place barren of any news. But collonel Sanchye's lady acquainting me, she had intentions for Ireland, I prevayled with her to present from mee a poore trifle to your lordshipp. 'Tis a box of medicinall oyles and powders, and was a present of the grand duke's to a brother of mine lately in Italy. It's assured mee, they are the most soveraigne of the kind in the world; and if I beleaved them not such, your lordshipp may be confident I should not have dared to tender them where I doe, that is, to the person the most honoured and esteemed in the world by

YOUR LORDSHIPP'S

Most faithfull, humble and obedient servant,

Hampton-court, August the 14. [1658.]

FAUCONBERG.

A letter of intelligence from Blank Marshal.

SIR,

Brussels,

222, this 26. August, 1658. [N. S.]

On wenedsday Don John marched from hence

56 92 86 18 53 73 14 1 94 105 48 2 69 10 31 19 15 23 70 57 49 32 20 Vol. lx. p. 388; five thousand horse, one

54 11 with 24 35 81 21 77 33 58 82 74 3 55 16 34 59 71 75 22, and 60 52 18 hundred foot. P. of Conde, d. of Gloc. Carafene

31 83 53 17 18 72 19 14 25 56 37 78. 131 123 and 12 4 69 5 76 18 53 19 went He is drawing force

87 20 54 78 with him. 32 21 22 36 73 15 70 1 88 37 55 27 all the 26 58 71 he can together, lies

21 33 22 13 2 52 79 59 28 18 80 34 19 72, and 44 38 20 73 for the present b e ween Omar Graveling. He

6 21 t 89 21 22 52 18 St. 60 50 3 71 74 and 29 72 4 84 45 39 53 30. 31 19 will be least eight thousand

89 35 46 7 20 at 47 21 3 76 77 22 36 27 34 78 79 31 56 85 73 5 52 17 horse. Germain forces

32 57 69 74. They speake much of the 28 20 70 49 1 37 53 26 58 71 10 21 73 Monsieur Crequi

to come here; but as yet no appearance of any. 51 59 55 75 18 37 81 72 11 69 39 gone before Newport. D. of York command

40 35 is 28 60 52 from 7 19 23 56 70 20. 106 is left to 12 58 48 2 53 17 Ostend; this Newport strong,

59 74 78 21 54 14; and 79 31 35 75 55 22 87 62 60 69 80 is both 76 77 70 well provided. say,

56 52 29, and 88 18 44 45 63 71 57 81 36 14 19 15. They 76 1 96, they have put three hundred men

31 2 81 20 64 82 78 79 32 71 21 22 33 83 52 16 18 69 19 17 48 20 53 into Graveling. feare los

29 70 3 84 47 35 54 30. They 26 21 4 71 22 much the 44 57 73 74 27 72 Graveling. Ch. Stuart, Ormond, Hyde, and Gerard, ten-

5 85 45 36 55 29 heere. 104 113, 110, 120, 1 52 15 121, and a few a 77 21 danc gon his contrie-hous.

52 16 2 53 13 30 58 54 to 34 37 76 10 59 55 78 69 38 18 31 56 82 73. dewell killed Sir William

117 hes at a 16 19 86 20 45 46 41 39 46 47 21 17 77 35 70 89 36 44 45 37 Keir, fled. combat

3 51 42 22 38 78, and is 26 46 18 14. There was another 11 57 51 8 4 80 betweene madam Barlow, bor Charles

9 18 77 86 20 21 52 22 48 5 17 4 49 7 2 72 47 58 88, who 9 59 69 108 Stuart children, doctor Floid.

104 two 12 34 37 44 14 70 19 53, and 15 60 13 77 20 71 23 45 56 38 16. Hee got worf, gon for Holland.

33 21 22 28 57 78 the 87 58 72 76, and is 29 59 54 24 60 69 34 56 44 45 Hee of C. Stuart his chappins.

5 55 14. 32 18 19 was one 60 26 104 33 38 73 13 34 3 63 64 46 39 52 74. Sir, I entreat you, if any of theise goods I sent you have miscarried, let me know, as

VOL. VII.

4 R

lyke

A.D. 1658. lykewyse your advice in the other particulars. I shall not trouble you further at present,
 but that I am,

SIR,

Your most faithfull and most obedient servant,

B. MARSHALL.

A letter of information to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

Vol. lx. p. 319.

HAVING written the enclosed on saturday last to have sent your lordshipp, I omitted the sending, seeing my cozen Johnson went to Kinsington, and writt to your lordship from thence; but having now a suddaine businesse happened, I thought it not amisse to send my letter. My lord, here is one come hither, which goes in a darke stuffe shute, with small black lace, black trimming, black filke carmons, a black hatt, portly, of 40 yeares or thereabouts, noe beard. Under what name he goes, I know not; but I know him to well. He is a Franciscan fryar; his name is Thomas Talbott, brother to Sir Robert Talbott, and to the Jesuit Peter Talbott, that sollicitates for Charles Stuart in Roome. He is in almost all places solliciting for him. He is very dangerous, and I conceive he is come to acquaint the great ones, that were in the last plott, that Charles Stewart will bring forrayne power and monyes innough, and that they should persever in their good-wills, and that he will from hence to Scotland, and Ireland. My cozen Johnson mett him accedentially yesternight in King-street, and wondering to see each other, I pray, sayd Talbott, lett noe man know of my being heere, nor I'll tell none of yours, sayd Johnson. I intend to have a pass for Ireland, and hope to be gone in two dayes time. They parted with onely these words. My cozen knowes not of my writeing, nor any els. In this, and many more for his highness's good, I stand in danger, if knowne. Therefore lett me desire your lordship to hasten me away; for in 24 dayes, that I am heere, I never but twice was out of Mr. Temple's house, fearing to be seene heare, and afterwards there. My lord, time will shew, that I am

YOUR LORDSHIPP'S

Reall and humble servant,

16. August, 1658.

HENRY MOORE.

I write Henry Moore; but my name is Henry Blackwall.

Mr. Downing to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. lx. p. 394.

HAVEING notice, that there are some ships, which are ready to goe from Amsterdam to London, I thought it my duty, especially upon such an occasion as this, to omit noe possible way of giving you an accompt of the great and unexpected newes, which wee have heere of the king of Sweden's being landed in Zeeland, and marched directly for Copenhagen, the particularities whereof are in the inclosed papers, wherein are copies of all that is as yet come to this place concerning this business; but it's possible their ships may yet bring you farther particularities; for that there will be another post arrived at Amsterdam from Hamburg before their going away. All men are heere in a great amaisement, not knowing what to say, or hardly what to think. The letters which bring this newes, are dated at Hamburg $\frac{1}{2}$ instant; and I had a letter from Sir Phillip Meadows from Lubeck of the $\frac{2}{19}$ instant, wherein he writes me word, that he had taken his leave of the king of Sweden at Kiel on ship-board, and that he knew not whither he was bound; but that he supposed it was to attempt upon Coleberg belonging to the elector of Brandenburg in Pomerania. Some say, that this invasion of the king of Sweden is by consent of the king of Denmark, to rid him of his rix-rade. Others say, that it is noe more then what they always thought, to wit, that it is to make himself absolute master of the Baltique sea, and thereby to make himself formidable to all, that have to doe at sea. Others, that speake more favourably, say, that undoubtedly the king of Sweden hath found out some under-hand treaty, which the king of Denmark was makeing against him. Yet on the contrary say others, this is hardly imaginable; for that having, in pursuance of the treaty, voluntarily rendered the one half of his kingdom, and the king of Sweden being yet in possession of almost the other half, he would hardly, while in this condition, begin any

any such thing. Upon the receipt of theis letters, both the states generall and councill of A.D. 1658. state did assemble, and have ordered all their ships to be brought together to a randzvous as fast as possible; and a letter is written to the states of Holland forthwith to assemble, and to come furnisht with orders in relation to this matter, which so nearly concernes them. I perceive, that the Polish envoye is heartily glad of this news; and it's sayd, that Fricques, the emperor's envoye, is also arrived. I know not what to say further, then that, if it be done, it is the king of Sweden that hath done it. Monf. Appleboom hath noe newes any fore-knowldg of what the king's designe was. Onely the king of Sweden in his last letter to him writes, that he had done very well in pressing the states so positively as he had done in his memoriall of the fifth instant (a copy whereof I have formerly sent you); and although that it was true, that he had formerly promised to agree to the elucidations of the treaty of Elbing, yet that that was in hopes, that the states would assist him against Denmark; but that they not only not having done that, but instead thereof haveing done him all the mischief they could, that he was resolved, that he would never agree to the elucidations; and that he did not doubt but by this present designe, which he was then undertakeing, to sett such a firme footing, as that they would be glad to deliberate long before they tooke any resolution against him; and that he very well knew it was such a designe, as that he very well knew they would be ready with their utmost to oppose; but that he doubted not to have it past danger of their hurting, before they should be in a capacity to oppose it. All this Monf. Appleboom shewed me in a letter, which he received the last weeke, signed by the king's own hand. I had brought de Witt to that pass, as that he was resolved to have gone this day himself to Amsterdam, to doe his utmost to incline the burgomasters of that place to an entire accomodation with the king of Sweden; but this newes coming hath staied him. The French embassador tells, that Monf. Terlon, who assisted in makeing the peace betweene the king of Sweden and Denmark, is, as he beleeves, gone with the king of Sweden; but by a letter, which he received from him the last post, he writes, that he knew nothing of the designe, but that he supposed it was for Prussia. If the winde had been faire, I was resolved to have sent an expresse to you; and not more at present, but that I am,

HONORABLE SIR,

Hague, August 27th, 1658. [N.S.]

Your most faithfull humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

General Monck to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

I AM forrie to heere his highness hath bin so ill lately; but I hope the worst of his sickness is past. My prayers shall be to God to preserve his health; for truly if he should chance to bee called away, before it pleased God he had settled the government, I doubt wee should bee in a very sad condition. For newse heere wee have none, onely our three hundred soldiers for Dunkirke are to bee shipt to-morrow; which is all at present from

Your LORDSHIPP'S

Dalkeith, 17. August, 1658.

Very humble servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

Since the writeing of this, the inclosed booke came to my hands, which I thought fitt to send to you.

Captain Langley to secretary Thurloc.

May it please your HONOR,

Leith, August the 17th, 1658.

ALTHOUGH I have extrem need to crave your honor's excuse for my last broken lines, which was soe hastily writ, that I had noe time to review them, and the generall haveing occasion to keepe me late that night concerning the dispatch of a vessell, and all accomodations for the transporting of the 300 men for Flanders, which is ready to goe out of this harbour to-morrow; yet I should not have troubled your honour so suddenly with lines, but only to lett you understand, that wee have advice from Barwick, that 8 shipes are lately taken betweene Burlington-bay and the place called Listerkirkes.

The

A.D. 1658. The Oustenderds that tooke them are two frigatts, one of 16 gunns, and a smaller. Colonel Atkins his good ship I formerly mentioned, is carried into the Texel. The man of warre sent out here maned with soldiers, stayed not long out; but as soone as come in, the sloop, who hath but fower murderers, came before Dunbar againe, and continues thereabout, which will spoyle the fishing. Smale frigatts of little charge would help all this. They are very ferefull here, that some of the 8 ships taken are of the London fleet belonging to these parts. If soe, will it make sad worke here. A Dutchman lately come out of Holland, tells mee, that besides the frigotts newly sett forth, there is 24 greater frigotts puting upon the stocks, such as they never had yet; they must bee every one 121 foote in the keile; and did avow, that he saw the contracts signed betweene the states and the carpenders. The Scotcs whisper a warre againe with the Dutch. I thought fitt to lett your honour knowe these things, because nothing may pass without your notis. My lord Disborow is gone west to the wells for his health. This day the controuler was burried. I hope my lord Disborow will writ to you about that in my last of the 14th past.

Your Honour's obliged servant.

TIMOTHIE LANGLEY.

General Fleetwood to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

DEARE BROTHER,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

THE solemnising of the funeralls of the deare lady Elisabeth occasioned my silence the last weeke. The Lord teach us by that sore stroake, since which his highnes hath bine very much indisposed, troubled with paynes in his bowells and backe, and could not sleepe; but the Lord hath bine pleased to give a return to the prayers of his poore people, and he is now both eased of his paynes, and his sleepe returned to him. This dispensation with the former allso hath bine very awakening in itselke, if we may have hearts to learn therby. Our publicke affayres have bine much at a stande since his highnes illness, which may easily be beleived, when we consider how great a concernment ther was therein. Oh! that we might in soime proportion have futable effects from such a dispensation! It should be much upon our hearts to be earnest with the Lord, that we might be as well instructed, as we have bine corrected. Heare is very litle newes stirring. It is expected we should suddenly heare of some action 'twixt the French and Spanyard, the later labouring much to releive Gravlin, which is of great importance to their affayres; but probably will not be able to hold out much longer. The king of Sweeden is supposed to be gon upon some considerable designe, but not known what it is, unlesse an attempt for the taking in of the Pillow. The Brandenburgs joyning with Poland and emperor will much distract the king of Sweeden's affayres, and I doubt of ill effect to the Protestant party. The Lord can turn all for good, which that we se in this, is the hopes of

August 17. [1658.]

Your most affectionate brother, and humble servant,

CHA. FLEETWOOD.

From Mr. Kingstonn.

SIR,

In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner Temple, esq;

I HAVE yours of the 22d, and in it the sad story of mylord Taaff's killing Sir William Kith. It was an unhappy accident, which the meannesse of the occasion renders reproveable, even among duellers. The tempter, who is always at our elbowe, never forbears to sling such mischiefs in our way; but when his implacable desire to doe us harme is restrained by grace, and without we follow that course of life, which God himself came upon earth to teach us, wee cannot rightly implore, nor have we reason to confide in that assistance. But from this subject of sorrow, and this combate of three parts, I must lead yow to a battayle, in which no worse men then the parlement of Paris, by their archirs and gards, were ingag'd against the Augustin friers of the great convent, at the end of Pontneuff. The conflict was so memorable, as you cannot but expect I should give you the occasion of it.

The ancestors of president de Mesme had founded two burses in this monestary, where the battayle was fought; that is, they had given pensions to maintaine two of the order, untill they did putt an end to their studies, the places to be supplied successively with new commers of the nomination of the heir of the house. Upon a late vacancy, president de Mesme, to whome it belong'd, notwithstanding the vehement importunity of others, and the

the very bad offices donn by some of their owne fellows to two young men, whom he had design'd for bursters, advanc'd them sone after their admission. The chapter was convened for the election of a new priour; and so it chanc'd, that those new men stood earnestly in oposition of him, that carryed it by the major vote, who being now chosen, made it his study, (though his rule might have furnished him with much better imployment) how he might remove those opposits of his from under his roose; and about four months since (so farr of am I forc'd to deduce the originall of my story) he inform'd against them to the court, that they were persons dangerous to the state, such as bare a parte in the intrigues of cardinal de Retz, and held correspondenc with him. The premier minister, who is not deaff of that eare, caused them instantly to be ceas'd on, and to be made prisoners in the consergery, a place in the power of the parlement. Upon searsh of their papers, two coppies of some manifestto, made upon dellivery of Mardick to the English, whereof cardinal de Retz is said at court to be the author, and a letter written by the said cardinal, approving their nomination as archbishop of Paris, which was essential to their admission, was found in their study. The president de Mesme, who was concerned in his bursters, finding them upon examination innocent, dismiss'd them free out of the prison within the verge of the parlement; but as soone as they came from the convent, they were by new orders from court committed to the Bastile; from whence, after much searsh, and no matter found against them, they were directed to have been released, a few dayes before the battayle; but as their good luck was, they stoutly refus'd to accept of their liberty without they were juridically acquitt of the crims objected to them; and said, that as to the copies of those manifestoes, they were redly to produce witnesses of their having been cast into their studies, of purpose to be the ground of an accusation against them. Thus farr goes on the civill procefs, and now wee enter the confinns of the martiall part. The stout priour, who could well distinguish those of the prisoners faction, did in the mean time vexee them shrewdly, by long and irregular confinements, and other expreffions of his vindicative spirit, and want of charity; whereof the parlement taking notice, sent to him to appear before them, and to sett the friers at liberty he had unjustly confin'd. He return'd for answer, that they were not his judges; and thereupon, both parties taking a resolution to fight, the priour made provision of muscetowns, of caribins, of powder and bullet, and gives those arms into the hands of his best men. The rest, that had as much courage, but not so good weapons, tooke stones out of their magazine, and disposed them in the places, where they were to be most usefull.

The parlement deputed two counselors in their scarlet roabs, accompanied with a gard of archers, to demand entrance at first very civilly into the monastery; but the courageous friers, like buffolo's, were enrag'd at the sight of the redd gowns, and had as little reverence for them, as they had apprehension of the archers, that begann with their pick-axes to digg under the wall. Stones flew about from the battlement, and the windowes of the chambers. The noise was hideous, the croude so thicke, that a valiant cut-purs might have made his fortune in an hour's time. Among them the multitude of hands had soone made a breach; and then the undaunted friers, who had reserved their fire-arms for such an exigent, advanc'd their janisaries, who lett flye among them; and it was the fortune of two honest fellows, who had noe other intrest in the quarrell, but that they were caryed in the croude, with an itch of seeing novelties, to be kil'd on the place, and some others to be wounded; at sight whereof, the archers power'd a vollee of shott into the breach, kil'd one of the friers, and wounded three, whereof one is since dead. The defendants then grew thinner, and the unruly souldiers prest hard upon them. While matters were at this pass, a neighbor, whose house join'd to the monestery, from which their lay an obscure passage into the friars cellar, foreseeing the black-coats were like to have the worst of the day, discover'd the blind entry to the souldiers, and deprived the friers of their sole hope of a retreat, in case the convent should be surpris'd. Wherefore, having fought it out manfully, while there was any hope to make good the place, they at length layd downe their arms, and acknowledg'd the parlement party was the stronger. The priour and twenty of his associats were carryed to prison; and it is beleaved, that he and three of them will suffer, and the rest be condemn'd to the gallies. And thus ended that sedg, which continued three long houres. The throng was dissolv'd, and all above-ground was quiet. There now remain'd no noise but what was made in the cellar, where every man drank in the free cost, and prais'd the justice of the parlement. Now, Sir, it might be well thought, that a romanc of this length might be sufficient at a time; yet I must cupple another to it, sinc both of them happened last weeke.

At an act in the colledg of Bauvois, the rector of the university, who thinks himself no mean man, taking it ill, that the coadjutor of Narbonne, monsieur Fouquet's brother, and the bishop of Colances, had placed themselves in the prime seats, removed his chaire, so as it stood just before them. Whereat the coadjutor in a great fume asked, What meant that pedant? The rector, that meant not to put up such an affront in the face of so many of his subjects, stil'd them ignorant, and said in a very audible voice, that they were better

A.D. 1658. to obey the decree of parlement, and goe to their dioceses, then contend with the rector of the university of Paris for that which was his right; and thereupon commanded both the disputant and the professor to leave the chaire, and not to proceede further that day, and so left the roame; and the bishops without hope to hear any argument, unless themselves would dispute one against the other. And to conclude with somewhat that lokes like a romance to me, Rely the primate, Tom Talbot the fryer, and Bodkin the merchand, are all gonn into England. What use can be of them there, is more than I can imagin, other then that the age and the clymat, as England is now handel'd, may favour a bold witt, and a conscienc that is not scrupulous. Now, Sir, I beleave it be time to give over, and to assure you, that I am

Paris, this 28. of August,
1658. [N.S.]

Your faithfull humble servant,

KINGSTONN.

King of Sweden to the protector.

Most serene LORD PROTECTOR, &c.

In the possession of the editor.

YOUR highness may doubtless wonder, what should force us to enter with our armie again into Denmarck, since it may seeme, that by interposition of your highness, wee not long agoe obtained an honorable peace from thence; and therefore wee thought it good, according to that amity and friendship, which is between your highness and us, to send our commissary, John Barckmann, back to your highness, that he being fully informed of affaires now in hand, your highness might bee better acquainted with the justness of our designe; that wee have not undertaken a new warr, but are forced, as it were, by necessitie to continue the former, being taken up with so many other enemies, that wee could willingly have spared this present trouble. For a warr cannot bee said to bee ended, except the conditions, whereupon peace was to bee restored, bee accomplished; and had the Danes with as much alacrity executed what they had agreed on, as they would seeme to have promised with much sincerity and candor, there had been no need of a new expedition in these parts. But wee have had experience, that all their former treaties were intended to no other end, but meerly to retard the then course of our armes, and by giving us the sweetest words, to gaine time, and afterwards refusing to doe execution, with their delays and contradictions to deprive us of that safetie in our kingdome, which wee onely aimed at by the late warr and former treaties. For so it was, that when our armie was readie to march out of Sealand, the evacuation of the strong places in Schonen was made doubtfull, and our garrisons, that were to take possession of the same, had not found entrance, if wee had not then been in such a condition, that our armes might have forced them to it. They did likewise refuse to deliver those soldiers up to us, which they ought to have done before wee quitted Sealand; and after wee had transported all our forces from thence, then did they, under a pretence of making an alliance with us to secure the liberty of trading, undertake either wholly to subvert or undermine all the strength of articles and covenants, and brought the whole business to such a slippery pass, that there was almost nothing left, whereupon wee might build our hopes of security, which was so much desired by us. By all these counter-actings of theirs, have wee bin necessitated with earnestness to urge the execution of what hath been agreed on; for liberty of commerce and navigation hath been no less molested and troubled after the peace was concluded, then before it was by our armes asserted and restored; custom was exacted from our subjects, (a thing that oftentimes hath caused great troubles between the two northern kingdomes) which seemed to have been totally abolished by the late treatie; the island Wenen was cut off from Schonen, and the mannor of Rumsdahl from the jurisdiction of Drunthem: they did refuse to joine their fleet with ours, by virtue of the treatie, to keep off all violence, that might be attempted upon the Baltick sea; they did hinder to resigne over to us such royalties and jurisdictions as were expressly granted us by the treatie, according as they formerly belonged to Denmark and Norway: such ships and goods as were taken from us before the warr was denounced, either by open violence of the Danes, or by pretended private men of war, and should have been restored by vertue of the peace, were partly delayed, and are partly as yet detained; the forces that should have been presently delivered, were kept back a great while, albeit they intertained forrain souldiers enough in Denmarck: there was no reparation made of the damages done to the African company by their robberies at sea, though it was agreed on, that restitution should be made: and a number of the like grievances more, which would be too tedious to recount in a letter, about the deciding whereof our commissioners were almost tired. And each of these things are of that nature, that if they be not brought to an issue, wee may not expect any safetie by this peace, which yet to obtaine wee have been very moderate in giving

giving such conditions as were reasonable ; whereas wee thought ourselves not much obliged A. D. 1658. to condescend to any. Besides it is thus with our kingdome, that if wee should not bee secured here, wee should not be able to pursue our warrs abroad ; especially being destitute of assistance and supplies from our friends : For it is sufficiently knowne, not only by precedents of former times, but particularly of late it was manifested, how our successes could by nothing more bee sooner overthrowne, then by a diversion of the Danes ; from whence it is alwayes an easie matter to invade the very heart of our kingdome, and the annexed provinces, as well by their owne, as others strength, which wee had experience of, notwithstanding evident danger, and excessive charges, when wee were enforced last year to come out of Poland into these countries. Wee had indeed hoped, that although wee found the Danes so loath to bring the business to a conclusion, they yet should have had a better care of their own estate, and have closed with us in a nearer alliance, (our forces being drawne out of their countries, if the execution of their articles had succeeded) which they so instantly and so often desired at the treaty at Roskild, with so many contestations, but proved afterwards their words to be of little faith ; and did not onely neglect such conditions of peace, but insisted also on their old and accustomed counsells, whereby they might procure us continual mischief, and preferred the friendship of those, which longe since have used to kindle a flame of division, where they see others at peace and unity ; whereby Denmarck itself in a manner hath been sorely shaken. Hence it was, that nothing could bee obtained from them but against their wills ; and that some time or other (if they should find an opportunitie to breake) they might not want a pretence as being forced thereunto ; and from thence might wee easily discern the greatest danger, that was like to befall us, that if wee should leave things in such a condition, and draw off our armies, wee should indanger ourselves against the same rock, and run the like hazard as formerly wee had done. For since our enemies had begunn to make a head elsewhere, now it seemed time for us to goe and oppose them : all the indeavors of our commissioners for making an end of, and subscribing the treaty, have been to no purpose, our own admonitions and letters all in vaine ; because the Danes supposed, that there lay an unvoidable necessitie upon us (and that against our will) to goe from hence without doing any thing ; and this did they most of all then declare, when we commanded our troopes either to march, or wee ourselves with the main of our armie hastened towards the frontiers of the countrie ; for the more haste wee made to bee gone, expecting they should put a period to the business, the less inclination did they shew to performe articles ; yea putt off to this very day the setting downe in writing that which was once debated, or presumed to revoke the same. They did in the mean while hold frequent counsells with the ministers of our enemies at Copenhagen and elsewhere, continued to entertaine forrain soldiers upon vast expences, and reinforced the militia with new recruits ; which certainly could not have been done in vain. But most of all did the Danes then appeare to delay and bee backward, when they heard, that the king of Hungarie was raised to the imperiall dignitie ; even then, to protract time, did they send their messengers to perswade us to march away from them, *re plane infecta* ; that in the mean while our ambassadors (being desirous to finish their work) might doe nothing, and time bee prolonged, that elsewhere something might happen in favour of the Danes. When therefore things stood thus slippery, mens minds were wavering, no certainty of any treaty, and delays used, (which caused us no little damage by our other enemies) when they were thus backward, and colluded underhand with the ministers of our enemies, then wee thought all this to bee sufficient warning to provide for our owne safetie and welfare, that being engaged farr off with others, wee might not chance to bee againe insnared by the wonted deceitfullness of the Danes. And truly wee can protest, that before these late few weekes wee never had any thoughts of this expedition ; and if wee should speake according to the truth of the matter, wee might very well say, that wee never engaged in any thing with greater unwillingnesse, then in this. But when no certainty could bee had in writing, nor the matter brought to an issue, wee leave it to your highness's judgment, whether wee ought not to look after our owne safetie by armes, which could not bee otherwise obtained, because the same ought to have been confirmed according to the articles of the treatie. And being reduced to this necessitie, wee are perswaded, that when your highness shall bee informed of every particular by our deputies and the above-mentioned commissary, (whom wee desire your highness would please to give admittance and hearing) that then your highness will not bee unwilling to favour us, and stand up in our behalf, according to our mutuall friendship and common interest, for which wee shall never cease (together with our highness) to imploy our best indeavors upon any occasion whatsoever. To which purpose wee also have given instructions to our ministers, which will bee able to make our intentions more at large known to your highness, whom wee herewith recommend to the protection of the Most High.

Dated at our head quarters, Otterslofft, near Copenhagen,
the 18th of August, 1658.

CARL. GUSTAFF.

EDWARD EHRENSTEIN.
Col.

Col. Gibbon to secretary Thurloe.

A.D. 1658.

Vol. lx.

P. 345.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I THIS day coming from Canterbury, one the rode within three miles of Sittingburne, I mett with three or four men; and finding one of them to shunne me, I thereupon suspected the sayed person, and rode up to hem, exfamened hem, what he was. At the last I came to be asured, that it was the ducke of Buckingham. Knowing hem to be a person ferched for, I have secured hem, soe as to bring hem with me to my house near Rochester, wheare I shall detayne hem, till I receive from you his highness pleaser concerning hem. He tells me, he was goeing to Sir George Sandes, to the countes of Penbrock, about the buisenes of reconfileing of her to her lord. I humbely desyer, that I may as soone as possibely know his highness pleaser concerning hem. As yett it is not knowne, whoe he is, that I have secured. I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your most humble servant,

Rochester, Aug. 18. 1658.

ROBERT GIBBON.

Col. Howard to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lx.

P. 343.

THE grand jurors of this countey perceiving, that those of some other counteys have made a congratulatory addresse to his highness, thought it their duty to doe somewhat of the like nature, as you may perceave by the inclosed, which they desired me to convey; and I knew not how to doe it better then through your handes. It will be a great favour to me and the gentlemen subscribers to heare from you what acceptance itt getts, and obleidge,

S I R,

Your most faithful and humble servant,

Naward, this 18th Aug. 1658.

C. HOWARD.

What newes you may impart, I shall be glad to heare.

Mr. Downing, the English Resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. lx.

P. 404.

UPON funday last arrived here an exprefs from one of the ambassadours of this state from Hamburgh, by which it gives the states general to understand, that the king of Sweden, with the forces wherewith he had imbarcked at Kiel, was landed in Zeeland, marcht directly for Copenhagen, the particularities whereof are in the inclosed; and by the ordinary post, which is since arrived, the truth thereof is confirmed, and that the king of Sweden's forces in Holstein had about the same time in the night not only cut off the Danish regiment quartered about Luckstadt, but also attempted Luckstadt, and Krempen, and three other places belonging to the king of Denmark thereabouts; but had failed of his end in them all. Monsieur Applebom hath received nothing as yet from his king, nor is there any manifesto as yet published, that we know of; so that all men are in amazement at this action beyond imagination; and it may well be supposed, that the enemies of the king of Sweden are not sparing in their language against him upon such occasion as this, which hath soe ugly an aspect, the king of Denmark having rendred all places, which by the treaty he was obliged to render; and after that having also rendered the island of Ween; and in relation to the ship taken at Guyne, having proffered one third part in ready money, and to secure the payment of the other two thirds by his own obligation and the obligation of all his rix rade; and on the other side, the king of Sweden having neither quitted Funen, Jutland, nor Holstein, nor indeede any thinge but Zeeland itselke, and now returned thither again; which makes the king of Sweden's enemies say, that the king of Sweden made only a treaty with the king of Denmark to gaine what he could not get by his sword; and that his resolution now is absolutely to ruin the king of Denmark, and render himself

himself master of the Baltique sea, to the terror of all Europe, but especially those that are A.D. 1658. considerable in shipping. Those, that desire to defend the actions of the king of Sweden, say, that undoubtedly he hath found out some underhand treaty, which the king of Denmark was making against him; yet on the other hand, that is thought hardly probable, considering the present condition that the king of Denmark was in; though on the other hand, it would seem as improbable, that the king of Sweden should doe what he hath done without something of that kinde, and which may be made out to be more than a jealousy. There are others, that have an imagination, that this is done by the invitation of the king of Denmark to sett him free from his rix rade; but this seemes very improbable, and especially considering the way of the king of Sweden's acting in Holstein. Monsieur Appleboom shewed me the last letter, which he had received from the king of Sweden, which was not onely signed, but a good part of it written with the king's own hand, wherein he commends him for his having very well done in dealing so roundly as he had done with the states, in his memoriall of the 5th instant (a copy whereof you have already received from me); and that it was true, that he had once promised to ratify the treaty of Elbing with its elucidation; but that that was upon consideration, that the states should assist him against Denmark; but that they having not done it, that he was now resolved never to ratify the said elucidations. And he further adds in the same letter, that he did not much care, whether the states did agree with him or not; and that he was now going upon a designe, which he very well knew the states would be desirous with their uttermost to hinder him in the execution of; but that he did not doubt to doe it with that speed, as that they should have no time to hinder him; and that by the doing thereof he should gaine such a firme footing, as that they would well consider, before they took any resolution against him. And there is a man come to Amsterdamb, who takes himself to be a kind of prophet, who went on purpose to the king of Sweden to dehort him from makeing warre with the elector of Brandenburg, or any other protestant prince, and to turne his forces against the Papists; to whom the king of Sweden made answer, that he believed he had offended God in makeing peace with a protestant prince, naming the Dane; whom (said he) alludeing to that in the prophet, God would have destroyed: and that if he should have to do with him againe, he would deale in another kinde of manner with him. The man is come back againe, and gave this accompt of what passed betweene the king of Sweden and himself about ten dayes agoe; and considering what is fallen out, I thought it might not be amiss to mention it. Monsieur Trelon, whose hand is also to the peace between Sweden and Denmark, is gone with the king of Sweden in this voyage; but as he writes to the French ambassador heere, knew not whether they were goeing. I perceive that the Polish envoye is extreemely rejoyced at this newes, and so is also Friquet the emperor's envoye, who is also now in this towne, but incognito, not having as yet notified his arrivall to the states. He is a cunning man, and is yet sounding to finde how matters are like to goe; and unlesse he finds hopes of doeing good, will I believe not make himself known at all: for since the constitution of this republick, the emperor hath as yet never quitted his claime over them, as being an appendix of the empire; and when formerly he sent a minister hither, the stile which he gave to the states was, *fideliter delecti*, which is the same he gives to the princes and states of the empire; and upon this accompt, his ministers were as yet never received, and he will not quit it, unlesse he sees some good hopes of gaining something thereby. I had upon saturday last so managed DeWitt, as that he was resolved upon monday following to goe himself to Amsterdam, to labour with the bourgemaisters of that place, to dispose them to faire termes towards the king of Sweden, and to be content with some such kinde of expedient as I hinted to you formerly. And indeede as this state is hitherto unengaged from any treaty with any prince or state against the king of Sweden, so having received your orders to endeavour to accommodate matters betweene them and the said king, I had in that little time brought things to that pass, as that Monsieur Apleboom did confesse, that I had done more then he did imagine could have bin done; and that he was fully convinced, that De

but Witt did wholly desire a true and reall agreement between this state and his master: 244

the king of Sweden doth not desire it, nor yet with the truth is, 468 536 270 148 69 395 145 263 139 63 132 40 70 148 395 133 169 289

the elect. Brand. nor to quitt Prussia 500 468 543 395 134 477 127 154 71 149 120 447 141 72 17: but to make some propositions to one while he deals with the other.

kinde of 122 443 431 141 72 475 412 142 477 413 161 325 358 324 263 199 287

When he was low and weak, then the endeavours of the 500 468 112 468 133 492 324 488 369 207 489 468 106 468 282 40 14 154 112 156

were welcome; he 136 143 408 434 160 41 132 43 162 45 87 255; but now the time is changed, and 324

looks upon himself as able to subsist of himself, 365 114 75 287 523 326 139 40 82 46 217 179 477 142 153 20 143 346 148 408 326

A.D. 1658.

144 45 87 52; and peradventure in particular 324 may be 71 42 15 365 524 408 534
^{his} ^{against the K. of Denm.} ^{hee} ^{jealous of the lord protector}
 as to 327 present designe 16 310 468 537, and indeede 327 381 393 142 149 286 144
^{hi g h,} ^{his ministers speak very}
 142 426 198 152 39 441 325 53 60, which made me thinke myselfe the more oblidge
 to take notice of the passage I ^{you} the last week;
 477 464 395 475 251 408 468 425 15 311 70 gave 510 an accompt of 468 356 490;
^{the K. of Swe.} ^{to gain upon the}
 and by all I can perceive from from all hands 468 536 desires all occasions 477 309 523
 coasts of the Baltic-sea.

468 254 217 146 139 408 468 227 82 475 26 350 140 41 14. There was a gentleman,
 that was on board with the king of Sweden at Keil, that writes to Monsieur Aplebom, that
 the king was then sending him some wither, and Mr. Apleboom doth conjecture, that it was
 for England to give his highness an accompt of this business.

The French ambaf.

the K. of Sweden

468 532 did much complain to me the other day, that 536 did loose very much in the
 France; ^{acquaint}

court of 549; for that he did not 188 them with his designs. Upon the receipt of this
 Swedish newes, the states general and council of state did both forthwith assemble, and order
 all their ships of warre forthwith to a rendezvous; and the states of Holland were forth-
 with summoned, who did yesterday meete, and have ordered, that all military officers doe
 forthwith repair to their charges; but before they doe take any finall resolution upon this
 business, doe waite the coming of the deputies of some of the townes, who are not here;
 and also a full accompt of the grownds, upon which the king of Sweden hath done what he
 hath done; before the coming whereof its probable, the king of Sweden will have done his
 business, either by an agreement with the king of Denmark, or by driveing him out of
 Zeeland, or taking him prisoner; a suddaine unexpected and most considerable revolution,
 of which I dare make noe judgement, till I see farther, whether it be the minde of the
 king of Sweden to make some further agreement with the king of Denmark, or wholly to
 drive him out, which seems the more probable. And indeede this business, and that of the
 elector of Brandenburg, may cause great imbroilements and unexpected ones; and I can-
 not but now take notice of what the ministers of the elector of Brandenburg have often sayd
 to me; to wit, that the design of the king of Sweden was not to have any thorow peace
 with their master, but to gain the Pillow from him, and for that end to render him suspect
 to those, with whom he was in friendship; but that always when it came to the point of the
 king of Sweden's giving him assurance on his side, that the king of Sweden did always
 boggle at that, but would first have him quitt the allyances he had with the Austrians, and
 that then he would treat with him: but I cannot beleieve the former part of this story.

Sir John Marlow

140 68 132 69 113 62 106 371 134 369 is, I hope, ere this with you, for that
 he went from the Brill upon the Lord's-day was a seaven night towards Flushing, there to
 take shipping in one of his highness's frigatts, which was then at that place; and his fa-
 mily are now at the Brill, and will, I suppose, take the oportunity of this passage. I am con-
 fident he can give you an accompt of what ever hath passed theis very many yeares betweene
 Charles Stuart and any in Newcastle, and the countyes of Durham and Northumberland;
 and by a letter, which I have received this morning from Antwerp, I finde, that this business
 makes a very greate noise there. It makes them all jealous each of other; and no doubt
 must needs have some such like influence in England also, and by little and little, treating

George Lidle,

him kindly, you may draw much out of him. There is one 311 416 311 362 33 358,
 Sir Francis Lidle,

sonn to 144 73 137 47 437 104 252 139 362 32 358 of the county of Durham,
 that is come with his lady out of Flanders, and intends forthwith for London. The knight
 before his going away gave me notice of this person, and that he would come with his lady,
 and so for London; and understanding by his sonn, that he was come to Dort, I sent for

Ch. Stuart,

him, and he tells me, that 572, upon suspicion that the old knight was gone for England,
 sent for him, and talked with him privately about two houres, and asking whether he had
 noe notice thereof, which he said he denyed. This gentleman confesseth to me, that about

carried a

letter

W e e

christmas last, he 245 132 441 279 16 361 from the old knight to one 158 40 41
 f y Ma t f in,

140 170 371 150 59 339, that keepest the corner shop on the Sandhill in Newcastle, on
 the left hand as you turn to go from of the Sandhill up the side, and that he did deliver
 the said letter to him, and brought an answer from him to the old knight, and that
 he went as a seaman, and landed at Hull, and that he went on foote from Hull to
 Newcastle beging all the way, as one that had been taken by a Flanders man of warre,
 and

and robed of all. This he confesses, supposing, as I could perceive by him, that the old A.D. 1658. knight had before acquainted me therewith; yet withall I think fitt to let you know, that in all his discourses he would not acknowledge, that he had spoken with any of the gentry of those countryes, and that none of them would take any notice of the letter, that the old knight had sent; which yet seems hardly imaginable, considering the friends and relations, that this person hath there among the gentry; nor indeede can I at all credit him heerein, but that considering, that if he should accuse any, he could not escape his own kindred, upon

Ch. Stuart

this accompt he would excuse them all. And I am more then half of opinion, that 572 hath put this story into his mouth, and bid him goe over with it according to what he had fore agreed with the old knight, on purpose to weaken, as much as could be, any thing

Matfin,

that the old knight should discover against the gentry. But for 371 151 52 339, that he confesseth absolutely; so that as to him you may have enough to deal with him, and an example in those countryes may not be amiss, where none has bin made of a long time, and particularly it may be of consequence in that so populous and considerable towne. I have given him a passe, and a little money, to bring him to you; yet desiring that this

proffers

to do you any service;

might meete him, and he 122 443 50 51 286 141 477 270 510 206 138 286

returne

with

153 71 251; and he saith, that he doubts not but to be able to 136 289 155 134 390 such a tale as to take away all suspicion,

500 142 156 27 63 14 463 358 217 477 464 223 199 143 524 429 475 412,

to

t

ry

him.

and possibly it may not be amiss 477 150 441 326.

Tom. Howard brother to the

earl of Suffolk,

477 88 328 483 131 32 21 443 468 131 477 468 39 11 131 358 408 139

w

ho

or

trusted

154 48 304 84 350, had a 162 328 316 in this country, with which he 480 279 all secrets and papers: falling

his 138 39 25 132 289 140 207 123 15 426 135 142: theis two afterwards 298 out, a person in this town got all the

82 362 107 56 418 14 426 134 141 412 339 469 477 160 390 314 149 199

papers from her:

Tom Howard

468 122 14 426 137 144 306 64 286: whereupon 477 100 328 483 133 34 began a suit in law against the said party to the value of 10000 l. and did plead in open court, that the reason why he began the said suite, and upon pretence of so high damages, was,

heir to the earl his brother;

because he did not know, but that he might fall to be 63 41 71 135 477 468 39 13 papers

133 358 327 22 443 468 136; and that there were among the said 123 14 426 135 some, which, if discovered, ruin.

140 460 493, 71 51 267 144 254 153 286 279, would be his 447 339. This he prevailed,

pleaded in the court, and having notice thereof, have so farr 123 134 41 153 14 170 85 279, as that the originall letter and papers are now in my hands; copyes whereof I have herein inclosed to you; but I am engaged not to part with the originalls, untill, in the first place, I shall, give assurance to the party, from whom I have them, to indemnify him, for that he is affraid every day of being cast in the suite; and if so, he must either flye the countrey, which he cannot doe, or he shal be put to his oath, whether those which he delivers be all, and he can lesse forswear himself. After he had given me a sight of them, he was most vehemently earnest to have them back againe; but I told him, that being papers of that nature, I durst not, upon any terms, part with them, whatever the issue thereof should be: whereupon we came to this conclusion, that he was contented to leave them with me, upon my engagement to him, that I should not part with them out of

Howard

my hands till he were indemnified. 328 483 131 32 hath offered him 500 l. sterling for them, and rather than sayle, if money would doe it, would give thrice the money; but I have gott them, and shall endeavour to keep them, God willing, in attendance of

Tom Howard that was in the

town;

your farther orders. It is the same 477 90 328 159 213 38 467 488 339 468 477

Ch. Stuart's letter to him

into England.

159 286; and 572 361 477 326 refers to that his journey 339 477 547. I be- he go into England:

leeve by some inclings which I have, that 324 is desirous to 314 againe 339 477 547: let him have a passe private

what if you should 360 326 323 14 425 (if he shall desire it) as about his 122 affaires, seize him;

441 514 466 192 298 170 134 287, and then 142 44 71 174 42 326; or other- wife

A.D. 1658.

wife that you think fitt, to let the busines lye by a time, as to the ^{making use of it} 376 33 9 54 524 39
 against him. ^{known, I have given you this}

408 71 148 14 310 326. But if it should be 353 390, that 72 323 313 108 510
 account, ^{he} ^{me killed.}

469 184 258, 324 would endeavour to have 379 351 84 35. f

I have given De Witt two or three times most particular and certaine accompts o
 major Whitford's lodging first in this towne, and then at Rotterdam, and then at Amster-
 dam, which Whitford was he that clove Dorislaus's head; but its still 24 houres ere
 an order can be got out, every towne hath such a daile of privileges, and he never lyes
 but a night in a place. His busines hither, with some others, was to have served me as
 they did Dorislaus, and so to have gone for Muscovy, with armes thither from Am-
 sterдам. De Witt asked me the other day, how I thought his highnesse would take
 this busines of the king of Sweden's makeing a new warr against the king of Denmark? I told
 him, it was impossible for me to conjecture, not knowing so much as the reasons wherefore
 the king of Sweden had done it. This country is certainly most extreemly nettled, and it
 is scattered up and downe by the Spanish party, that this action of the king of Sweden
 against the king of Denmark is done by joynt consent of the lord protector and king
 of France, thereby to render them all alike odious; yet there are of the wiser sort here,
 that are of another opinion, and who doe say, that they doe beleve his highnesse will
 make a difference betweene this and the former warr betweene the said two kings; and if
 the country can understand, that his highnesse will not interest himself, it will goe a greater
 way in their counccills. Surely by this next post there will come some manifesto, whereby
 mens eyes may be a little opened; and I cannot be out of hope, that the king of Sweden

hath already given his highnesse an accompt of this action, and when he shall be ^{pressed,} 123,
 then ^{the lord protector's endeavours for him may be more welcome;}

136 287 140 279 468 107 534 282 44 16 155 113 157 136 143 305 326 377
^{my lord protector}

231 384 132 40 160 42 83 255; but yet I doe think, that 534 is interested upon
^{account of trade,} ^{treaty}

his own accompt, and upon the 184 258 408 141 437 263, to have a hand in the 479
 between ^{the king of Sweden and the king of Poland;} ^{a bad}

231 148 160 42 43 390 468 536 207 538; but its oftentimes 17 227 35 thing
^{too kind.}

to be 477 112 351 106 34.

Mr. Claypoole is undoubtedly long ere this with you. I doe not know any thing far-
 ther concerning the ship of 16 guns, which was brought into the Texel. I have at last
 prevailed, that a ship of Yarmouth, which was brought into Edam by a Flanders man of
 warr, is restored to the owner, upon the accompt that the man of warr was begining to
 unlade her; and for the doing thereof, I was faine to get an order of the states general, and
 of the states of Holland, and of the burgemasters of Edam. Yet noe sooner was the ship
 released, but forthwith a new arrest was clapt upon her, out of the court of Holland,
 whereby all was dasht, and the poor man cast into a labrinth, out of which there would
 have bin no getting, but by representing seriously the matter and consequences of it. I
 have obteyned out of the said court a countermande to take of the said arrest; and the poor
 merchant is gone himself to Edam with it. And I now hope, that the busines is past all
 danger, and I am endeavouring the same as to severall other ships, which they were begin-
 ning to unlade. For the busines of the East-Indye ships, though the order is not as I
 could wish, yet I beleve it is more than ever was done in the like kinde, and at which
 the East-Indy company here are sufficiently troubled, as thinking it too much; and I
 sent you a whole bundle of papers concerning the whole proceedings in the East-Indyes
 against the said ships, which were given me by De Witt, and which I sent you in a packet
 of 17 instant, which I sent by the Drake frigate; in which frigate went also the old knight.
 I have herein inclosed to you a particular accompt concerning Jeremi Van Collen, which
 is from very good hands, and wherein you will have an account, I think, of the bottome
 of his busines. I herein inclosed send to you also a copy of the last paper given me by
 the Portugal ambassador; and I shall, in pursuance of your orders in your letter, which
 I received by the post this day, demeane my self in that busines as hitherto I have done;

but this ^{K. of Sweden} ^{that treaty.}

244 469 new action of the 536 346 is like extreemly to advance 467 479. I blesse
 God with all my heart, that his highnesse is on the mending hand, and I hope both he and
 you will thinke of his children; I mean England, Scotland, and Ireland, what they shall
 do, if it shold please God to take him away: to leave them in civil warres after his death
 would be very sad; and more sad, seeing in an ordinary way it may be prevented; and
 indeed all the other counccills are but little ones to this. Pardon me, I did intend on

Lord's

Lord's-day last, and ever since, to have sent an expresse to you, but the winds have been quite contrary; but this friggatt called the Fame, whereof capt. Wright is commander, I have thought it my duty to write, and to presse him to make all hast, least the king of Sweden shold not have given you notice of what is passed, and probably this may something influence the deportment towards my lord Nieuport, and stoppe some answers, which might otherwise be given him. At this instant, it is strongly reported, that 20 English men of warre are gone towards the Sound, and said to joyn with the king of Sweden in this businesse; and but I have thought it my duty to say, that when the last post came away, his highness knew nothing of this busines, I adde only, that I am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

Hague, Aug. 29, 58. [N.S.]

G. DOWNING.

Mr. Downing to secretary Thurloc.

HONOURABLE SIR,

Yesterday I wrote to you by captain Wright, commander of the Fame frigott, and de- Vol. 1x.
fired him to make all possible haste, and hope that the same will be with you before P. 418.
this; and although it is possible that Monsieur Meadows, or the king of Sweden himself, may have given his highness an accompt of so important an action; yet I thought it my duty for more sureness to send as soone as I could. We have as yet noe farther accompt of that business, nor any manifest of the king of Sweden's; and its verily beleaved, that he is e're this wholly master of Zeeland; and the queene and prince of Denmark either fled into Norway, or prisoners, or some new agreement made between the said two kings, such as the king of Sweden will please to demand; although most men here are of opinion, that he will drive his business to the utmost, which seemes very strange, and you may be sure doth sufficiently open all mens mouths against him, who are not very tenderly affected towards him. I suppose that by this post you will have fresher newes from Amsterdam than any I can give you; for that wee receive not our Hamburg letters, till the English post be gone from hence; but they come to Amsterdam before the English post goes away from them. I saw a letter yesterday out of Germany, which sayd, that the treaty between the French ambassadors and the ambassadors of their confederates, for making the treaty of Munster and Noremburg, was signed; but I doe not finde, that any other letters make mention of it; so that the certainty thereof must be attended till the next. I have herein inclosed to you an accompt, which came lately to the French ambassador heere from their ambassador, which is endeavouring a peace betweene the great duke of Muscovy and the king of Sweden; and for what further I referr you to the above-mentioned expresse; onely give me leave to add, that all men are extreemly inquisitive here, how his highness will relish this attempt of the king of Sweden, and am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

Hague, Aug. 30. 1658. [N.S.]

G. DOWNING.

The Polish envoye was yesterday in conference with the deputies of the states, about makeing a treaty of allyance, and about borrowing of money. The states of Holland have sent a Galliot to their ambassador Beuningen at Copenhagen, to understand how matters are there.

I hope you received my last, which came in the ship with my lord Nieuport, wherein I gave you an account how it stands as to my lord Nieuport's present.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

A.D. 1658.

Vol. lx.
P. 424.

MONSIEUR,

Hollande

CEUX de 105 se montrent surpris de la descente des Suedois en Zeelande, mais ils
 savent bien, quel sujet ils ont continuellement donné a 141, car on a vu clair, que 105
 auroient recommencé le meme jeu avec 142, sitost que 141 en auroit esté de hors : pour
 cette fin sont icy ceux de 142, 143, 170, 175, et l'on sçait les menées, que le 124 de 104
 a tramé continuellement en 142 ; enaigrissant tousjours les affaires. 139 n'auroit pas esté
 capable de faire un pas contre tant et de si puissants ennemis, si il n'estoit pas assuré par
 derniere. En effect les 105 ne se soucient point de la ratification du traité a Elbing ;
 ayant l'opinion de 141, qu'il ne leur gardera pas parole, mesurant le cœur d'autrui par
 leur, et neantmoins ils ont depuis quelque tempe commencé a cajoler fort le 125 de
 141, luy proposant, qu'ils vouloient restaurer la conference et bonne correspondance
 avec 141 ; confessants, que l'amitie depuis dix ans n'avoit rien valu entre 141 et 105,
 mais qu'a present 105 vouloit effectivement retablir la vieille bonne amitie, confiance,
 et correspondance ; pour quelle fin ? pour induire par ce moyen le 141 a quitter le
 142, et son avantage, et par apres luy donner le coup par derriere, comme déjà
 ils ont fait un fois. Et meme pour parvenir tant mieux a cela, ils ont extremement cajolé le 125
 de 130. Le 181 tache a luy donner continuellement des impressions, que maintenant
 105 sont fort sincerement intentionnés pour le bien de 130, comme si 130 auroit perdu
 la memoire, comment des l'an 1652 ils ont conspiré avec 142 a la ruine de 130.
 Toute la haine principale de 105 contre 141 n'estant, que par ce que 141 demeurait
 amy de 130, comme si 130 auroit oublié comment 105 veulent engloutir tout 179 au pre-
 judice de 130. 104 savent trop bien les discours, que 181, 182, 186, ont tenu et tien-
 nent tant de 130 que des siens. Et si 105 se pouvoient fier, que les autres 104 les
 suivroient, déjà ils auroient resolu 155 contre 130, 140 pour 139 mais ils savent bien ; que
 d'ordinaire, il y en a des 104, qui leur sont contraires, et en si hauts affaires, ce que
 l'un veut, l'autre ne veut pas. Pour revenir a 141, il faut que chacun sache ses affaires,
 et prenne ses mesures. Et l'interest de 130 est d'approuver ce que ses envieux desap-
 prouvent ; et specialment les 105 : cui non notus Hylas ? et 130 tirera du dessein de 141
 s'il reussit, des tres notables fruits ; mais 141 ne sauroit estre capable de rien faire sans
 s'assurer par derriere. Je suis,

MONSIEUR,

Ce 30 Aug. 1658. [N. S.]

Votre tres humble serviteur.

De Witt

De Witt to Nicuport, *the Dutch ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Hague, 30 August, 1658. [N. S.] A.D. 1658.

YOUR letter of the 23d instant is come safe to hand; you will undoubtedly admire to hear of the descent of the king of Sweden in Zealand, and the enterprize upon Glückstadt, &c. whereof the continuation with the ordinary post from Hamburg is come, as you will perceive by the inclosed copies. The lord states of Holland and West Friesland did meet upon this extraordinary advertisement, and their noble great lordships commissioners have consulted upon the said advertisement, and have unanimously resolved and judged, that this state is obliged by virtue of the alliance powerfully to assist the king of Denmark in his distress: what will be resolved by their noble great lordships upon this said advice, I will inform you in my next.

Vol. lx.
p. 426.

In the mean time I will not doubt, but that the said design of the king of Sweden will have been undertaken, without the knowledge and communication of the lord protector, as the resident Downing did seriously assure me; and that consequently his highness may be easily induced together with their high and mighty lordships to take the business to heart. There is nothing yet resolved upon the lord ambassador of Portugal his further memorandum. The envoy of the emperor is here; but yet he holds himself incognito, his followers not being in order.

The English resident to the states general.

THE under-written resident of England being certainly informed, that about the 24th of June last past, an English vessel, called the Love and Friendship of Burlington, whereof the master was one William Jarrett, and coming from Norway with her lading of planks, was taken by one Peter Thyssen of Ostend, against whom he had formerly made complaint, and carried to Delfryl, in the province of Groningen, where by order of the said Thyssen, the said loading was sold, and delivered to the buyers; and that notwithstanding the order of the magistrates of the said place to the contrary.

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p. 446.

And being further informed, that about the 29th of July last past, an English ship, called Alexander, whereof the master was one George Oomer, laden with flax and other merchandizes at Middlebourg in Zealand, and sailing from thence towards London, was taken by one Scot of Ostend, and carried by him to Flushing, where he hath taken out and disposed a great deal of the lading and tackling of the said ship: all which being contrary to the neutrality of their harbours, and to the amity of peace between his master and the United Provinces, the said resident doth most earnestly desire, that it would please their lordships to give such orders to the admiralties of Middleburgh and Harlinguen respectively, as that the said vessels with their lading and tackling may be forthwith restored to their proprietors; and the said resident finding no end of complaints of this nature, cannot but at last (though with much regret) make known, that the subjects of his master have upon this only account suffered more in their shipping in, and merchandises by the havens, and subjects of the United Provinces, since the peace made between his master and them, while in open war with them, yea and that the havens of the United Netherlands are from day to day more prejudicious and injurious to them, then the havens of the Spanish Netherlands.

And although that it is true, that it hath pleased their lordships to return fair and promising answers to the many memorials which have been presented to them by the said resident of this kind, yet that it is as true, that the subjects of his master (except in one only case) have not found any real affection, reparation, or redress thereby; yea that instead thereof, some of the said pirates, for he can call them no otherwise, who sell and dispose ships and goods before or without some sentence obtained in some court of admiralty, have not only threatened, but been able farther to trouble and vex such of the subjects of his master, as in pursuance of the resolutions of their lordships have endeavoured to obtain their just rights.

The Danish ministers memorial read 1 September 1658, desiring speedy help against the king of Sweden.

HIGH and MIGHTY LORDS,

The under-written ministers of his majesty of Denmark and Norway, &c. do not doubt, but their lordships have understood as well by their memorial 25 August past, as by the letters and advice which are arrived since, that the king of Sweden, notwithstanding the peace lately made with his majesty, by the mediation of the king of France, and protector of the common-

A.D. 1658. common-wealth of England, &c. hath without any cause, and at unawares, invaded with his army the island of Zealand (not speaking of the hostilities committed in Holstein) to attack Copenhagen, and surprize the said citty with the Sound, so that it will not be necessary to inform your lordship by a more large recital of the unheard-of excesses so much detested by all Christian princes; but that they judge it fit effectually to pray their lordships to be pleased in their great prudence to consider the attempts and enterprises of the Swedes, and what the consequence thereof will be to the absolute ruin of the trade of the United Provinces, yea of the states also; therefore requiring your lordships, according to orders which they have received, not only to take a forcible resolution in conformity to the treaties of alliance of the year 1649 and 1657, made for the assurance of commerce, but for their own interest to assist the king of Denmark for the timely prevention of so dangerous and prejudicial attempts against the crown of Denmark, and to the subjects of this province; and (the fleet being absent) to cause to be most speedily equipped all such ships as are capable, and providing as soon as possible with souldiers and musquets, which may be speedily drawn from the companies to do the more service in such pressing occasions, whereunto we attend a most speedy and favourable answer.

Signed,

H. W. ROSENWING.

P. CHARISIUS.

Mr. Downing to secretary Thurloc.

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P. 449.

HONOURABLE SIR,

UPON monday last I wrote to you by the way of Amsterdam, and upon tuesday by the way of Rotterdam, wherein I gave you a short account of the king of Sweden entring into Zeland, thinking it my duty to omitt no possible way of giving you notice of so important and unexpected a newes, with the which I had an expresse from Schiveling, but that those small vessels would not adventure to sea, the winde being contrary. Thursday last I wrote to you at large, by capt. Wright commander of the Fame frigott, and did desire him therewith to make all possible haste, not being assured whither the king of Sweden, or Sir Philip Meadows, had given you notice of what had past; and on friday I wrote to you by the post, since which time Monsieur Beuningen, late ambassador at Copenhagen, is arrived here, who sayth, that when he was just ready to set sayle from Copenhagen, newes came thither of the king of Sweden's being landed, and that the king of Denmark was extreemly amazed thereat, but withall resolved to abide all extremities, and not to quitt Copenhagen; and that this invasion of the king of Sweden had made them all in Copenhagen unanimous as one man, but that the place is not strong. He sayth moreover, that some dayes before the king of Sweden's landing, a letter was brought to the king of Denmark, he knew not how, nor was it signed, but the substance thereof was to lett the king of Denmark know, that if he did desire to save his own life and the life of his queene and sonne, that he should doe well forthwith to retire into Norway; that upon receipt hererof the king produced the said letter in his councill with these words, that if any one had a mind to kill him, they might, for that he was resolved not to quit Copenhagen; but he had not any manner of thoughts of any invasion. Since the arrivall of Mr. Beuningen, are come letters to the state from their minister at Elsenor, of the 22d instant, wherein he writes, that the king of Sweden was come before Copenhagen, and had begun to break earth; that they within the towne were resolved to hazard all extremities; that the castle of Kronenburg was in good order, strong, and well provided; and for the towne of Elsenor, that they were resolved to sett fire on it, in case of the Swedes approach; that the king of Sweden's fleet consisting of 19 men of warre was before Copenhagen, and that there were thirteen ships more then coming, which he supposed might be men of warre, but was not certain. Monsieur Appleboom hath not yet one word from the king of Sweden, nor is there yet any manifesto come declaring the reasons of his attempt, which what advantage it gives to the enemies of the king of Sweden is easy to conjecture, and Mr. Applebom knows not what to say or doe, or what to desire of any friend in any kind, in relation to this business. The states of Holland have resolved to assist the king of Denmarke according to their treaty with him, to witt, with 6000 foot, which by the said treaty they are obliged to deliver upon the place; and this resolution hath bin tendered by the states of Holland in the states general; but is not there as yet accorded to

to by the rest of the provinces, the members declaring, that they must expect orders from A.D. 1658. their principalls. In the meane while the preparations goe on, orders are given to gett out to the harbour's mouth all the men of warre that are ready, or near ready; and they do count upon 18 or 19 sayle of men of warre, which they can have in a few days ready, besides 3 or 4, which usually are employed in convoyes; and the admiralty of Amsterdam undertakes to furnish 13 sayle more. All this is built upon; but whether the effect will answer the designe, in a few dayes I shall be able to give you an accompt. Divers of the townes of Holland were become very desirous, that matters might have been accomodated between the king of Swede and this state; but this attempt hath changed the face of all things here. If this state and the king of Sweden had been accorded, the elector of Brandenburg must have fallen in, for that this state hath garrisons in several of his principall townes; and indeed even this resolution of the states of Holland might have been hindred at least for a considerable time, if the king of Swede had but done soe much as but written one word or two to Mr. Appleboom, declaring the grounds of this his undertaking; or onely saying, that he had good grounds, and that he would declare them. But as the busines stands, though all this preparation is here makeing, he speaks not a word in defence of his master, though the consequences of what is now doing may be very greate; and I can assure you, that the ministers of the emperor, Poland, Brandenburg, and all their friends, doe keep holyday at this busines; and the king of Sweden declaring nothing, they make bold to declare sufficiently against him. I beg I may have orders as soon as it is possible. I have thought it my duty not to omit writing thus much by this occasion of this expresse, which I heard was going to my lord Newport. I shall only add, that I am,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

Hague, 2 Sept. 1658. [N. S.]

- G. DOWNING.

A letter of intelligence from Bruges.

SIR,

III this 2 Sept. stilo novo. 1658.

Y^e Esterday I came from Newport, where we were Vol. lx. h a f t h a t t h u r f d a y l a s t G r a v l 21 p. 451. 31 2 24 78 32 3 79 upon 80 33 81 71 73 15 4 94 44 5 74 77 27 72 1 82 45 i n w a s y e e l d e d; c o n d i t i o n s w 35 53 88 2 75 95 21 22 46 16 18 16, the 11 57 53 17 36 78 37 58 54 76 89 e y e t f o r c e 19 96 20 79 know not; all the 24 58 72 12 21 that wil be ther wil hardly make t w e n t i e f i v e h u n d e r e d, 78 86 22 55 79 37 18 25 38 83 19 34 83 52 14 20 69 21 15, which will not m a n a g e h a l f e o u t w o r k e s. D. of York i 50 2 53 3 30 22 31 4 47 26 18 the 60 84 77 87 56 69 40 19 76. 106 39 s f t i l l L. Newburg b e t w e e n e D. of Y. h i s l 73 74 78 35 44 45 there. 118 was 6 18 80 88 19 20 54 21 106 31 38 74 47 o d g i n g n i g h t, m e t c a p t 57 16 27 37 55 28 and his owne at 52 38 29 32 77, 51 22 78 with 13 5 62 79 i n A r r i n, c a p t i n s, l a y w a i 39 53 7 69 35 54, one of his owne 10 1 63 80 36 55 76, who 44 2 97 86 3 37 t f o r h i m, f t o b e d d e f p e r a t 77 23 58 70 34 38 48, was 73 78 59 8 18 17 most 14 20 74 63 21 71 3 79 l y h e a d n e c k; b u f e c o t f a v 46 94 in the 32 22 4 15 and 52 18 11 43; his 9 84 26 19 11 58 80 75 5 85 e d b o d y. h e e w i l l n o t r e c 20 16 his 6 56 14 95. It is thought 31 21 22 86 35 46 47 52 56 77 69 18 12 o v e r i t, S i r R i c h a r d M a l i 57 85 18 70 36 78, wear it not for 74 37 71 72 38 13 32 3 70 17 51 4 44 39 v r i e h e k i l l e d H e i s f l e 81 69 35 19 32 20 had 40 36 45 46 21 14 him out. 33 22 37 76 26 47 18 d F r e n c; c a p t i n e A r m f 15 to the 23 70 19 52 10; a day or two before 11 5 64 78 38 53 20 1 71 48 76 t r o n g k i l l e d a t d e w e l l, 80 72 60 54 29 was 41 39 44 45 20 15 2 80 a 16 21 87 22 46 47 117, and h i s c r e w g o n B r e d a. C. Ste. c o n 34 35 73 10 69 18 88 ar 30 56 55 to 9 70 19 17 2. 104 intends to 11 57 52 Vol. VII. 4 X 79

A.D. 1658. *t i n u e w h i l e H o g a n f t r a t;*
 79 36 53 83 20 a 86 34 37 44 21 at 31 58 29 3 54 74 80 71 4 77; but will
d e w e l l a r s c o m n e e r h i
 suffer none of the 14 22 89 18 46 47 4 72 75 to 12 59 51 54 19 20 69 31 37
m. Hyde i s m o f t B r e d a; Ormond f t u d
 48. 120 38 76 for the 49 60 73 77 in 8 70 20 17 14; and 113 74 78 84 14
y i n g n e w p l o t s. f i c k i n G e n
 94 38 55 30 52 21 88 61 44 60 79 75. 114 is 76 39 10 43 35 52 29 18 53
d t, w i t h C. St. n o r D. John.
 15 78, and hes not been this long tyme neither 86 36 79 31 104 54 56 69 105. I
O l a c m u c h D. John, t h e w h
 fynd 64 47 5 10 48 85 13 32 offended with 105, and generally 77 34 18 89 31
o l e c o n t r i e; D. John y e f
 57 44 19 10 58 55 78 70 39 20; ther is great reason for it, 105 was 96 21 75
t e r n i g h t e x f p e c t e d
 79 22 71 52 35 27 34 80 18 90 73 61 19 10 77 20 14 heere, but will not bee
w e l c o m. u r a c a d i n g r e e
 86 21 44 10 60 48. They are 82 69 3 11 4 15 35 52 30 all the ft 70 18 19
t s n o f o l d i e r s c o m i
 78 74 heere, but they will suffer 53 56 75 57 44 16 36 18 71 76 to 12 58 49 37
n; t o w n f m e n.
 54; neither is there any but the 79 59 86 55 73 51 20 52. Wee have it heere, that
D. John h e d b i n d e f e a t e d h e w e n t f
 105 31 21 14 6 39 52 17 22 23 80 1 18 19 14 since 32 20 87 21 53 77 24
r o m h e n c. E n g l i s h F r e n c
 72 60 51 32 22 54 12. If the 18 55 27 46 35 75 34 and 25 69 19 52 13 bee
d o w n e b e f o r e p e r o r N e
 in condition to lay 14 57 89 53 20 9 21 26 58 70 22 I 62 18 71 59 72 54 19
w p o r t, c a r y i t; p e o p
 86 63 60 69 80, they will 10 4 70 94 38 77; for I perceive theise 64 20 56 61
l e c o u r a g e.
 44 21 have lost their 12 60 87 70 4 27 22. I will not trouble you further at present,
 but humbly begs your advice wher I er: upon my word I have alwayes told you truth. I
 beg pardon for this boldnesse. I rest,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

MARGARET SMITH.

Emperor Leopold to the states general.

Lectum den 3 Sept. 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. ix.
p. 456.

LEopoldus divina favente clementia electus Romanorum imperator semper Augustus, ac
 Germaniæ, Bohemiæ, Hungariæ, Dalmatiæ, Croatiae, Sclavoniæ, &c. rex, archi-
 dux Austriæ, dux Burgundiæ, Stiriae, Carinthiæ, Carniolæ, et Virtembergæ, comes
 Tyrolis, elect. charissimis amicis nostris generalibus fæderati Belgii statibus, salutem et
 benevolentiam nostram Cæsaream. Amici charissimi, mittimus ad vos honorabilem con-
 siliarium nostrum et sacri imperii fidelem dilectum Johannem Triquetium, ut de nostro
 amicitiae et bonæ vicinitatis studio certos vos reddat, prout ex vivo ejusdem consiliarii
 nostri sermone percipietis, cui plenam in hoc fidem habere cupimus. Vobiscum benevo-
 lentiam nostram Cæsaream offerimus. Dabantur in civitate nostrâ imperiali Francofurti
 die 3 Augustii 1658, regnorum nostrorum Romani primo, Hungariæ quarto, Bohemiæ
 vero secundo.

Vester bonus amicus

LEOPOLDUS.

Ferdinandus comes
Curtius,

Signatum,

J. WALDERODE.

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

MY LORD,

In the posses-
 sion of the rt.
 hon. the earl of
 Shelburne.

HIS highnesse continueinge ill hath given a stopp to all buisines: he was soe well upon
 friday, that wee hoped the worst of his sicknesse was over; but it pleased God, that
 upon saterday morneinge he fell into a fitt of an ague, and by its course ever since, it ap-
 peares

peares to be a tertian. The fitts were longe and somewhat sharpe; but yet the last was not A.D. 1658. soe badd as the former. This beinge the intervall day, he came from Hampton-court hither, all the doctors judgeinge this to be much the better place, besides the advantage, which the change of aire usually gives for the recovery out of agues. And although it be an ill tyme of the yeare to have an ague in, yet it beinge a tertian, and his highnesse beinge pretty well in the intervalls, the doctors doe not conceive there is any danger as to his life. However your excellency will easiely ymagine, how much trouble wee are all under here; and though it shall please the Lord to recover him againe, yet certainly considering the tyme that this visitation is in, and other circumstances relateing thereunto, it cannot but greatly affect us all towards God, and make us deeply sensible, how much our dependance is upon him, in whose hands is the life and breath of this his old servant; and if he should take him away from amongst us, how terrible a blow it would be to all the good people of the land; and that therefore wee should be carefull, how wee walke towards God, least wee provoke him to depart from us, and bringe upon us this great evil. The people of God here pray much for his recovery, and I hope those in Ireland will doe the same; and to have his life spared and his health restored by prayer, is a great addition to the mercy. I will not trouble your excellency with any thinge now: I have noe heart to doe it, untill it please God to heare prayer in this matter; nor indeed is there any great matter of newes, but what is in print. I rest,

Your EXCELLENCYE'S

Most obedient and humble servant,

JO. THURLOE.

His highnes is just now enteringe into his fitt; I beseech the Lord to be favourable to him in it.

24 Aug. 1658.

General Flectwood to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

DEAR BROTHER,

I Gave you in my last an account of his highnes hopefull recovery; but the lord was pleased upon thursday last to let his distemper return, and hade a very sore second fite upon saturday, whic is now turned into a tertian ague. This last fitt was yeasterday, but not so great as the former fitt, and did rest the last night very well, and is in a hopefull way. The physitians advise his highnes coming to London, which is done this day, and to remaine at Whitehall for some time. Jameses-howe is conceived much better ayre then Whitehall, and is preparing for his highnesse's reception; but if the Lord please to remove the presant distemper suddenly, it will be endeavord to get his highness into some fresh ayre, wheare he may have the liberty to use recreation. This dispensation hath indead that in it, which ought exceedingly to awaken us, and to be earnest with the Lord, that we may search for what he thus reproves. Ther is none but are deeply concerned in this, that have a true love to this blessed cause: for the further carying on of the same, the Lord will bring him forth with more vigour, life, and zeale. His highnes hath hade very great discoveryes of the Lord to him in his sicknes, and hath had some assurances of his being restored, and made further serviceable in this worke: this latter is secretly kept, and therfor I shall desire it may not goe further then your own breast; but I think ther is that in this experience, that may truly be worthy of your further knowledg. The counsell have reade your letter, and are at presant in no condicion to answer the contents thereof by any additionall supply, then what is already ordered; the letter is referred to a committee: what we can doe, you may be assured of: in perticuler wherein I can serve you, I hope you will beleive there is none more ready then

Your most affectionate brother, and humble servant.

August 24. [1658.]

Dr. Thomas Clarges to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELENCY,

SINCE the takeing of Gravelin, cardinall Mazarine is gone towards Paris; which makes many beleive, the French army will attempt litle more this campagne, though others think they will not loose the occasion of persueing their prosperous fortune. Neuport or Ipren

In the possession of the rt. hon. the earl of Shelburn.

A.D. 1658. Ipre are the next places in expectation to be besieged; and the first of them has bin for some weeks streightned by marshall Thurene. The prince of Conde and Marcin have got together a good body of horse, and are upon some designe, which will be discovered by the next. The calling of a parliament has bin lately delayed by reason of his highnes sicknes; but his recovery, which is in a good measure advanced, will draw on considerations about it. His highnes is this day come from Hampton-court to Whitehall, and the soldiers are to remove from St. Jameses, which is to be præpared for his residence; because Whitehall's scituation is too neere the water. The late disturbance of the minesters in Scotland was only from the Presbitery of Jaddard, who scrupled at the toleration of religion held forth in the *petition and advice*; but things will be well quieted quickly there, where a servant of your excellency is vigilant and carefull in all occasions. I am,

May it please your EXCELENCY,

Your EXCELENCIE'S

London, this 24th August, 1658.

Most humble servant,

THOMAS CLARGES.

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

Vol. lx.
P. 457.

I Have received your letter, by which I understand collonell Ker is at London. Truly I condemne collonell Ker more than any other man for that testimony of the presbytery of Jedburgh, and I shall testifie it to his face, if ever he comes hither; and he had the least reason of any man in Scotland to doe it, being in the condition of a prisoner, and so much obliged to his highness: and this action of his was not according to promise. I had a good opinion of him before; but hereafter I shall look upon him as hee is, as a factious man, and one that is not willing to live peaceable, unlesse things bee ordered according to his minde. I thank you for the good newes you wrote me of his highnesse recovery from sicknesse: I pray God continue itt, and preserve him from all dangers, which shall bee my daily prayers to the Almighty for him; which is all at present from him, who is

Your LORDSHIPPE

Very humble servant,

Dalkeith, 24 Aug. 1658.

GEORGE MONCK.

Monsieur Fly to Bourdeaux, the French ambassador in England.

MY LORD,

Calais, the 4th of September, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lx.
P. 463.

OUR last post being staid by those of Hesdin, it arrived here but on sunday, which was the day that his eminence went from hence. He is to lye this night at Abbeville.

The army is gone from Graveling, and is joyned with that Monsieur De Turenne, which we beleive to be at Furnes or Ipre. Monsieur le Marshall de la Ferté is gone with his eminence. There is a report, that Newport will be besieged; a few days will let us know the design. His eminence hath left orders for the repairing and finishing of the workes of Graveling; it is not yet known who shall be governor thereof.

Sir Tho. Bendyshe, ambassador at Constantinople, to the protector.

SIR,

Vol. lx.
P. 467.

I Hope the good lucke of such phisitians, who are entertained not so much for their greater skill as their much diligence in visits and attendance, that although my advices bee not very considerable, or much weighty, yet for the frequency of them, they may be acceptable unto your highness, whom my last of July the 24th humbly acquainted with the proceedings of the discontented bassa of Aleppo on Asia side, wherein he seemes to be confirmed, and hardned rather than to bee any whitt taken of by faire meanes, or checked by foule; so that the profered command of Babilon perswades him not to backe, or threats fright him, and therefore are preparations made to force him. The grand signor, who

who still continueth at Adrianople, as hee thinketh himselfe most secure, having issued A.D. 1658. his comands to the newly made bassia of Aleppo, Damasco, and of other places thereabouts, to arme against him on the reere, whilst forces are sent from hence, which passed over some few dayes since Scutary on Asia side, to oppose his advance, proclaiming mean while him and his adherents rebels, and (which sounds with them more odiously) Gowers, the usual reproache for Christians, and their title to wives and all possessions forfeited, the smart of which censures some considerable persons here, fautors of Hassan, have lately felt; but he it seemes is too sturdy to give ground; upon the noyse whereof thinking hee hath reason, justice, and strength enough on his side to bear him out, and endeavours to convince the world sufficiently thereof, by scattering his manifestos, by erecting formall judicatories, by creating all officers both for their religion and state, and exercising an absolutenes over his numerous followers. And the truth is, his greatnes is such, and the danger thereby, is as thought, only controulable by the Vizier himselfe, who therefore (as is the generall discourse) is upon an accommodation, (which I hope some considerations not long since offered and urged by mee upon the vizier will somewhat facilitate) with the Transilvanian; and tis not improbable, but that hee may make a hasty (though slight) cure in those parts, the better to apply himselfe to the more dangerous disease of the bowells. Howe're I am not without my suspicions, that these reports may bee artifice to affright Hassan, and dishearten such as incline to him; but my affection for that good prince, and that people, make me almost beleive the best. If this hitts well, the French ambassador's release (who with his sonne is still continued prisoner at Adrianople) may be hastened; and I have hope (if he succeeds) those longed for Arabian horses for your highness's service will be sent, which by reason of those commotions, as wee conceive, can scarcely be purchased, at least not securely sent. I have scarce confidence to mention them, whilst having so little assurance of them, but rather than be suspected of the least negligence, I will confesse a disability.

The sicknesse, which seems to rage and hath affrighted mee even at my gate, makes mee with God's good protection seeke my security in the country, but not so farre off, but I shall bee at hand to discharge that trust, which your clemency has imposed uppon,

SIR,

Your HIGHNESS's

faithfull servant and most obedient subject,

Pera di Constantinople, August
the 25th, 1658.

THO. BENDYSHE.

Col. Howard to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

SINCE I sent the addresse from the grand jurors of this county, I received the in- Vol. lx.
closed from those of Northumberland; and I finde generally in these partes the people p. 465.
desirous of a settlement. And these, who have bin against such a one, as you and I think
to be the best, are now very willing to submit. I have nothing else, but that I am,

Your faithfull and humble servant,

Naward, this 25th of August, 1658.

HOWARD.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Samedy le 31 d'Aoust. 1658. [N. S.]

LE fleur Beuningen est revenu icy, ne sachant rien du seige, en estant parti un peu devant : Vol. lx.
il aura dit, que Copenhagen est sans danger et bien pourveu. Aujourd'huy est fort p. 428.
harangué de par la Hollande (en corps estant dans les estats generaux) de la necessité
d'assister le Dennemarcke, tant en vertu des traites, que par raisons d'estat. Ils ont pro-
posé d'aggrandir chaque compagnie de 25 hommes; d'envoyera vers le Dennemarck un
secours de six mille hommes, ou moins de 4000, qu'on envoyera 20 mille rixdollars en ar-
gent, et 10 mille en necessites vers les villes de Luckstadt et Crempe, pour les conserver :
la Hollande l'avancera.

Dans le Bocht sont six navires; dans le canal six; sous de Witt sont quatre: en Frise

A.D. 1658. trois ; en tout 19. Ceux la font tous mandes a venir icy : en leur place iront du petit vaertuych. De Ruyter avec sa flotte ne bougera pas.

Vers chaque province ira un député pour recommander cecy.

La Frise, secundé de Groningue, ont parlé d'un mareschall de camp, mais les autres provinces n'ont rien dit.

Dimanche le 1 Sept.

Sur une lettre du resident le Maire du 22 Aug. de Croneburg fust a ce matin assemblée, ou le sieur Beuningen de meme fit rapport summaire, que le roy auroit dit : j'ai desja perdu la moitié de mon royaume et ma reputation ; je ne veu pas me retirer ; ains conserver Coppenhagen ou mourir. Il dit, que le garrison estoit de 2400 hommes, 3000 bourgeois, 1400 chevaux, dont toutefois partie servit seclu par les Swedois. Il dit que dans la ville il y avoit ou auroit faute de vivres.

La force Swedoise estoit 10 mille hommes par terre, et 40 navaires par mer. On cannonnoit desja la ville, et Croneburch aussi.

Elseigneur estoit sommée de fournir 307500 livres de pain, tant de tonne de biere, tant de fel, sous de piene de brusler la ville.

L'on acheva la resolution de samedy, mais tout cela n'est que deliberation : car il faut que les provinces consentent. Au soir on besoigna avec le conseil d'estat sur les patentes, pour trouver au moins 60 compagnies ; mais le sieur Beverning dit, que dans Coppenhagen estant disette de vivres, il estoit a craindre, que ces 6000 hommes acheveroient Coppenhagen ; nuicroient plus, qu'il ne profiteroient ; qu'il failloit parler avec les ministres de Denemarck ; s'ils n'aimoient mieux les secours en argent : item de envoyer plus tost 1500 hommes comme dans Danfigk.

Lundy le 2 ditto.

L'on a ce matin mis sur le papier 38 compagnies pour estre envoyes contre la Swede. Le colonel Pichler en fera chef ; sous quatre lieutenants colonels Erentrieter, Mansart, Armanvilliers, et Vane. Et quatre majeurs, Nylant, van Santen, des Ombres, Askyn. L'assemblée des estats de Hollande est separée, pour revenir de demain en huit jours.

Mardy le 3 ditto.

La lettre credentiale de S. M. imp. est lue, et le titre *charissimi amici* trouve suffisant ; et sur cela accordée l'audience pour demain.

Il y a eu un memoire ou papier de l'ablegat de Poloigne, contenant un plus expresse deduction d'un project d'une alliance pour la defension de la mer Baltique et de commerce.

Le resident de Denemarck par memoire a requis, qu'il plaise a cest estat d'envoyer copie de la resolution de samedy passé a l'electeur de Brandeburch, pour l'encourager au secours de Denemarck : ce qu'on n'a pas trouvé a propos de faire.

Ceux de Hollande et Zelande ont proposé a ce que au roy de Swede soit escrit touchant les navires, qu'il detient au Sont, le requerant de les relascher.

Mecredy le 4 ditto.

Le sieur ablegat de l'empereur a eu audience, conduit par les sieurs de Crommon et Renfwoode ; ayant achevé de proposer en Latin, le sieur president luy a respondu en Flammande, le tout en compliments.

Il a esté requis de baller sa proposition par escrit : il a respondu, qu'il le fera par occasion.

Il y a eu des deputes de l'admiraulté de Amsterdam et Rotterdam ; ils esperent de mettre ensemble 30 navires, et est conclu et resolu, que les 38 compagnies auront leur patentes pour se rendre au plustost sur l'isle de Schelling, et l'on levera des flutes pour leur transport.

Le resident Downing aura faite plainte de certaines 2 navires, qui sont arrestés quelque part.

Il y aura aussi eu un memoire du resident Appleboom, contenant declaration generale de la bonne intention de la bonne correspondance entre le roy et cest estat.

Jeudy le 5 ditto.

Il y a eu beaucoup de contestation contre ceux de Zeelande, qui non seulement font difficulté de faire l'ulterieur equipage, si on ne leur fournit pas l'argent, mais encore aussi

aussy ne veulent point la revocation de Cornelis Everts, qui commande dans la Bocht, A.D. 1658. disant que le petit Vaertuych, qu'on veut envoyer en la place de cest esquadre, ne suffit pas pour brider et empescher les depredations; ains qu'il faut des grands navires.

La Hollande aussy fait difficulté de avancer les 30000 ryxdolers pour proviander les fortresses de Holsteyn; mais toutefois est resolu de passer outre; a continuer la besoigne præparatoire en attendant les resolutions des provinces. Le prince Guillaume sera allé en personne de Turnhout vers a Frise et Groningue.

Bref, en attendant l'on ne perd point de temps pour donner maturité a la besoigne et la forme de l'exploit.

Vendredy le 6 ditto.

Aujourd'huy l'ambassadeur de France, aussy bien que le resident d'Angleterre, ont offert leur mediation pour accommoder la guerre entre cest estat et le Portugal.

Le resident de Dennemarck a requis, que provisionnellement l'on veuille envoyer les douze navires, qui sont prests, vers Dennemarck, pour harasser les Suedois; mais l'on ne la pas trouvé bon, ains y aller avec un force suffisante.

Le dit sieur resident aussy a refuté par un memoire celuy du resident de Swede.

Le fils du sieur Boreel a bien eu audience, mais n'a rien dit que choses generales, de l'huile de baleine, des taxes estrangeres, mais a demandé des commissaires. Pour encore son voyage n'a signifié pas grand chose.

Mr. Downing to secretary Thurloc.

HONOURABLE SIR,

Findeing by your last, that the Holland's post was not come in, I am in greate paine for Vol. 1x. all the letters, which I have written since, the winde still haveing bin heare West-P. 470. wardly; and this fall out unhappily to keepe from you the knowledge of so unexpected a newes, as I believe the Swedes having re-entred Zeeland, and having besieged Copenhagen, is unto you; whereof I gave you an account by two letters upon tuesday was a se'night, the one by the way of Amsterdam, and the other by the way of Rotterdam; and yesterday was a se'night, by an expres by captain Wright, commander of the Fame frigot; and this day se'night by the post; and upon monday last by an expres, which was sent from the states to the lord Nieuport, I gave you an account, that the states of Holland had resolved, in pursuance of their treaty with the king of Denmark, to send a considerable fleete with 6000 men for Copenhagen; in pursuance whereof all imaginable expedition is made: but their ships were many of them abroad upon the coast, and in the channell; and they were forced to stay the recalling of them home: and it's generally believed, that Copenhagen will be surrendred, and taken by force, before supply can come. I have herein inclosed to you, copyes of all the resolutions of the states, that have been taken in this particular, to which I refer. Admirall Opdam tells me, that he is makinge all possible hast to make himself ready to goe in person with this fleete; and he regrets much the absence of De Ruyther with that brave fleete, as he sayth it is a very brave fleete, consisting of 22 sayle of men of warre, a list whereof I sent you 2 or 3 months agoe; and young Tromp is at the bottom of the Streights with two men of warre, which is all to the Southward and Westward, farther than the Channel; out of which all are by galliots sent for to come home for this expedition to the Sound; and you shall not sayle of a speedy and exact list of them. No man almost dares now name a Swede at Amsterdam, except with indignation. I have also herein inclosed to you a copy of a letter, which I received thence this morning. I have herein inclosed a memoriall, which I have presented to the states generall the other day, concerning two ships brought into the harbours of this state by Flanders men of warre; and I finde that this memoriall hath extremely nettled them; yet I thought in duty I owe to his highness's service, I could not say less, having before made so many complaints of that kinde, and with so little fruit; and I pray, that upon the receipt of this memoriall I may have some particular directions from you about such like buisnesses. I have also herein inclosed to you copies of memorialls presented by the French ambassador and myself, concerning the present treaty with Portugal. The president of the states generall told me this morning, that the states had received a letter from Hamburgh, wherein it was written, that there was newes come from Lubeck to Hamburgh, that the Swedes had made two attacques upon Copenhagen, but had been repulsed; and that this newes should be come to Lubeck by an English ship, which had bin stopt among others by the Swede, but had privately made her escape from out of their fleete. The Portugal ambassador desired earnestly, that I would shew him a copy of the treaty between England and his master, for that he had none by him, and was affraid least some error might slip him for want thereof; and in particular, in relation to

A.D. 1658. to the trade of Brasile. I pray therefore, that for the prevention of any thing of that kind, I may have that treaty, and the treaty with France, and Sweden, and Denmark; and if you please to send them to my servant John Hawley at major Greenleif's house in Axe-yard, King-street, he will take care to convoy them to me; and that I may have also a copie of the particulars of the treaty marine lately offered to you by my lord Neuport, as also

ld. prot. gu ar ra n ty
that I may have orders from you in relation to 534 his 318 213 437 104 475 of the present treaty K.of Portugal and stat. gen. Portugal

479 betweene 541 207 555, the 551 ambaffador having already desired it; and that he will be very loath to come to any conclusion without he shall have it; and he K. of Sw. and K. of D.

will be much more scrupulous in it, seeing what is fallen out betweene 536 207 537. When you shall have received my pacquet by captain Wright, I doubt not but I shall have your directions in relation to 572 and 573 there 361 141 477 145 411 328 483 Ch. St. D. of Yor. letter s to T om Ho wa r d.

132 33. I have herein inclosed to you a printed paper come from Franckfort, concerning the business betweene the Swede and the Dane, which I thought it might not be amiss to send, there being not as yet any manifesto come out from the king of Sweden, nor one word to Monsieur Appleboom, since this new attaque. Friquet, the emperour's envoy, had his audience the other day. The title which the emperor in the credentials gave the states was, *charissimi amici*; but the said Friquet gave not in writing any copy of what they said, nor hath he notified his arrivall to me, nor to the French ambaffador, nor Mr. Appleboom. I have herein inclosed to you a memorial of the envoye of Poland, whereby you will perceive what cloudes are gathering hereabouts, upon the account of this new enterprize of the king of Sweden's, which hath already made so strange and suddaine a change hereabouts, and is like daily to make more, when as things were in appearance like to have come to a suddaine closure, between his and this K. of Swed. ma f t er of Denm.

state. And this is plaine, that when 536 371 140 146 286 408 552, it will be K. of Poland the emperor. thereby clearly in his choice to make peace or warre with 538 and 539. I have this Ch. Stuart

day given notice to the president of the states generall, that 572 hath been at Hounfledike, and continues yet within their territories. I have herein inclosed what news I have from his court. The companyes, which are to goe for Copenhagen, have all orders to goe with all expedition to the rendezvous at the Texell, among which are to be six English and six French companyes. I pray, that you will be pleased to think of settling the allowances of 150 l. per yeare for the English ministers here, so as that the first quarter may be paid at Michaelmas, else I shall be quite at a losse in that business, which I hope may be of very great good; and am

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your most faithfull and humble servant,

Hague, Sept. 6, 1658. [N. S.]

G. DOWNING.

Since the writing heerof, I have given notice to the states generall, that Ch. Stuart now at Teeling, and intends to lye there this night; whereupon they have at last ordered the deputies of Holland to take care, that the treaty be observed, which is as good as nothing. If they would, they might take him.

Many of the states generall are now going to Skeeveling, to see some experiments of fire-workes, which are to be sent for Denmarke.

Intelligence sent by resident Downing.

Vol. lxi. p. 35. THERE are now at Flushing one Slingsby, who commanded the great fort of Bristol, when it was taken; he is a little man, black haire halfe turned gray, hath pockholes in his face, and is one of the captains in the regiment of guards to Charles Stuart. Captain Brawton also is there, who is a little man, with long black haire, going a little lame with one leg; he was formerly sent over a messenger in the former plott, but went by the name of Padden, and was taken at Dover with Daniel Oneale, but made his escape. Also Lawrence Ball, a tall young man, pockholes in his face, and light brown hair. There is also collonel Phillips, a fair-haired man, pretty gros, and his face full of pockholes. I beleve he is only there to send Brawton away; but the others will go for England

England by the next passage, and are dangerous persons. Collonel Stephens is now at Antwerp, and will slip to England very suddainly. A.D. 1658.

Charles Stuart was at Hounslerdike yesterday very privately, and this morning he goes to Sir William Frogmorton's, wide of Madstrickt; from thence to Mynheere Swiliston's, near Utrecht, onely to take his pleasure; he hath noe-body with him but the lord Gerrard Armorer, and one who lookes to his cloathes, and the lord Ormond.

Here is now in town collonel Hurry, the chancellor's two sons, collonel Dorsey and the lord Norris.

At Amsterdam, the lord Balcarres, generall Middleton, lord Culpeper, who is newly come from Charles Stuart. The prince's royal resolves to be heere on monday next. Sir Marmaduke Langdale is still at Brussells. The chancellor keepes house now at Breda. secretary Nicolas hath taken a house in Brussells. Charles Stuart will receive a greatesum of money from the Spaniard after Michaelmas, and hath already orders for it.

The lord Newburgh, who was imployed with Middleton for the business of Scotland, is now dying, having been set upon by two Irishmen, and dangerously cutt and wounded in the head, face and belly. Sir Richard Maliverer, who was with him, is also hurt, and lyeth very ill. Sir John Mince, who was imployed for the sea affaires, is gone to Nimeguen. And so they are all disperst up and down. They are in great feare, that the protector should be crowned; for then they give all for lost. Just now I am informed, that Charles Stuart went the last night with the prince's royal to Teeling, where they intend to stay all this day, being the 6th of September, and to morrow the prince's royal intends to returne back to Hounslerdike, and Charles Stuart onwards his said intended journey.

The king of Sweden to the states general.

NOS CAROLUS, &c.

HIGH and mighty good friends and confederates, the castle of Cronenburg being happily reduced into our hands, the resident in Denmark, the noble and sincerely beloved Mair, came unto us, signifying, that he was resolved to goe into Holland to receive new orders, after this change of affairs, desiring of us a passport for his more securely voyaging: wee granting, indeed, his petition should have been glad to have seen, that he would here have waited for orders from his principals, that by his stay in these parts, if perchance any thing had fell out in the traffick of the subjects of the United Provinces by our officers, which should be worthy of our knowledge, care, or remedy, he might be at hand to speake and confer about them; for it would concerne the sincere desire of our friendship, which we shall ever be ready to maintain, as more largely we have expressed in former letters, if so be that in the Danish affairs, or in the business of any other our enemies, you shall no way meddle, but carry yourselves towards us, as the antient and profitable alliance between our predecessors and your common wealth doth require. That for a little time without any damage we detained some Dutch ships, you will not judge or interpret amiss: that is ordinary not only in all nations, but amongst you chiefly in such occasions; and not only your ships, but the ships of other nations, and those of our own subjects underwent the same stop during the hot attack. As we are resolved to maintain sincere amity with your republic, if you by a mutual correspondence will favour the same, and as we know well enough, that you have a special and particular care of the liberty of navigation and commerce, we will earnestly endeavour with you, that you may plainly understand, that we will not be behind you in promoting the same, nor any other in manifesting good will towards the subjects of the United Provinces, with which we heartily recommend you to divine protection.

Your good friend and confederate,

Given at Elsenore, 8 Sept. 1651.

CHARLES GUSTAVUS.

Mr. Downing's memorial for an English ship brought in by an Ostender.

7 Sept. 1658. [N. S.]

THE under-written resident of England, &c. being certainly informed, that a certain English ship, called the Richard and Susan of Dover, whereof one Christopher Dawson was master, coming from London, and bound for Rotterdam, was taken on wednesday last, being the 4th instant, by one Cornelius Bornler of Ostend, and brought into Goree, Vol. lxi. p. 49.

A.D. 1658. where the said ship, together with the said man of war now are; and being farther certainly informed, that the said pirate hath unladen and taken out of the said ship moneys and goods, to the value of above 100l. sterling, contrary to the law and practice of all nations, the present peace between his most serene highness and this state, and their own late placart; the said resident doth therefore earnestly require, that forthwith without any manner of delay, the said ship might be restored to the proprietors thereof, together with the goods and money taken out of her; and that the said pirate may be exemplarily punished, whereby it may at last effectually appear, that their lordships will not suffer these manifest and daily injuries to be done to the subjects of his master in their havens. And if it shall please their lordships forthwith to dispatch their orders for the seizing and securing of the said pirate, with his ship of war, it will be impossible for them, as the winds now are, to escape their hands. Given at the Hague this 7th of Sept. 1658.

Signed,

G. D.

Mr. Downing's memorial against receiving rebels, &c. into this state.

10th September.

The under-written resident of England, &c. having considered the ninth and eleventh articles of the treaty of peace, made between his most serene highness of England and the United Provinces, wherein it is expressly accorded, that the rebels and declared enemies of the common-wealth of England, shall not be received into the jurisdiction of the United Provinces, nor any aid, counsel, lodging, or entertainment, be yielded unto them; and that notwithstanding Charles Stuart with the earl of Ormond, and others of his train, hath been lately at Bosch, Heusden, Suilleston, and other principal places, and towns of the United Provinces, and that Sir Edward Hyde resides now at Breda, where he hath also made his abode for some time; that the lord Taafé, and O Neale, with divers other rebels of the common-wealth of England, are now in the Hague: the said resident finds himself obliged to give notice thereof to their lordships, with desire, that the said treaty in this regard may be observed, and such order taken, that the like may be prevented for the future. Given at the Hague, the 10th of Sept. 1658.

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

MY LORD,

In the possession of the rt. hon. the earl of Shelburn.

DOCTOR Worth being upon his returne to Ireland; I was not willinge to omit that opportunitie to present to your excellency my most humble service; and to give you an account of his highnes present condition. His fitt upon tuesday night was somewhat more favourable then the former; and the good intervall, which he had after it, gave us good hopes, that his ague was very much upon the decreasinge; especially the fitt, which he is now in, beginninge very favourablye, the cold part of it slippinge over without any observation. But truely the hot fitt hath beene very long and terrible; insoemuch, that the doctors feare he will scarce get through it. However, he is now fallen into a breathinge sweate, which we hope he will come well out of. I knowe, my lord, how much I shall trouble, greive, and afflict your lordship by this newes; but truly consideringe the station you are in, I durst not omitt to lett your excellency knowe, that his last fitt hath rendered his highnes condition very dangerous; and I doubt our feares are more then our hopes. How wee are all like to be left as to outward appearance, I need not mention. I write of it with great perturbation, yea and perplexity of mind; only wee have a sure refuge to flye to, who hath not yet failed us; and I trust he will appeare in this tyme of our need. To-morrow is set apart for prayer by divers ministers and Christians, on the behalfe of his highnes; and wee hope the Lord will heare us, and grant the petitions wee are to desire of him. I have not writt thus planely to any person but your excellency, and I thought it necessary to doe it towards you, that your excellency may be in the best posture in all events, and may have your heart exercised towards God, accordinge to the importance of the buisines, which is the greatest that ever this nation saw. Doctor Worth's application for his owne particular was in an ill tyme, his highnes havinge beene sick ever since he first moved it; but I shall not omit to serve him, if the Lord affordes the opportunity. The kinge of Sweden hath againe invaded the Dane, and very probablye hath Copenhagen by this tyme.

YOUR EXCELLENCY'S

Most obedient and humble servant,

Whitehal, 27 Aug.
2 in the morninge, [1658.]

JO. THURLOE.

Sir

Sir John Copleston to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

A.D. 1658.

I Heare from my lord Fleetwood, that a shippe is ready at Weymouth for the transport-
 ing the men I have now raised. The men will be there next monday, and I hope the day
 following to ship them. I sent a man away yesterday to see what or whither any provisions
 were on board for the men: if I am to provide them, it will be at least a day's stoppe to
 me. I have (but truly with much difficulty) taken uppe of the collectors of the excise
 and customes here 200 l. and according to your order charged the same on you. I have
 promised, that you will make ready payment, which I begge you to doe. I doubt this
 sume will scarce suffice, especially if the provisions, which according to your allowance,
 is four pence for each, are to be paid for by me. I am sure, the last men I raised as well
 as these, hath been not only very troublesome but chargeable to me. But if I may be
 serviceable in any measure to the carrying on so good an interest, I shall be ready,
 not onely to lay out what I have, but my life also in it. I will hasten away these men,
 what possibly I can, and ever be,

SIR,

Your most faithfull and humble servant,

August 28. 1658.

JOHN COPLESTON.

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

I Received your lordshippes letter of the 27th of July, and as concerning the men that are
 to go out of the regiments heere for Flanders, upon the first letter you wrote to me, I
 gave out orders presently upon itt, being the regiments lie at soe great a distance, and
 there being exprested three or fower hundred men, I made bold to take the lesser number,
 being I thought itt would be lesse for his highnesse service heere; which orders were sent
 out before his highnesse letter came for sending of 400; and truly I believe some of the
 regiments will not be recruited these three years; and besides it takes up a great deale of
 money from the captaines; and they being nine months pay behind, and like to be more,
 it will half breake them to keepe those men they entertaine till they come into pay; besides
 those men wee gott in their roomes will not bee half soe serviceable as those men wee have
 already, being they are used to the ayre of the countrey, and to hard marches; but I hope
 his highnesse will not take it ill that I have not sent the full 400 att present; these 300 men
 will be shipt by the 26th of this moenth, and the shippes sett sayle if the winde be faire.
 I could hartily wish wee had received his highnesse commands concerning the presbytery of
 Jedburgh, for to-morrow is the day they come before us; by the lawes of this countrey itt is
 treason to declare against an act of parliament, which I think these men are sensible of now,
 though they did not consider itt before. For other newes wee have none; this is all at
 present from

YOUR LORDSHIPPES

Most humble servant,

Edin. 3 Aug. 1658.

GEORGE MONCK.

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCYE,

I Gave you some account by Doctor Worth of his highnes condition, as it then was; In the posses-
 but least he should delay his journey, or miscarry in it, I thought it necessary to send sion of the rt.
 this expresse, to the end your excellencye may fully understand how it is with his highnesse. hon. the earl of
 This is the 13th day since his ague took him, haveinge beene sicke a fortnight before of Shelburn.

A.D. 1658. a generall distemper of body. It continued a good while to be a tertian ague, and the burninge fitts very violent. Upon saterday it fell to a double tertian, haveinge 2 fitts in 24 houres, one upon the heeles of another, which doe extreemely weaken hym, and endaunger his life. And trulye since saterday morninge he hath scarce beene perfectly out of his fitts. The doctors are yet hopefull, that he may struggle through it, though their hopes are mingled with much feare. But trully wee have cause to put our hope in the lord, and to expect mercy from hym in this case, he haveinge stirred up the saints to pray for hym in all places. Never was there a greater stocke of prayers goinge for any man then is now goeing for hym; and trully there is a generall consternation upon the spirits of all men, good and bad, feareinge what may be the event of it, should it please God to take his highnesse at this tyme: and God havinge prepared the heart to pray, I trust he will enclyne his eare to heare. And that which is some ground of hope is, that the Lord, as in some former occasions, hath given to himselfe a perticuler assurance, that he shall yet live to serve hym, and to carry on the worke he hath put into his hands.

I doe not yet finde, that there are any great stirrings yet upon this occasion; though the cavaliers doe begin to listen after it, and hope their day is comeinge, or indeed come, if his highnes dye. And trully, my lord, wee have cause to feare, that it may goe very ill with us, if the Lord should take away his highnes in this conjuncture; not that I thinke Charles Stewart's interest is soe great, or his partie soe powerfull in themselves; but I fear our owne divisions, which may be great enough, if his highnesse should not settle and fix his successor before he dyes, which trully I beleve he hath not yet done. He did by himselfe declare one in a paper before he was installed by the parliament, and sealed it up in the forme of a letter, directing it to me, but kept both the name of the person and the paper to himselfe. After he fell sicke at Hampton Court, he sent Mr. John Barrington to London for it, tellinge hym it lay upon his study table at Whitehall; but it was not to be found there, nor elsewhere, though it hath beene very narrowly looked for. And in this condition matters stand, his highnesse haveinge beene too ill to be troubled with a buisines of this importance. This day he hath had some discourse about it, but his illness disenabled hym to conclude it fully; and if it should please the Lord not to give hym tyme to settle his succession before his death, the judgment would be the soarer, and our condition the more dangerous; but I trust he will have compassion on us, and not leave us as a prey to our enemies, or to one another. All persons here are very reserved as to what they will doe, in case his highnes should not declare his successor before he dyes, not beinge willinge to enterteyne any discourse of it, either because it is a matter too greivous to be thought of, or because they would not discover any oppinion, which might crosse his highnesse thoughts in his life tyme. And this, my lord, is the whole account I am able to give your lordship of this sadd buisines, which I am sure will occasion much trouble and sorrow to you; but I could not omit my duty, judgeinge it absolutely necessary, that your excellency should understand all that passes or falls out upon this subject, that you may the better knowe, how to direct your prayers and counsells, and stirre up others alsoe to pray for his highnesse and 3 nations in this day of distresse. And as any thinge further occurs (which I beseech the Lord may be for good) I shall suddainly dispatch it away to you, and be ready to answer such commands, as your excellency shall lay upon me, beinge,

Your EXCELLENCYE'S

Most humble, faithfull, and obedient servant,

Whitehall, 30 Aug. 1658.
9 o'clock at night.

JO. THURLOE.

The kinge of Sweden and the kinge of Dennemark are againe in open hostility; the kinge of Sweden landed an army upon his island of Zealand, and is like to possesse himselfe of his capitall citty, Copenhagen, and the Sound. The cause of this new quarrell I cannot now acquaint your excellencye, beinge not informed myselfe.

That about the succession is an absolute secret: I beseech your excellencye keepe it soe.

Lord

Lord Fauconberg to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland;

MY LORD,

A.D. 1658.

unexprefable greif I now
TIS with 38 27 11 42 31 35 11 34 3 2 23 11 15 35 11 19 10 19 27 26 43 In the poffef-
 give the lad account of H. H. con- fion of the
 15 19 38 11 your lordshipp 39 14 11 34 3 6 3 7 7 26 38 27 39 26 10 Z 7 26 right hon. the
 dition, which all the phyfitians earl of Shel-
 27 6 19 39 19 39 19 26 27, 43 14 19 7 14 3 23 39 14 11 31 14 47 34 19 burn.
 have judgd dangerous,
 39 19 3 27 34 14 3 38 11 for some dayes 19 38 6 15 6 6 3 27 15 11 35 26
 more then ever. Tho' his
 38 34, and now 22 26 35 11 39 14 11 27 11 38 11 35. 39 14 26 14 19 34
 lofs carry weight
 23 26 34 34 must needs 7 3 35 35 47 43 11 19 15 14 39 ynough in itfelfe, 47
 yet the miserable poiture
 11 39 the confideration of 39 14 11 22 19 34 11 35 3 2 23 11 31 26 34 39 38
 hee leavs thefe nations in
 35 11 14 11 11 23 11 3 38 34 39 14 11 34 11 27 3 39 19 26 27 34 19 27
 is itupendious. to
 19 34 34 39 38 31 11 27 6 19 26 38 34. My lord, I hold it my duty 39 26
 acquaint you how wee ftand at preftent;
 3 7 30 38 3 19 27 39 47 26 38 14 26 43 43 11 11 34 39 3 27 6 3 39 31 35
 leave the further
 11 34 11 27 39; and then 23 11 3 38 11 39 14 11 10 38 35 39 14 11 35 31
 procted of things to God's direction,
 35 26 7 11 11 6 26 10 39 14 19 27 15 34 39 26 15 26 6 34 6 19 35 11 7
 and your lordship's wifdome.
 39 19 26 27, 3 27 6 47 26 38 35 23 26 35 6 34 14 19 31 34 43 19 34 6 26
 22 11.
 A fuccellor none named, I can
 3 34 38 7 7 11 34 34 26 35 there is 27 26 27 11 27 3 22 11 6, that 19 7 3
 learn. refolved to prefs
 27 23 11 3 35 27. T. has feem'd to be 35 11 34 26 23 38 6 39 26 31 35 11
 him in his intervals to fuch
 34 34 14 19 22 19 27 14 19 34 19 27 39 11 35 38 3 23 34 39 26 34 38 7 14
 a nomination: but whether our
 3 27 26 22 19 27 3 39 19 26 27: 2 38 39 43 14 11 39 14 11 35 26 38 39
 of apprehenfions to difpleafe
 26 10 3 31 31 35 11 14 11 27 34 19 26 27 34 39 26 6 19 34 31 23 11 3 34
 him, if recovering, or others
 11 14 19 22, 19 10 35 11 7 26 38 11 35 19 27 15, 26 35 26 39 14 11 35 34
 hereafter, if it fhould not fucceed,
 14 11 35 11 3 10 39 11 35, 19 10 19 39 34 14 36 38 23 6 27 26 39 34 38
 hee has not yet done it,
 77 11 11 6, 14 11 11 14 3 34 27 26 39 47 11 39 6 26 27 11 19 39, 27 26
 nor doe I beleive wil.
 35 6 26 11 19 2 11 23 11 19 38 11 43 19 23.
 Wee have had one general meeting
 43 11 11 14 3 38 11 14 3 6 26 27 11 15 11 27 11 35 3 23 22 11 11 39
 of the officers, and are to
 19 27 15 26 10 39 14 11 26 10 10 19 7 11 35 34, 3 27 6 3 35 11 39 26 14
 have another to-day. At the laft
 3 38 11 3 27 26 39 14 11 35 39 26 6 3 47. 3 39 39 14 11 23 3 34 39 W.
 and onely praid very notionally
 3 27 6 Berry 26 27 11 23 47 31 35 3 19 6 38 11 35 47 27 26 39 19 26 27
 both, and in generals, onely
 3 23 23 47 2 26 39 14, 3 27 6 19 27 15 11 27 11 35 3 23 34, 26 27 11 23
 begging of God to goe on to owne
 47 2 11 15 15 19 27 15 26 10 15 26 6 39 26 15 26 11 26 27 39 26 26 43
 his people, and to keep up their
 27 11 14 19 34 31 11 26 31 23 11, 3 26 6 39 26 18 11 11 31 38 31 39 14
 harts to doe his work.
 11 19 35 14 3 35 39 34 39 26 6 26 11 14 19 34 43 26 35 18.
 Honeft and were the onely
 14 26 27 11 34 39 Ingolfby 3 27 6 B. 43 11 35 11 39 14 11 26 27 11
 perfons not summoned to this
 23 47 31 11 35 34 26 27 34 27 26 39 34 38 22 22 26 27 6 39 26 39 14 19
 meeting; by which you may guefs
 34 22 11 11 39 19 27 15; 2 47 43 14 19 7 14 47 26 38 22 3 47 15 38 11
 at fomething.
 34 34 3 39 34 26 22 39 14 19 27 15.

A.D. 1658.

Last night I acquainted

with

the whole state of our affairs,

23 3 34 39 27 19 15 14 39 19 3 7 30 38 3 19 27 39 11 6 Dr. Petty 43 19

39 14 39 14 11 43 14 26 23 11 34 39 3 39 11 26 10 26 38 35 3 10 10 3 19
the principles and interests35 34 39 14 11 31 35 19 27 7 19 31 23 11 34 3 27 6 19 27 39 11 35 11
of every individuu, which34 39 34 26 10 11 38 11 35 47 19 27 6 19 38 19 6 38 3 23 43 14 19 7 14
I think I now understand indifferent19 39 14 19 27 18 19 27 26 43 38 27 6 11 35 34 39 3 27 6 19 27 6 19 10
well, with my owne opinion10 11 35 11 27 39 43 11 23 43 19 39 14 22 47 26 43 27 11 26 31 19 27 19
what's to be done: to his letter26 27 43 14 3 39 34 39 26 2 11 6 26 27 11: 39 26 14 19 34 23 11 39 39
I must refer you.

11 35 19 22 38 34 39 35 11 10 11 35 47 26 38.

The officers met again to-day,

39 14 11 26 10 10 19 7 11 35 34 22 11 39 3 15 3 19 27 39 26 6 3 47,
but nothing debated by them; the2 38 39 27 26 39 14 19 27 15 6 11 2 3 39 11 6 2 47 39 14 11 22 39 14 11
whole time they spent in praier.43 14 26 23 11 39 19 22 11 39 14 11 47 34 31 11 27 39 19 27 31 35 3 19
As any thing material fals11 35. 3 34 3 27 47 39 14 19 27 15 22 3 39 11 35 19 3 23 10 3 23 34
out,

26 38 39, your lordshipp shall be sure to heare from

Your servant,

B.

Monday, August 30th, 1658.

Tuesday, August 31.

is now beyond al possibillity

Z. 19 34 27 26 43 2 11 47 26 27 6 3 23 31 29 34 34 19 2 19 23 23 19
of recovery.

39 47 26 10 35 11 7 26 38 11 35 47.

I long to heare from

what his

19 23 26 27 15 36 26 14 11 3 35 11 10 35 26 22 A. 43 14 3 39 14 19 34
intentions are; if I may know,19 27 39 11 27 39 19 26 27 34 3 35 11; 19 10 19 22 3 47 18 27 26 43,
I'll make the game here as faire19 23 11 22 18 11 39 14 11 15 3 22 11 14 11 35 11 3 34 10 3 19 35 11
as may be; and if I may have commission3 34 22 3 47 2 11; 3 27 6 19 10 19 22 3 47 14 3 38 11 7 26 22 22 19 34
from I can make sure of lord34 19 26 27 10 35 26 22 A. 19 7 3 27 22 3 18 11 34 38 35 11 26 10 23 26
Lockart and those with him.

35 6 23 26 7 18 3 35 39 3 27 6 39 14 26 34 11 43 19 39 14 19 22.

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELENCY,

In the possession of the
right hon. the
earl of Snel-
burn.

I DID by doctor Worth upon friday, and by an expresse yesterday, certifie your excellency of his highnesse condition; since which thinges with him remeyne much as they did, if he doth not declyne more and more. Wee are willinge to hope the best; but truly he is in great daunger, and he is soe weake for the present, that he is capable of doeing nothinge respectinge to the publique, that, for aught I see, things are like to be at his H. death (in case that evill day should now come upon us) as my last mentioned. It will be to noe purpose to agravate to your lordship the ill condition of things, it beinge our duty to look up to God, and eye hym; and that, my lord, I trust your lordship will doe, and, in the midst of your owne thoughts, to encourage yourselfe in the Lord your God. I will not trouble your lordship further, but rest

Your EXCELENCYE'S

Most humble and most obedient servant,

Whitehall, 31. Aug. 1658.

JO. THURLOE.

General Fleetwood to Henry Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

DEARE BROTHER,

A.D. 658

THE Lord's hand hath bine very sorely upon us in the continuance of his highnes under a very great distemper, called an ague, but mostly his heate gave us the sadde apprehension of danger he was under; and truly litle hopes as to men was, but the Lord is pleased to give some litle reviving this evening. After few slumbering sleepes, his pulse better, his water good all this day, till now at night ther hath bine very great feares, what the wombe of to-morrow might have brought forth.

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

The hearts of good people have exceedingly bine drawn forth with more sence of this prefant dispensation, then hath bine known thes severall yeares; which surly is an argument for good; and his highnes himselfe hath hade great assurances of his recovery, which, I doe think, hath much in it. The dispensation hath lowdly called unto us to be awakened from our security. It is for such we are thus rebuked. The Lord give us hearts to know every one the evill of our hearts and wayes, that we may turn at his reproofe. I know ther will be many letters com of his highnes condition; but I am just com out of his chamber, wheare both physitians and relations wer much revived at the refreshment, which hath now bine given. This we may say, that his return will be, if the Lord restore him, as life from the deade, and as great a return of prayer as hath bine in a case of this nature known a long time. The Lord give us hearts sutably to be affected to what this providence calls for; which that we may, is the desire of him, who is

Your most affectionat brother, and humble servant,

August 31. [1658.]

CHA. FLEETWOOD.

Mr. Morland to Secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

THOUGH the favours, which I have already received from your lordship, are ten thousand times beyond whatever I deserved, and for which I am, and shall be always bound to pray for your honour's prosperity, and all that belong to you, yet your honour having been pleased to expresse your good intentions towards mee, and good acceptances of my poor services at the same time, when you gave mee the moyety of Mr. Needham's news-booke, and that in case I could finde any other thing of greater certainty, you would be my freind in obtaining it for mee, I am encouraged to become an humble petitioner to your honour, to improve your powerfull influence in the procureing for mee the office of clerk of the pells in the exchequer, which is vacant since yesterday, by the death of Dennis Bond, assuring you, that such an encouragement as this should have no other effect then to oblige mee to double my diligence, and to lay out my time, and all the opportunities God shall give mee, during my life, in giving you constant testimonies, how sincerely I am

Your Honour's

31. August, 1658.

Most humble and faithfull servant,

S. MORLAND.

If your lordship find any inconveniency or unreasonableness in this my bold request, I shall for ever desist; but if otherwise, I most humbly beg your honour to give directions about a warrant, which will declare the disposition of it, and put an end to all the suits of others for the same thing.

From Mr. Kingstonn.

SIR,

YOU will remember, that ^{an Irish priest,} ^{named} ^{Spens-} ^{feild,} ^{Brusselles} ^{Breda,} 45 239 17 19 11 7 20 21 299 6 Mr. 20 17 7 15 20 In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner Temple, esq;

177, when you left 37 to goe to 4 19 7 121, met you; and being desirous to speake with you, your hast was so great, as you only let him know, that you expected to returne speedely; but your occasions having kept you absent longer then he could stay in them parts, he desires you should understand by my conveyance, what he then meant to have said to you.

You

A.D. 1658. You have taken notice last summer, and the Lent before, of privat meetings, where the priest Rely, Tom. Talbott, collonel Rely, collonel Briel, and Bodkin, 17 18 11 374, 414 110 4, 374 110 4, 19 11 7 15, 43 70 6 12 228, were the chief heads, and sometimes they cal'd upon many others, upon pretence of nominating Irish Catholiques; agents, and providing for the affaires of 239 117 20; and indeed that was the part of the designe, which was visibie and made knowne to all those, who assisted at those conventions; but, under this coloure, there was a traiterous plott sett on foot by 70 6 12 228, for his coming out of 167 about Christmas last as a broker of some treaty between 113 the k. of Spaine, and 243, showed papers he had upon that subject to 242, pretending out of abundance of duty, that he meant to proceed no further therein, then as he received orders from him. This blindation both secured him from the suspicion, which perhaps might be had of him our court, in 312 111, and got him access to 126 4 13 16 15 385, (for whom, if you please, let 63 stand in the cypher) who of all men hath alwayes had his eares most open to such tideings. Thus being cherish'd, and getting money, he drives on the reall designe intrusted with him by 115, which was to induce the 339 to quitt the service of 403 241, and of 243, and either come into 181, or come with 115 20 forces, upon promise that doing soe, and becoming his liege menn, they should be admitted into 238, have large proportions of land sett out to them, should not be disturb'd in their religion, and that none should be trusted more then they; adding a reason deduced from his owne intrest, because was it said in his behalf, the 239 had been always opprest by 403 241 20 308 161; and that both out of aversion to them and theirs, and by occasion of the benefitt they were to receive by him, it might be well presumed, they would be faithfull to him. The particulars of what is concluded in this, he knowes not; but hopes to understand it; but he knowes, that the primat T. Talbot, and the Marchand, are gone into England; and he beleaves, they will not be scrupulous to do any thing they shall be directed in favour of Cromwell. Bodkin 115. 70 6 12 223 tould all this designe to Mr. 20 17 7 15 20 177, with whom he was very intimat, because P. 374 assur'd him, that he would drawe him to be of his party; but no man execrats this plott more then this gentleman; and to the astonishment of 70 6 12 228, tould him, if he did not desist, he would cause him to be made prisoner. However, hearing him speake of 110 99 382 12 7, as being willing likewise to impart the matter to him, he grew more calme, considering he might by that means have another witness of the designe; and 70 6 12 228 having entreated him to send for the 170, that they there might conferr of it, he agreed thereunto, and posted a letter for him, that when he came to towne, he should keep himself secrett, untill he spake with him; which he did accordingly. And Mr. 20 17 7 15 20 177 having related the cause for which he sent for him, he scars could containe 170 from seeking out 70 6 12 228 to beat him; but being perswaded to hear him out patiently, 70 6 12 228 tould over the same story to him, that he had donn to the other. At length the 170, who could hold no longer, asked 70 6 12 228, what he had observed in him, that should make him thinke, he would be wrought upon to be disloyall and treacherous to the prince he served; and tould him, he would there forbear beating him, because it was in his own chamber; but he would not spare him, if he heard any more of it. Immediately after, the 170 and Mr. 20 17 7 15 20 177 agreed, that the later should informe you of all, which he then intended to doe, when you could not be at leisure to heere him. And because you may with more assurance give credit to what he sayes, and be informed more at large, he sends the enclosed to the 170, who, when you thinke fitt to call upon him, will attest the same, though Mr. 20 17 7 15 20 177 earnestly desires, in the name of them both, that no mention be made of them; which I have promis'd him. And in the case of Mr.

A.D. 1658.

Spensfeild

20 17 7 15 20 177, it is absolutely necessary secreas should be us'd; for such a way of correspondenc is establisht between him and me, as may be usefull. God keep

The character of the enclosed is known to the ^{collonel,} 170, however it be subscrib'd. *Direct* in it is meant for *deteet*.

The superscription,

For Mr. James Sidenham.

SIR,

September the 6. 1658.

AFTER I had made up my former, advertisement was given me from such a hand as I give credit to, that ^{Cromwell} 115 hath by ^{Lockhart} 207 desir'd the ^{cardinall} 116 to find a way, that ^{the pope} 340 doe but continue indifferent in the matter now agitated, and he will so order the busines, that the ^{catholiques} 117 20 shall have full ^{liberty;} 254 68 19 21 25; and that ^{Mazarin} 280 hath alreddy sent to two ^{cardinals} 116 20 to mediat the matter; and for the greater luster, intends that ^{Savoy} 312 418 25 should likewise mediat in it. This ^{Savoy's} 382 418 25 2 embassedor tould a gentleman of quality this day, as having it from ^{the cardinall's} 403 116 owne mouth.

The superscription,

For Mr. James Sidenham.

NOBLE COSSEN,

I HAVE written to you hence formerly, but could gett noe answer to any my letters I directed to Bruffels. The primat, Thom. Talbott and Bodkin are safely arrived in England; and (if not tymely prevented) will doe us and ours noe good. I shall attend their motions, and will direct their intentions as much as in me lieth. Adrefs yourself to my lord of Ormond, whom I had not the happines to see before my parting thence. He will give you farther directions. I shall part hence after 20 dayes at farthest. You will direct your letters for me in London, at Mr. Prior's; but writt nothing unto me untill you receave mine thence. I commend my service to your vertuos lady, and shall ever remaine,

SIR,

Paris, 6. September, 1658. [N. S.]

Your faithfull servant,

JOSEPHUS DE STRANGE.

Dr. Thomas Clarges to Henry Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELENCY,

THE violent sicknes of his highnes fills me with sad apprehensions, that I have skearse sense enough to give your excellency an account of any thing. His disease is a double tertian ague, which at this season, in a person of his age and constitution of body (being much distemper'd by his late grief and melancholly, besides his other infirmities) is a very violent companion.

Yesterday a fast was kept by many of the officers of the army at my lord Fleetwood's house, and some considerations were had amongst them afterwards (as I am informed) concerning the present condition of his highnes, and the posture of our affaires; but the result I know not, but hope it was for the best. I shall ad nothing more, but my prayers to the Lord for his highnes recovery, and the happines of your excelencie's family, shall never be wanting in,

May it please your EXCELENCY,

London, this 1st of
September, 1658.

Your excellencye's most humble servant,

THO. CLARGES.

Colonel Barkstead, lieutenant of the Tower, to secretary Thurloe.

A.D. 1658.

Vol. lxi. p. 5.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

THIS evening late I received the two warrants from the councell for the duke of Buckingham's going to Windsor; and immediately gave him notice of them, that soe he might prepare himselfe for his journey. He tells me, it being soe farr in the night, he cannot possibly be provided to goe to-morrow, but desires he may stay till saturday morning; and both he and his lady make it their earnest request to mee, to give him liberty, as he goeth, to stop at Yorke-house, an hower or two, to see his father and mother. The request seemes very reasonable; yet I have refused hitherto to graunt it, and shall continue soe to doe, if you thinke there may be any thing in it prejudiciall to the publike. I shall not further adde, but that I am,

MY LORD,

Tower, 2^d September, 1658.
9 at night.

Your honour's most affectionate friend,

and reall servant,

JO. BARKSTEAD.

Lord chief justice St. John to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

In the possession of the right hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

I RECEIVED your sad letter even now, and am more sensible of the contents by much, then what in the nearest could concerne my person or familie. We heard before of some distemper, but nothing of any dainger. Upon the receite of yours I would not stay for the post, but have sente one of myne owne servants; and what I now write, is upon the suddayne, viz. that if my coming up may be but in the least servisable to any of his highnes familie, I shall account it a great happines, and shall make no delay. Concerning that part of your letter of the desyre of some upon the publike account, I can say thus much; my owne ease or presente concernements, either of life, or any thing else deare, shall not stay me one minute. My owne thoughts are, that if upon any debate concerning affayres, the advise of persons conceived faithfull to the publike interest be desyred, and if I shall be named amongst them, I am most redy to joyne; but to come otherwise, I am affrayd, that it may have a contrarie effecte. I hope the Lord will be mercifull to us, and prevente our feares by restoring and continueing him to us, by whom he hath done soe much. In shorte, I leave all to your discretion, whoe are upon the place, and order me as you shall conceive fitting; and that I may receive the orders with speede and safety, I have sent this messenger; and if theire be any thing you would not comit to a letter, you may by word of mouth safely imparte your minde unto him. I rest

3d September, 1658.

Your most affectionate servant,

OL. ST. JOHN.

Mr. Pierrepont is not now in these parts, but att Tongue-castle in Shropshire.

The superscription,
For the right honourable Mr. secretary
Thurloe, at Whitehall, these.

Instructions of the high and mighty lords states general of the United Provinces for James de Wassenaer, lord of Wassenaer, lord admiral of Holland, and W. Frise, going toward the Sound, with a fleet, to execute as followeth.

Vol. lxi. p. 333. I. THE said lord admiral shall first know, that the intention of the state is, that in this expedition he shall deliver and defend the subjects of these provinces, particularly those that trade in the Baltic sea, from all sort of outrages; as also to resist the king of Sweden, who hath lately made war upon him very unexpectedly, in such manner, and with such vigour, as may secure him from this oppression.

II. For this purpose, he shall speedily, with his fleet, that is before the isle of Schelling, sail toward the Sound, there to convoy the forces, which this state sends for relief of the king of Sweden, particularly to raise the siege of Copenhagen and Cronenberg. A.D. 1658.

III. Being arrived near the castle of Cronenberg, he shall endeavour to put in part of his forces, if the governor of the castle shall find it meet.

IV. He shall endeavour to conduct the rest of his forces to Copenhagen.

V. He shall endeavour to recover out of the hands of the Swedes, the ships, and goods, and men of these provinces, which have been taken or arrested by the Swedish men of war.

VI. And in meeting with the Swedish fleet, or any part of them, he shall attack them vigorously to overcome them, if it may be; employing all courage, wisdom and vigour, as occasion shall serve, according to what is expected from him.

VII. And he shall deal according to the former article, with all those, who will hinder him in the execution of what is aforesaid.

VIII. The forces being landed, he shall lie with his fleet in the Sound or thereabouts, to contribute upon all occasions what may serve to hinder the said oppression, and particularly to defend the ships of the subjects of these provinces; and prevent all disorders, sending some ships, if occasion be, to convey them.

IX. And in case the city of Copenhagen, and castle of Cronenberg, should be (which God forbid) surrendered before his arrival, he shall lie with his fleet upon the coasts of Denmark and Norway, in a sure and commodious place, and such as he shall judge most fit for the effect of the eighth article, there to wait for further orders from their high mightinesses.

X. The said lord admiral shall observe all this; yet without holding himself to the letter of this order, but according to the exigencies of affairs, he may act as he shall judge best, to arrive to the effect of the intention of their high mightinesses, and there follow principally the considerations and orders of the king of Denmark, and to whom he shall give notice of his coming, and always hold correspondence with his majesty, or his ministers.

XI. He shall, during this voyage, endeavour, that the ships of this fleet may be treated according to the treaties, and with regard had to this state; and that they use also, with all courtesy and friendship, the commanders of the fleets or squadrons of kings, republics, princes and potentates, who are allies and friends of this state; yet not to suffer any violation of these instructions, either in receiving commands, or in suffering ships to be visited, or mariners to be taken out, and to be hindered in their endeavours; but if they will attempt so much, and no reason will serve, they shall defend themselves against them with all the means they have, and so as they ought to do, according to their order, with charge to every one to carry himself herein as he ought.

XII. If during this voyage any of the commanders come to be killed, (which God forbid!) or to die of sickness, the most ancient officer shall be put in his place, as also the lieutenants of ships in place of their captains, if the said lord admiral hath no reasons to the contrary, which shall take place, when any captains or other officers shall have been cashiered by the council of war, &c.

XIII. He shall keep a journal of all things of importance, and give notice thereof upon all occasions to their high mightinesses, and to the colleges of the admiralties, &c.

XIV. Finally he shall deliberate and resolve in all things, whereof there is no mention made in these instructions with his council of war, that so he may have respect to the service and good of the state.

Made and decreed in the assembly of the high and mighty lords, &c. Hague, 14th of September, 1658. [N. S.]

Captain Langley to secretary Thurloc.

SIR,

Leith, September 4. 1658.

MAY it please your honour, since the writing of my last, fresh desires in the Anabaptists to begin a new propagation, and for that end they have presented many with new bookes, or an new booke, containing all there strongest arguments against pedobaptisme, as they call it. The manner of the binding of the booke is to rowle up like some of your alminakes fit for one's pockitt, that soe they may be ready at guards or elsewhere. That which makes mee give notis of this is, that just at the time when it is whispered, that my lord protector is very dangerously ill, they should thus breake out with these things, in which they have beene silent som yeares, nay resolved, they was not to medle with that controversy any more, but, as they said, let God perswade the harts of men, that
soe

A.D. 1658. for all might be free. I add further, that they take noe notis outwardly of my lord's being not well, nor meet nor seek God, though they see the council and judges have don it, which they would not be last in doeing, did it like them: but doubtles, something seemes to put fresh life to there designe, which hath allways been in there eie, though hetherto strangled in the hearts. It is evident to mee they are lifted up with sum dark hopes, that if, &c. which God divert! Here is a ship come com newly in from Borgine in Norway, which brings tidings, that the Sweads are doubtles at Copenhagen; and that the Danish king fled over the water in a boat in the night towards . . . and which is oposit to Copenhagen, as they say. In Norway they permit severall vessels to be taken out of . . . and the man of war to continue there. The post is come. Pardon me. I am

Your HONOR's,

TIMOTHY LANGLEY.

Sir John Copleston to secretary Thurloc.

SIR,

September 4th, 1658.

Vol. lxi. p. 15.

I HAVE been at Weymouth, and shipped there fowerscore and eleaven souldiers. They had a very good wind, and are, I beleeve, (erre this) at Dunkerke. Out of the 200 l. I charged on you I have laid out 132 l. 3 s. So there remains in my hands 67 l. 17 s. which you shall be paid as you shall require.

	l.	s.	d.
The souldiers had	80	0	0
The conductors	20	0	0
The purser for provisions	20	0	0
A platfforme for the souldiers to lye on	3	15	0
For boates to carry them on board	2	3	0
For their quarters at Chard	4	18	0
For bread and beare at their shipping	1	7	0
	132	3	0

I am troubled they fall soe very short of the number; there wee above 240 listed; but a man cannot be certain of these people, till they are shipped, and 'tis noe good time in harvest to raise men; and heere's a report, that the French in a late engagement dealt very tracherously (or cowardly) with the English, soe that many were lost. This was written by Mr. Prideaux and some others.

I am exceedingly sorry to heare of his highnesse indisposition of health. The Lord preserve him to this poore nation, and the interest of his people, is the most earnest prayer of,

SIR,

Your most humble and obliged servant,

JO. COPLESTON.

Secretary Thurloc to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

In the possession of the right hon. earl of Shelburne.

I DID by an expresse upon munday give your excellency an account of his highnesse sicknes, and the daunger he was in. Since that it hath pleased God to put an end to his dayes. He died yesterday about four of the clocke in the afternoone. I am not able to speake or write; this stroake is soe soare, soe unexpected, the providence of God in it soe stupendious, consideringe the person that is fallen, the tyme and season wherein God tooke hym away, with other circumstances, I can doe nothinge but put my mouthe in the dust, and say, It is the Lord; and though his wayes be not alwayes knowne, yet they are alwayes righteous, and wee must submitt to his will, and resigne up ourselves to him with all our concernements.

His highnes was pleased before his death to declare my lord Richard successor. He did it upon munday; and the Lord hath soe ordered it, that the councell and army hath receiv'd

receiv'd him with all manner of affection. He is this day proclaymed; and hitherto there seemes a great face of peace: the Lord continue it! A.D. 1658.

It is not to be sayd, what affection the army and all people shew to his late highnes; his name is already precious. Never was there any man soe pray'd for as he was dureinge his sicknes, solemne assemblie meetinge every day, to beseech the Lord for the continuance of his life; soe that he is gone to heaven, embalmed with the teares of his people, and upon the winges of the prayers of th' saints. He lived desired, and dyed lamented, every body bemoaning themselves, and sayeing, A great man is fallen in Israel! The Lord double his spirit upon his successor and upon your excellencye, that you both may be famous in your generation, and be helped by God with one heart and shoulder to carry on that worke, the foundation whereof your most renowned father layed, for which posterity will blesse hym! The councell hath given your excellency an account of what is done as to the proclayminge his highnes your brother. I only herewith send the voet of the councell; and though I know not what will be my portion or condition here, yet I shall alwayes be

4th September, 1658.

Your EXCELLENCY's most humble and obedient servant,

JO. THURLOE.

His highnes intends to send a gentlemen to your excellency in the beginnunge of the next weeke, to let you understand fully the state of all things here and of your family; and comanded me to desire you to excuse his not writeinge by this messenger. The truth is, his highnes death is soe soare a stroake unto him, and he is soe sensible of it, that he is in noe condition to write or doe yet. Here is a sadd family on all hands: the Lord support them!

There is a proclamation actually past for keepeinge on foot all comissions, which will be sent by the next; there need be noe scruple in the meane tyme.

Monsieur Schlezer, the elector of Brandenburg's agent, to secretary Thurloe.

HONORATISSIME DOMINE,

EXHIBUI nuper dominationi vestrae per dominum Marvillium serenissimi principis electoris domini mei literas ad gloriosissimum quondam dominum protectorem Olivarium, ac successionis lege ad serenissimum ac celsissimum dominum protectorem Angliae modernum directas, quibus serenitas sua electoralis, pro illa, quam haecenus erga principem vestrum ac rempublicam hanc testata est, amicitia, liberius de serenissimo ac potentissimo rege Sueciae, deque repetita ejus in Daniam irruptione, conqueritur, simulque causas susceptorum armorum suorum serenissimae celsitudini suae probare conatur. Quo genere dictionis illae conscriptae sint, aliorum judicio permittendum est. Pro meo ad pacem ac tranquillitatem publicam, unionemque principum Protestantium, firmam ac synceram continuo nisu ac labore, mihi saltem gratulor, nullas alias in negotio hoc partes mihi demandatas esse, quam ut literas illas tantummodo traderem, quo vultu animoque ea acciperentur, adverterem ac referrem, simulque responsum debita cum reverentia urgerem ac elicerem. Si quid tamen est, quod serenissimo domino electori animum addidit, eo modo ad serenissimum ac celsissimum dominum protectorem scribendi, vel illud praecipue fuisse crediderim, quod dominus Downingius, residens vester in Belgio, ministros Brandenburgicos non semel certos ac securos reddidit, serenissimum dominum protectorem Olivarium bello isti, quod tunc temporis adhuc sub cineribus latuit, nulla ratione se immixturum, sed medium atque utraeque parti amicum permansurum. Illud ipsum quoque serenissimo domino electori ansam dedit, ut consilium caperet, non neminem ex consiliariis status sui extra ordinem huc alegandi, quo tanto magis cum affectum ac observantiam, tum quoque fiduciam suam erga serenissimum dominum protectorem, nec minus quem sibi scopum propositum haberet, ac quam non ulli operae reducendae pacis gratia optimus ipse princeps pepercerit, declararet, ac manifesta ea omnia redderet; nec dubitavit serenitas sua electoralis, quin grata acceptaque legatio haec serenissimae celsitudini suae futura sit, vel propter merita viri multis ingenii dotibus conspicui, ac honoratissimo apud se loco constituti, vel propter negotii gravitatem, in quo intimos sensus principis sui depromere, eaque pariter agere, dispicere, dijudicare queat, quae ad communem rem spectare videbuntur. Alia nonnulla de negotio religionis, deque Lutheranorum imprimis regiae suae majestati Sueciae subditorum odio ac acerbitate, proponenda mihi erant; sed cum ab aliquo tempore nulla mihi occasio data fuerit dominationem vestram accedendi, ex cujus sensu ac arbitrio, vel ad serenissimum dominum protectorem ipsum, vel ad concilium status me applicassem, praestolanda ac optanda mihi fuit valetudinis vestrae integra ac perfecta restauratio, quo ex ore ejus percipere possim, quidnam de supradictis omnibus serenitati suae electorali renunciare debeam. Interim dominationi vestrae

A.D. 1658: curæ fore spero, ne quid eorum intermittatur, quæ more inter principes Christianos omnes recepto (ut proximo nempe a regibus loco serenissimus dominus elector habeatur) ad honorem ac decus ipsius pertinent, utque in privilegii vinarii expeditione ratio tandem habeatur

Honoratissimæ DOMINATIONIS vestræ

Die 5. Sept. S. V. ann. 1658.

observantissimi deditissimique,

J. F. SCHLEZERI.

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

Vol. lxi. p. 221

I HAVE received two letters from you, by which I understand his highness is very ill, which truly makes many a sad heart here. The council and some others here on Thursday last kept a private day of humiliation, and seeking God for his recovery; and I hope God will look down in mercy upon us, and restore him to his health, that he may continue a while longer amongst us for the settling of the peace of this nation. I shall take the best care I can to keep all things quiet here, which I doubt not by the blessing of God to do. I desire you will be pleased, when your occasions will give you leave, to acquaint me how his highness does, because we still hear so many several reports, and you will do me a very great favour in it. I remaine

Dalkeith, 7th September, 1658.

Your LORDSHIP's most humble servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

Secretary Thurloe to Henry Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCE,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

I DID by an expresse signifye to you the sad condition we are in here by the loss of his highness your father, whose death is lamented by all, but can be repaired by none but God himselfe, to whom we are to look as to our great and soveraigne Lord, that is not to give an account of any of his matters; nor can any say unto him, What dost thou? This bearer Mr. Underwood is a very sober gentleman, was of the bed-chamber to his late highness, and attended him in all his sickness, and can give your excellency a full account of all that past in this sad occasion; to which purpose his highness hath sent him over to your excellency, that you might fully understand the particulars of God's dealing with his highness your father, through his whole visitation.

It hath pleased God hitherto to give his highness your brother a very easie and peaceable entrance upon his government. There is not a dogge that wags his tongue, so great a calme are we in. The Lord continue it, and give him a just and understanding heart, that he may knowe how to goe out and in before this great people, whose peace and libertye he is intrusted with!

But I must needs acquaint your excellency, that there are some secret murmurings in the army, as if his highness were not generall of the army, as his father was; and would look upon him and the army as divided, and as if the conduct of the army should be elsewhere, and in other hands: but I am not able to say what this will come to. I thinke the conceite of any such thinge is dangerous; and if any thinge of this kinde breakes out further, you shall have an account of it, or whatever else can come within the knowledge of

7. September, 1658.

Your EXCELLENCE's most humble

faithfull servant,

JO. THURLOE.

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCE,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

I HAVEINGE writt this day already by Mr. Underwood, whom his highness hath sent to your excellency with letters from himselfe, I shall not need to trouble you with any thinge save the enclosed proclamation, which was issued to prevent a failer of justice. I am not

JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

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not able to see farre into our affaires. If it please God to preserve the unitie, which now is, ^{A.D. 1658.} many daungers, which some feare, will, through the goodnes of God, be prevented. Truly, my lord, I am not in a condition to write you the forreine newes, nor I beleeeve will your excellency take much pleasure to read things of that nature. I am endeavouringe to submitt myselfe to the will of the Lord, and to looke to him in this great stroake: 'tis his hand that hath done it. Afflictions of this kinde doe not rise out of the dust; and I beseech the Lord to support your excellency under it. You had your burdens afore, and truly this is too bigge to come by way of addition. God hath to us all added sorrow to sorrow; but it is the Lord, and therefore we must be silent before hym. I begge your excellency's pardon for this intrusion, and remeyne

7. September, 1658.

Your EXCELLENCYE's humble and faithfull servant,

JO. THURLOE.

General Fleetwood to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

DEARE BROTHER,

THE sadde condition, wherein the Lord is pleased to lay us under by this late grivious stroake, is, I doubt not, com to your hands befor this, though the perticulers thereof is referred to this bearer's relation, who deserves respect from us. Oh! that the Lord would give us hearts to search and try our wayes, and turn to him, who hath thus sorely smitten us! Great displeasur is broken forth: we have cause to lay our mouths in the dust, and to say, We have sined: that we have great cause to bewaile; else there would not have bine such a fore rebuke, as at this day is our porcion. What is don as to the succeffion, is in your brother, and the great quietnes, that is, will be better related, then I shall trouble you with my pen. The Lord keeps the army in a quiet condicion, and have expressed a readynes to what is don, by their attendance and affection in what was required or expected from them, though I think with the saddest hearts reflecting upon what they lost, as ever army did, who have not lost a generall and protector only, but a dear and tender father to them and all the Lord's people. The Lord affect our hearts with such a sense of this, princeps and practise therin, as we may make it our buyfnes to walk more conformable therunto. He hath left us a blessed example for us to walke by: his heart was full of love to the interest of the Lord's people, yea above all other concernments; and made every thing else bow down unto it. The Lord give us that frame to walke by, is the desire of him, who subscribes, what I am

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

September 7. 1658.

Your most affectionate brother and servant,

CHA. FLEETWOOD.

There will some addresse be made: it is desired all 3 armyes might joyn in one: you shall have it assoone as agreed upon.

Lord Fauconberg to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

DEARE MY LORD,

THIS bearer Mr. Underwood brings your lordshipp the sad news of our generall losse in your incomparable father's death, by which theese poore nations are deprived of the greatest personage and instrument of happinesse, not only our owne, but indeed any age else ever produced. The preceding night, and not before, in presence of 4 or 5 of the councill, he declared my lord Richard his successor; the next morning grew speechlesse, and departed betwixt 3 and 4 in the evening. A hard dispensation it was, but so it has seemed good to the allwise God; and what remaines to poor creatures, but to lay our hands upon our mouthes to the declaration of his pleasure? Some 3 houres after his decease, (a time spent only in frameing the draught, not in any doubtfull dispute) was your lordshipp's brother, his now highnesse, declared protector of thez nations, with full consent of counsell, soldier, and city. The next day he was proclaimed in the usuall places. All the time his late highnes was drawing on to his end, the consternation and astonishment of people is unexpressible: their harts seemed as funke within them. And if this abroad in the family, your lordshipp may imagine, what it was in her highnes and other neer relations. My poor wife, I knowe not what in the earth to doe with her; when seemingly quieted, she bursts out again into passion, that tears her very hart in peeces; nor can I

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

A.D. 1658. blame her, considering what she has lost. It fares little better with others. God, I trust, will sanctifye this bitter cup to us all. His mercy is extraordinary, as to the quiet face of things among us, which I hope the Lord will continue. I am

Whitehall, September the
7th 1658. [N. S.]

Your LORDSHIPP's most affectionately faithfull

and very humble servant,

FAUCONBERG.

Wee think the king of Sweden is master by this time of Copenhagen, and that king his prisoner. The Dutch have embarqued 6000 men for his succour, which, wee hope, will come too late.

Col. H. Smith to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lxi. p. 28. I RECEIVED yours of the 4th instant, with the most sad newes of our great losse of his highness, which saddens the hearts of all good people. The Lord quicken up all our hearts, to bee sensible of this sharpe rebuke, which our owne unworthy walking hath brought upon us.

Sir, his highnes Richard lord protector was this day solemnly proclaimed by the magistrates of this towne, with such solemnity as is usuall in cases of that nature. There is not at present the least appearance of disturbance in these parts. I finde the officers and souldiers of this garrison soe well satisfyed with what is done, that they doe unanimously resolve to stand by, and to live and dy with his highnes, and to serve him faithfully with their lives, against any that shall oppose him, under what pretence soever.

Sir, I formerly writt to you concerning the prisoners, who are under restraint in this garrison, and did intreate you to send mee word, whether I might give any of them liberty for some time, uppon their peroll, or uppon security; but received noe answer from you. I lately received a letter from the high sheriff of Yorkeeshire, signifying that it was your desire, that one Mr. Thornehill, who was a prisoner here, should bee set at liberty, till hee shall bee summoned, which I have accordingly done. Haveing noe more to trouble your honour with at this time; I humbly take leave to subscribe my selfe,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hull, September 7th, 58.

Your most faithfull servant,

HEN. SMITH.

H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. lxi. p. 32. OUR last letters, though they brought us sad newes, (as to the losse of my deare sister) yet put us in great hopes of his highness's health. Wee now receive twoe packetts at once; one whereof is by your express. These give us greater grief then wee are able to beare. The particuler assureance given to his highness, to which his experience on former occasions beares som witnes, gives mee som relief, though most letters fill us with feares. I am glad to heare, that the hearts of good men with you are so powerfully drawn out in prayer; and it rejoyces mee to observe the like here. It were a double mercy, if his highness repreive might bee given us as the answere of prayer. O that our stubborne hearts would lett us say with a true submission, Thy will bee done! But how hard is it to reflect upon the consequences of his highness's death, and yet cheerfully to kiss the rod! If wee may speak as men, if no settlement bee made in his life-time, can wee be secure from the lust of ambitious men? Nay, if he would declare his successor, where is that person of wisdom, courage, conduct, and (which is equivalent to all) reputation at home and abroad, which we see necessary to preserve our peace? Would not good men feare one another, and the world them? Would not the sons of Jeruiah bee too strong, and the wheele be turned upon us, even though the most wise and powerful single person could bee chosen out? Though I know none like his highness, yet hee himself is not sufficient for these things, but by and through his communion with God. It is then God alone; 'tis good to fly to him; 'tis good to call mightily upon him in this day of our distress. Wee are the worke of his hands: let him doe with us as seemeth good in his eyes. Indeed, Sir, I am under so great a burthen, that I am scarce competent to consider the condition I am in, though

though I know I must not forget the publique trust in my hand. I desire, Sir, that you would pity mee, and consider the great anxietie under which I labour; and as God shall please to give any hopes of his highness's recovery, pray let me not stay for an account thereof by the ordinary dispatches hither. In the mean time all the ease I can finde is by powreing out my soule before the Lord, which I shall doe uncessantly. I remaine

Dublin, September 8th, 58.

Your very affectionate and faithfull

friend and servant,

H. CROMWELL.

Your messenger had beene dispatcht sooner, if the winde had served.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to the lord Fauconberg.*

MY LORD,

September the 8th, 1658.

ALTHOUGH the last letters brought a very sad memento of mortality, yet I was not well enough prepared to receive yours by this post, without (it may be) too much consternation. I know the highest greifes arising from my natural affection to my dear father ought so farr to give way, as to let me remember my present station; but I see more of this kind, then I am able to practice; and truly when I recollect myself, and consider the desperate distractions, which so nearly threaten us, I am quite lost in the way to the remedy. For I may truly tell your lordship, that either through the design or unfaithfulness of my friends, or through their ignorance and incompetency for a work of that nature, I have never been acquainted with the inside either of things or persons, but sob'd off with intelligence, about as much differing from Mabbot, as he from a Diurnall; so that I can contribute little to prevent our danger, more than by my prayers, and keeping the army and people under my charge in a good frame: I wish yours may be so kept in England. Methinks some begin their meetings very early. It may be they intend to give the law; but if they do not keep to what is honest, they may meet with disappointments. I do heartily thank your lordship for your freedom and confidence in me. I am sure I cannot plead meritt, but shall be glad to cherish that sympathy, or whatever else it is, that makes me yours. I hope I shall be always just to your lordship. Some late letters do a little revive us, and give hopes of his highness's recovery; yet my trouble is exceeding great. I remain, &c.

In the possession of William Cromwell Esq;

The mayor of Exeter to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Exon, 8th September, 1658.

I THOUGHT itt my duty to give your honour an accompt, that on monday evening last I received a letter from his highnesse most honourable privy councell, bringing the sad tydings of the death of the most serene and renowned Oliver lord protector; and with it a proclamation for the proclaiming of the most noble and illustrious lord Richard to be his succesor. Uppon receipt of which, I did summon some of the cheife majestates of this citty, and itt being late in the evening, wee agreed for the summoning of all the majestates, common councell, and severall companyes of our citty next morning, being tuesday, by eight of the clock, to be at the Guildhall; where being mett in the councell chamber, I did send about all the streets of the citty the citty-waytes, to give notice to all the commoners and inhabitants, to appeare at the proclayming of the most noble and illustrious the lord Richard. And haveing read the councell's letter and proclamation to a full chamber, (though some absent by sickness, and some out of towne) they all declared with a cheerfull heart for his present highnesse. After that, I made known unto the companyes and commons the occasion of that day's meeting, and they all cheerfully concurred with us. After which, all those that had borne the office of mayor, being in there scarlett gowns and robes, those that had been sheriffes in scarlett gownes, the rest with gownes and habitts, according to there degrees, with sound of trumpett, the city musick contynewally playeing on the topp of the Guildhall, wee first proclaymed his said highnesse before the Guildhall; then marching in like equipage wee did the like in the most emynent places in the fower quarters of the said city (Sir John Copplestone was pleased soe farr to honnor us as to accompany us in the whole worke); att all which we had a mighty concourse of people, with great acclamations, to the rejoycing of my heart, and, to my apprehension, to the great satisfaction of the people of this place; which was alsoe

A.D. 1658. farther manifested by ringing of bells all the rest of the day, and makeing bonfires att evening: that seeing God hath byn pleased to take to himselfe his highnesse never to be forgotten; yett blessed bee his name, that he was pleased to put into his heart to name his successor; and unto yours and the most honourable councell, with the concurrence of the army, citty, and soe many noble persons, soe seasonably to concurre, and speedily to proclayme that most worthy, noble, and illustrious prince to succeed him, in which the nations have such good cause to acquiesse, and give God the glory. I have not else at present, only to desire your honnor to pardon these unpollished lines, and brieft accompt, with the tender of my utmost faithfull servyce, shall ever subscribe,

Your HONNOR's to command in uttmost servyce,

J^A. PEARSE, mayor.

Mr. Anthony Tatenell to secretary Thurloc.

May it please your HONOUR,

Vol. lxi. p. 41. **A**FTER my humble service tendered unto youe, I have made bold to write these, certyfieing your honour, that yesterdaye the order from oure high sheriffe and bayeliff, with the approved men and burgeses of Andover, did proclaime his highnes lord protector of England, Scotland and Ireland, with all the dominions thereto beeloning, drum and trumpet sounding, and some vollys of shott, with joye of the people, and desire of his happy contynuanee over us. But, Sir, in the midst of this joye, some newes came of his highnes beeing ill, which occasioned sorow; yett we hope God will bee pleased to restore his highnes health, to the glorye of God, his highnes comfort, the good of the nation, and the church of God, for which I shall prayeing rest

Andover, the 9. September, 1658.

Your HONOUR's humble servant,

ANTHO. TATENELL.

Mr. Thomas Errington to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Newcastle, September 9th, 1658.

Vol. lxi. p. 43. **M**Y humble service presented to your lordship, the trust your honour have reposed in me craves leave to acquaint your honor with the passages in these partes since the death of his highness the laite lord protector. On tuesday last, upon receipt of the maile, I immediately delivered Mr. Shaftoe, our deputy-mayor, my lord president of your councell letter, with order for proclameing his now highnes my lord Richard protector; and presently the deputy-mayor sent for Mr. recorder, the aldermen, and severall of the common councell, myselfe being one, and did communicate the councell's pleasure, and forthwith his highness was proclaimed in state, and in a very solemne maner, lord protector, and watches sett at every gaite in towne. Mr. mayor and others went the rounds that night, and every alderman goes the round a night, and sees the gaites be well locked in; and the watchmen, 6 at every gaite, doe theire duties. Blessed be our wise God, all these partes are in quietness; and I heare not one person as yet speake against his highnes, nor your lordship's proclamation. If any thing fall out in these partes, or newes, I crave leave to acquaint your lordship, and shall allwayes be redy to serve his highness, or your lordship, what is my power; and rests,

MY LORD,

Your most humble servant,

THO. ERRINGTON.

The councell letters to the high sheriffes of Northumberland and Cumberland came to my hands this morning; and I presently dispatched them away.

Mr.

Mr. Downing, resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

A.D. 1658.

Vol. lxi. p. 50.

YOURS, which came to my hand yesterday, hath fill'd me with unspeakable sorrow and thoughtfulness; such as I feare I could hardly have boren, but that the Lord is pleased to mingle his chastisements with mercys, knoweing well the weaknes of poore man, and how quickly his fayth is ready to fayle him, even notwithstanding many and signall manifestations of his kindenes. I neede not tell you, what rejoyceing was heere at this news; yet withall, I assure you, the news of the quick and unanimous declaring of my lord Richard doth at their hearts coole their comfort, and men are indeede amased at and doe take it for granted, that all things being so well accorded at London, the like wil be throughout England, Scotland and Ireland. And it troubles them, that he should dye at this tyme, though, dureing his life, they thought every moment thereof too much; yet it troubles them, that he should dye now, when their plotts have bin so lately blasted, and thereby the councell, city and army, made so unanimous, and noe parliament sitting, which in a month or two was expected; and if his highnes should then have dyed, thereby some hopes of changes in the government; and when the Spaniard is so lowe, that he is not able to defend himself, much less to afford your enemyes any succour, and your ships yet able to abide out, if in case any occasion were, and the campaign so farr over, whereby your business in Flanders not interrupted. All theis circumstances, and many more, seeme very remarkable even to your enemies; and I trust, that the Lord, who hath so eminently unanimously raised his highnes, and made him both heir and successor to such a father, in such an eminent manner, will also grant him of his grace and spirite, and to follow his steps, and be guided and counselled by the good and old counsellors, which stood before his father, espousing the same interests at home and abroad, whereby he will become yet more beloved of all good men, and terrible to all wickednes and evil doers; and the government thereby firmly establisht upon him, for the which my prayers shall not cease night and day. Yesterday Reade, that was in the Tower, (the little black

prince's royal to Ch. Stewart,

man) was dispatched post by 570 477 572, to give him an accompt of this newes; and I have, according to the usuall custome in such cases, given notice to all the publique ministers heere in amity with England, of my lord protector's death, and my lord Richard being proclaimed in his stead; and gave to each of them a copy of the proclamation, together with what other circumstances concerning the same were in your letter, and have caused the same to be printed, whereby quicker notice might come to all persons. De Witt came last night to see me, to condole and congratulate with me, and will this day give an account in the states of Holland of what is past, as also with the president of the states generall; and to each of them I gave a copy of what I caused to be printed. De Witt expressed much joy, that matters were so happily and quietly settled, and thereby such a disappointment to wicked men, enemies, as he said, as well to them as England. I cannot but see a peece of providence, in haveing the week before given the memoriall concerning Charles Stuart and other rebels of England, whereby very many of that sort of people are since gone out of this country, who otherwise had all bin in theis parts at this time.

The inclosed papers will give you an accompt of what we have from Copenhagen, Poland, Berlin, and those parts, whereby you will perceve, what a change is dayly more and more made by this late attaque of the king of Sweden, the consequences whereof I greatly apprehend, and the more for that I doe not yet heare of any overture of peace made by the king of Sweden to the king of Denmarke, noe declaration what will satisfy him; so that there is as yet little appearance of any thing but extremityes, and the fruites thereof. Monsieur Appleboom had a conference the other day with the deputies of the states: a copy of what he then gave in to them is herein inclosed. Admiral Opdam went from hence upon sunday last, and is now at the Vlye with 18 men of warr; and Florisen hath bin dayly expected with six more out of the chanel. The 2000 souldiers are to be carryed in six greate flutes, which are hired to that purpose; and heerein is inclosed a copy of the resolution of the states, authoriseing Opdam to put those men either into Copenhagen or Cronenburg. And the winde is now very fayre, and it's supposed he will be gone in two or three days at farthest. The French ambassadour shewed me his orders by the last post, which were to this effect; that seeing the king of Sweden had not thought fitt in any wise to communicate to his majesty of France this his present designe, although he had his minister with him, that therefore his said majesty was in an incapacity of doing any thing in this business, farther than to make known, that he knew nothing of it, nor had noe part in it; which accordingly Monsieur de Thou hath signified to Mr. de Witt, but withall expressing greate sorrow, that the king of Sweden should turne himself that way.

A.D. 1658. I had forgot to tell you, that de Witt desired me to lett you know, that it is the custome, when any prince dyes in amity with them, that his successor doe by letter signifye the same; and withall, how it hath pleased God to raise him up, and set him in his place.

Sixty sayle of ships, which were stopt by the king of Sweden in the Sound, are since released, and safely arrived in this country, whereby they were furnished with seamen for Opdam's fleete, which before they feared some want of.

The king of Spain's ambassadour

1st, 468 545 202 227 138 449 111 152 131: his business is to end the long debate of the partition of the lands of Outre-Mewes.

Friequaft

2dly, To countenance 46 441 25 126 152 249 in his negotiation, to engage the states general in a league with the emperour.

535 358 11 318 39 500 468 39 88 426 443 152 138.

peace with Portugall.

3dly, To hinder the 427 500 551.

offer their mediation between the protector and the

4thly, To engage this state, if he can, to 409 468 67 132 379 267 220 231 146 king of Spaine.

159 40 41 104 534 207 545.

the states general against England and France;

5thly, If he can, to engage 535 12 310 547 207 549; but however, to obviate any further conjunction with them.

exchange Mæstrickt

6thly, If he can, to 294 26 319 105 54 371 287 146 441 26 61 146 for some garrisons states, emperour

other 308 132 393 459 106 140 of the 545, thereby to make the 41 90 426 443 states general succours,

154 133 in a capacity to give the 545 141 154 27 254 155 133 140, without breaking the capitulation;

19 132 42 13 352 468 245 429 150 157 355 475 412; for that that place is out of the Low Countries, and consequently not within the said capitulation.

borrow money;

7thly, To endeavour by all possible meanes to 241 133 443 159 384 393; and for that end to offer to sale the king of Spaine's part of the lands Outre-Mewes, and also

Anvers;

security of merchants in 13 106 154 286 141; and if all this will not doe, rather then security Newport or Ostend.

sayle, to offer for 141 42 259 441 475 390 160 441 134 149 416 112 139 146 282.

Charles Stewart's court:

The inclosed is a copy of what newes I have from 572 254 155 136 151. Yesterday the agent of the states generall came to me, to let me know, that the deputies of the states generall did intend to meet to-morrow, at 3 in the afternoon, at the French ambassadour's; and that they desired my company there, to impart to us the present state of the treaty between them and Portugall. I returned them for answer, that untill I had a new commission, I was not in a condition to meddle in any publique business. I pray, let me speedily have a copy of the treaty with Portugall; for (wanting it) I am not able to help it, if any thing should be agreed on prejudiciall to the treaty with England. Also let me have orders, what I shall do as to his highnesse's guaranty, if desired. I have by this post charged a bill of 500 l. upon Mr. Noell, that so I may have mony for my owne expences; and also as to the forthwith putting my selfe, and family, and house, and coaches into mourning, which till they be done, I am in an incapacity to give or receive any visites according to the custome heer, or to goe to the states upon and in pursuance of any orders, which I may receive from you; and it would not be fitt, that these things should be to be done, when your orders shall come, and therby his highnesse's affayres retarded. When the princes of Orange dyed, this state ordred the like to all their ministers great and small. I will be, as to the mourning, as good a husband as possibly I can. I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hague, September 20. 58. [N. S.]

Your most humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

I heare the states, upon the notification, which I had given to them, have ordred my lord Newport to congratulate his highnesse, and to pursue his affayres; but 'tis so late, I cannot gett a copy of the resolution to send this post.

I shold be glad to know what contentment Ford gives you.

Mr. Downing, the English resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

A.D. 1658.

BY the post yesterday, I gave you an account of my having received yours, with the most sadning news of his late hyghnesse's death; as also, that it hath pleased God so wonderfully to guid things, as that my lord Richard is with that unanimity proclaymed; a most surprizing astonishing mercy, such as I assure you doth most wonderfully amaze all that heare of it, who expected nothing but confusion in England, after his late hyghnesse's death, and thereby a wide doore opened for Ch. Stuart. The Lord carry you on with the same unity, in pursuance of the good old cause, and the lesse in any thing of change, it will be the more wonderfull. I also gave you an account of my having printed the proclamation, with such other passages as I knew, and given copyes thereof to all the publique ministers, and to the president of the states general, and to de Witt; so that itt's gone every-where, with the news of his late hyghnesse's death. I have also sent a copy to Sir Phillip Meadowes, and to Hamborow; and for what farther, I must referr you to my yesterdays letter by the post; for that the bearer being an expresse sent by the states, will hardly stay the writing heerof. This day 'tis reported, that 9 English friggoths were mett at sea going for the Sound, supposed to assist the king of Sweden. I heare this day also, that the fleet of this state, bound for the Sound with Opdam, can hardly be got ready these 8 days. Severall of their ships are not come in; but, which is more, such as are come in, are not yett fitted and repayred as to the losse of their masts, &c. in the late most terrible storme. I am fitting myselfe with mourning, that so I may be in a condition to obey and execute his hyghnesse's comands, when they shall come; and with my most hearty prayers for his long and happy government, I am,

Vol. lxi. p. 55.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hague, September 20. 58. [N. S.]

Your most faithfull humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

A letter is expected from his hyghnesse, giving notice of his father's death, and God's establishing him in the government. By the post yesterday I gave you an account, that the states had resolved to order Monsieur Newport to condole the death of his late hyghnesse, and congratulate the happy succession of my lord Richard; and that de Witt had been with me, expressing even admiration at the quiete unanimous declaring of my lord Richard; and just now Beverning is coming to give me a visitt, thow I take their visitts as *incognito*, only in the night, my mourning being not yet done.

The letters from Wismar and Hamburg say, that Croningbergh is taken; but heer is no letters of it from Zeland. Obdam is ordered to sett sayle, as soon as he shall have 16 sayle of men of war, besides the ships, which carry the souldiers.

Intelligence sent from Holland by resident Downing.

Berlin, 14. Sept. 1658. [N. S.]

THE last letters of Poland confirm the rupture of the treaties of Muscovy, and that the Muscovite hath declared the war against the Polanders, and sent an army of 10,000 men into Samogitia, who burn and ruin all on the frontiers of the ducal Prussia; also that marshal Douglas was with 8000 Swedes joined with the Muscovite, and that from Poland order was given to the marshals of Lithuania to go with 30,000 men to meet them, and the king of Poland marcheth suddenly with another army to make an invasion into Muscovy; yet it is hoped, that all may be agreed peaceably, because the Muscovite had been perswaded hereunto by false reports against Poland. The emperor's forces are to-day to pass the Oder. Yesterday came hither Montecuculi, who commands them. After he had advised with his highness, he went away again. The envoy of Muscovy, that had been here some time, went hence yesterday with great content, and hath promised to persuade his master, that Poland is inclined to keep their word with him, and to accomplish his promises.

Hamburgh, 17 Septemb. From embassador Dorp.

There was a report, that Cronenburg was taken; but since came letters from Copenhagen, that they are resolved to hold out to the last, hoping for relief. The cannon, which the Swedes had planted on the river Elbe, are now taken away, so that the traf-

A.D. 1658. sick is again free. The Swedes retire to Kiel, there to wait for the forces of the emperor and Brandenburg. Two days ago arrived here an envoy from the elector of Brandenburg, but his business is not yet known.

Keydany in Samogitia, 7 Sept.

The Muscovites being far advanced into this duchy, last Sunday the nobility of the province of Kowna did swear fidelity unto them, and received safe-guards every-where, and then, by made bridges, passed over Niewiaza, spoiling and killing all that would not submit. General Gasiewski hearing hereof, marched against them, cut some in pieces, and consumed others, and the villages with fire, where they resisted; and the rest put to flight, were many slain by the country people, and so in this Samogitia the Muscovites reign hath ended just as the Swedes did. The Muscovite palatine of Kocchenhausen hath sent to our general to excuse the fact, affirming, that their general called Dolkoruka ventures his head, and that he had no order from the czar to make war upon us, but to conclude peace, and both together to fall on the Swede, who have destroyed all the Muscovite safe-guards in Livonia. Accordingly they have dispatch'd hence a post after our commissioners to call them back to treat the peace, which we hope to have speedily to our great advantage.

London, 20. Sept. From ambassador Nieuport.

The proclamation of the 14th instant, whereby was publish'd the succession of the lord protector, as I sent the 15th, hath been printed; after which the protector caused this inclosed placart to be publish'd, whereby his highness makes known, that by the advice of his council he gives notice to all persons, that have lawfully possessed at the time of the decease of his late highness any offices or places of authority or government civil or military in this country, to wit, of judges, justices, bayliffs, &c. and all other officers and ministers, shall be and remain in their charges and offices, as before, until his highness shall otherwise appoint; and that in the mean time every one in his place shall execute the orders, which he hath already received during the life of his late highness; and that every one, of what condition soever, shall assist the said officers and ministers in their offices; and that his will is, that the orders of the privy council shall be exactly observed.

Tuesday last, the 17th, Sir Oliver Fleming, master of ceremonies, came with a coach and six horses, with some lackeys of my lord protector, to see me; and being entered into the hall of the house of the high mightinesses with a gentleman and page of his highness, he told me, that he had order from the council to tell me, that it pleased God to take out of this world Oliver the late lord protector, and that the lord Richard, his eldest son, succeeded him in the office of protector, according to the petition and advice of the last parliament. I prayed him to thank the lords of the council for the communication made me out of respect to the high mightinesses, assuring them, that I would speedily give advice thereof to your high mightinesses. Since that, I understand, that by advice of the council the lord protector hath resolved, that the body of the late protector shall be embalmed, and carried to Somerset-house; and that at the burial, which will not be these six weeks, the same order shall be followed, as shall be found in the records to have been observed at the funeral of king James. In the church of Westminster a large place is preparing, where the body shall be interred. No news from any parts, but that their mourning is much abated by the succession of the lord Richard; and although all things go very quietly, yet good order is given every-where against all disorder, that may arise. To-day is kept a fast at Whitehall. Messieurs Nye, Cary, Cooper, Hook, Griffith, Goodwin, and Sterry, all famous learned men, preach'd and prayed in their turn.

18. Sept. 1658. [N. S.] *Memorial for three English ships brought into Zeland, &c.*

Vol. lxi. p. 38.

THE underwritten resident of England being informed, that a certain English vessel, called the Rebecca of Ipswich, whereof the master was George Berkenham, was taken the 4th instant by one Peter Darwelly of Ostend, and carried to Tervere in Zeland, and her best cable sail, and other goods, to the value of about 500 guelders, taken out of her, and offered to sale; also that another English vessel, called the Mary of Ipswich, whereof one Edward Jolly was master, was taken the 18th of August last by one Jacob Zacharias of Ostend, and was brought into Flushing, and a cable, anchor, and other goods taken out of her, to the value of 600 guelders; also that another English vessel, called the Robert of Colchester, whereof one Stephen Smyth was master, was taken the said 18th of August by the forementioned Zacharias, and was brought into Flushing, and grindstones, coals, with other goods, to the value of 150 guelders, taken out of her; the said resident demands, that the said vessels, with their tackling and

and lading, may be forthwith restored to the proprietors, and the said Offenders punish'd A.D. 1658. according to the placart of this state, set forth the 9th of August last. Given at the Hague, 18. Sept. 1658.

A relation of the cruelties, sacrileges, and horrible impieties, committed by the English at Pitchan near Winoxberg in Flanders. Printed at Brussels.

19th September, 1658. [N. S.]

ABOUT 800 English came to the parish of Pitchan, where immediately, without any cause given of discontent, these madd men began to massacre all they met, of what age or sexe soever; and having sackt and plundered all the houses, and committed other outrages and excesses, they sett all on fire. Afterwards, to accomplish punctually what they had sworne in their treaty with the French touching holy places, they went to the churches, where the prophanation and breaking in pieces of altars and holy images was the least effect of their fury; they proceeded to the scorning of the most holy and adorable sacrament, and to tread under foot the sacred hostes with blasphemyes, the thought whereof would make hell itselke tremble with horreur, using these execrable words: *God, if thou art in these hostes, speake, and make us see it.* After which, having carryed away all that could be of any use to them, they sett the church on fire; and at the same time some of these impious people, finding up in the tower the pastor and his chaplaine, pillaged them, beate them, and with pistoll and sword would have forced them to deny God and the sayth, and had massacred them, had not the fire of the church forced them to fly thence. At length these barbarians returned to their garrison with 2000 head of cattell, horses, oxen, cowes, and sheep, &c. the French not daring to complaine thereof, though it be against their own interest, their honour, and their conscience, though those infidels threaten to serve all the holy and catholike places in like manner, so far as they can goe by the assistance of the French.

Remark by resident Downing.

This is a translate verbatim out of the printed newes at Brussells, and great matters are made of it; therefore I thought fitt to send it you, though I believe nothing in it.

Proclamation of the protector Richard in Ireland.

WHEREAS it hath pleased the most wise God in his providence to take out of this world the most serene and renowned Oliver, late lord protector of this common-wealth; and his said highness having in his life-time, according to the humble petition and advice, declared and appointed the most noble and illustrious the lord Richard, eldest son of his said late highness, to succeed him in the government of these nations: and whereas, pursuant thereunto, the lords of the privy council in England, together with the lord mayor, aldermen, and citizens of London, the officers of the army, and a number of other principal gentlemen, upon the fourth of this instant September, with one full voice and consent of tongue and heart, have published and proclaimed the said noble and illustrious lord Richard to be rightfully protector of this commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the dominions and territories thereto belonging: and whereas we the lord deputy and council of this nation have been directed and required by the lords of the privy council of England to do the like within this dominion of Ireland: wherefore the said lord deputy and council, in pursuance thereof, together with several of the nobility of this nation, with the mayor, aldermen and citizens of this city of Dublin, the officers of the army, and a number of other principal gentlemen, do hereby also, with one full voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim the said noble and illustrious lord Richard to be rightfully protector of England, Scotland and Ireland, with the dominions and territories thereunto belonging, to whom we do acknowledge all fidelity, and constant obedience, according to law, and the said humble petition and advice, with all hearty and humble affections, beseeching the Lord, by whom princes rule, to bless him with long life, and these nations with peace and happiness under his government.

H. Cromwell.

W. Steele, canc.

Ri. Laurence.

Richard Laughlin.

Wm. Purefoy.

J. Bligh.

Jo. Bridges.

Edehort.

Thomas Longe.

J. Waterhouse.

Henry Flower.

R. Hart.

William Amos.

Ant. Morgan.

Francis Russell.

Ed. Watson.

L. Abbott.

Edw. Roberts.

Vin. Gookin.

Hen. Owen.

E. Hughes.

Lan.

A.D. 1658.

Lan. Bolton.
Robert Gorges.
Fran. Russell.
William Bury.
John Nelson.
Je. Sankey.
Theo. Sandford.
Will. Sonds.

Dud. Loftus.
Fran. Aungier.
Miles Corbett.
J. Temple.
Edw. Roberts.
Jo. Hughes.
Thomond.
Meath.

Ranelaugh.
James Standish.
J. Eyre.
Will. Hampden.
Henry Whalley.
John Read.
R. Pepys.

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloc.*

S I R,

11th Sept. 1658. Dublin.

Vol. lxi. p. 61.

YESTERDAY in the forenoon the messenger arrived with the sad tidings of his highness death. In the afternoon my brother was proclaimed his successor. I send you herewith the proclamation, subscribed by myselfe, and the councell, and such of the nobility, judges, officers of the army, and gentlemen of quality, as were in the town, and present when it was produced for signing. You may guess at my condition, and how hard a thing it was within an hower to put off my greife for my dear father, to give directions for a matter of solemnity; but the peace of the nation, my love and tenderness to my deare brother, I should now say my duty to the cheife magistrate, made me cast myselfe before the Lord, and begg earnestly for a support, and God heard my prayer. I went in person to make the proclamation, and therefore am able to assure you, that it was performed, not only with the greatest solemnity this place could afford, but with very great shouts and acclamations of joy, which I am perswaded came from the hearts of the people. This morning I caused the officers of the army to attend me; and having at large acquainted them with the state of our affaires, and their duty, left them together to consider of what I had said, and to offer me their thoughts. They returned an unanimous desire to me, that I wou'd assure his highness of their cheerfull obedience and faithfullness to his highness to the uttermost; and that they would suddainly give more testimony of it by their acting in their severall places. Indeed their temper seems to me at this time better then what I could have expected. I have commanded them all to their respective charges, to preserve things the surer, and to see the proclamation (which are also printed, and this evening sent through the nation) published with the more solemnity, and the acclamations of the soldiers. I intend this evening a dispatch to generall Monke, to acquaint him with our unanimity to strenthen his hands, if he be in any streight. Pray present my humble duty to his highness, and acquaint him with this. I hope God will enable him to beare his greife. If he sinke under it, wee perish; for how can the sheep be safe, unless the sheapheard watch?

Let her highness, my deare mother, know, that my affliction is doubled, when I thinke of her condition. Pray God comfort her. I doe pray for her, and I shall not cease, but shall continue her obedient and affectionate son, whilst I live. I shall not tell you how unexpressible my greife is. God knows what is in the womb of this severe stroke. I am loath to give way to my own fears. It is from his hand, and wee must submit. The Lord help us! I rest

Your affectionat friend, and humble servant,

H. CROMWELL.

Dr. Tho. Harrison to secretary Thurloc.

May it please your Honour,

Vol. lxi. p. 62.

WHAT chequer-worke we had here yesterday, in greife for the loss of our late, and joy for the proclaiming of our present protector, it is the businesse of this bearer to informe you. The streame of my lord deputie's sorrows (which are very great) runs forth cheifely in the channell of prayer, and therefore shall certainly be turned into joy. This water shall be turned into wine. The soule cannot but gaine by that losse, which it labours to think of only for spirituall ends.

My duty to the publike, and to his highness's family, (the wellfare of both lying much in a most strict and firme union and affection between his highness and his only brother) makes me bold to say, that a commission for lord lieutenant would be a most open manifestation of that affection in the one, and a further engagement to a perpetuall reciprocation in the other, and of generall influence and advantage both at home and abroad.

I doubt

I doubt not but God's guidance of his highnesse's spirit hath already prevented me in A.D. 1658. this motion; which yet being upon my heart, I durst neither smother it in silence, nor give it vent in any other way then this; carefully concealing it from all others. I meane well, whether I hitt or misse as to the medium, and hope therefore to be pardoned.

The good Lord make our present settlement like Jabez, more excellent then its brethren, though (like him) it hath bene brought forth with sorrow! The Lord enrich his highnesse with a double portion of his father's spiritt, and make him and his brother, as Jachin and Boaz, strength and establishment to these nations, pillars in and to the house of our God therein, and bear up these pillars now, that our earth is so weake, and all the inhabitants thereof! That the Lord from heaven would direct and bleffe all their and your pious endeavours in order thereunto, is the dayly and hearty prayer of

Your Honour's poor servant in all humility and faithfullnes,

Dublin-castle,
Sept. 11th, 58.

T. HARRISON.

Sir John Copleston to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

Exon, Sept. 11. 1658.

THOUGH I beleve you have not forgotten how strictly his late highnesse and your-Vol. lxi. p. 65. selfe commanded me to eye Carew, Vernon, and Allen, yet I take the boldnesse to say, that I apprehend there never was more necessity to watch them than at this ticklish posture of affaires. They continue my neighbours; and although I thinke it yet early enough to feare their attempts, yet the contrariety they possesse against his highnesse interest ingagerh me to mind his late highnesse and your commands. I have, I hope, already indifferent good spies among them: they intend speedily a great meeting of their partie. I shall not faile to use my greatest subtlety, and endeavour to know what they doe and resolve on. Certainly they are persons of as much venome and revenge as any whatsoever, and will not spare to adventure on any thing, that may give them the least hope of successe. As for the old enemy, I continue such of them, as I judge most likely to doe mischeife, and th'other are confined to their houses. If this be not strict enough, I begge your commands, which shall be most punctually observed. Tuesday his highness was proclaimed by the mayor and magistrates of this cittie. As soon as I had the warrant for it, I sent to the maior to assemble the magistrates, which was accordingly done. I did this out of a suspicion I had they might sleight it, as formerly they have; but the mayor Pearse (who is my lieutenant-colonell) came to me with his bretheren, and assur'd me they would doe it with as much solemnity as they could; and truly soe they did. I was glad of it, because of the example it gives to all these parts.

On thursday last the proclamation was publicquely read at Honiton, where my troope, 200 militia, there did it as solemnly and with as much ceremony as they could. There were many justices and gent. of the best quality present; and all souldiers and others did engage most faithfully to serve his highnesse, whose affaires yet (blessed be God!) goe smoothly on, and look with a very promising countenance to continue soe. The great and continuall circumspection you have for his highnesse and the Lord's people makes me wary in giving you unnecessary words. I begge a pardon for the tediousnesse of this paper, and that you continue to owne me, what I am in the greatest quality,

SIR,

Your most faithfull and humble servant,

JOHN COPLESTON.

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCYE,

THE last lyne I saw from you was in doctor Petye's hand, which mentioned your In the posses- beinge ill; and that beinge writt neare a month since, and wee haveinge had noe sion of the letters from Ireland these 3 posts, wee are for the present under very great trouble and right hon. anxiety, especially consideringe, that reports flye up and downe, that your excellencye is the earl of dangerously ill, which I hope is but like those other reports, which are now spread in this place, to amuse the people, and to stirre them up, and to adapt them for insurrection. But, blessed be God! wee are all in a very good condition as to peace, and mens mindes enclyne much more to peace and settlement then to trouble; and I hope the army will

A.D. 1658. continue unanimous in their obedience to his highnesse, as they were to his father. As to our other affaires, viz. the procureinge of money, the callinge a parliament, and the like, our trouble and sorrow is not yet enough over to sett close to those considerations; yet thursday next is appointed for the debate of them in the counsell. What the result is, shall be communicated to your excellencye. The army here is upon draweing of a declaration to his highnesse of their fidelity to hym, which is all that is yet on foot in this place.

The last newes wee had from Denmarke was, that the kinge of Sweden was before Copenhagen and Coningsberge, and like to be posselt of the latter in a few dayes. The Dutch are upon their way to assist the kinge of Denmarke with 2000 foot and 24 ships, and are to send 4000 foot more. The elector of Brandenburgh is alsoe marchinge with a good army into Holsteine by way of diversion against the Swede, who, if he be not posselt of Copenhagen, before these enemies come upon hym, he will be much put to it. I remeyne

Your EXCELLENCYE's most humble and faithfull servant,

14. Sept. 1658.

JO. THURLOE.

Lord Fauconberg to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

MY DEARE LORD,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

SYNCE my last by Mr. Underwood, nothing remarkable heere, but preparations for doing right to the memory of that great person, so beloved of all, in the solemnity of his funerall, which will assuredly be greater then ever was done heertofore to any prince, tho' never come neere answering either the affections or obligations of this people.

But certainly somewhat

All seemingly weares the face of

2 38 39 7 11 35 39 3 19 27 23 47 34

is brewing under hand.

A

26 22 43 14 3 39 19 34 2 35 11 43 19 27 15 38 27 6 11 35 14 3 27 6. 3

caball there is of persons, and

7 3 2 3 23 23 39 14 11 35 11 19 34 26 10 31 11 35 34 26 27 34, 3 27 6

great ones, held very closely,

15 35 11 3 39 26 27 11 34, 14 11 23 6 38 11 35 47 7 23 26 34 11 23 47,

resolved, it's feared, to rule themselves,

35 11 34 26 23 38 6, 19 39 34 10 11 3 35 11 6, 30 26 35 38 23 11 39 14

or set all on fire.

11 23 34 11 23 38 11 34, 26 35 34 11 39 3 23 23 26 27 10 19 35 11. Whatever God sees good for us, hee I trust will fit us to it, but in mercy rather avert us from confusions. Come what will, I am

Your LORDSHIPP's most faithfull

Whitehall, Sept. the
14. [1658.]

and obedient brother and servant,

FAUCONBERG.

General Monck to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

Vol. lxi. p. 71.

MY brother, doctor Clarges, being returning to London, I make bold by these to desire your lordshippe to make my humble acknowledgement to his highnesse for the dispatch of him hither with soe large a testimonie of his respect and affection to him. Hee came hither in five dayes, and had returned sooner, but that hee was staid by the councill, who being upon an adjournment disperst from Edenburgh, tooke some time to meete and prepare a letter of their duty and respect to his highnesse, to send by him. Hee can acquaint you with the condition of affaires in these partes by word of mouth. I shall therefore cease to trouble your lordshippe further, butt take leave, and remayne

Dalkeith, 15. Sept. 1658.

Your LORDSHIPPE's most humble servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

A paper sent by general Monck from Scotland to the protector Richard Cromwell, in the hand-writing of Dr. Tho. Clarges.

Remonstrances of what I desire you to communicate to his highnes.

A.D. 1658.

SINCE by the providence of God his highnes is settled in the supreme magistracy of these nations, it will be necessary for his firmer establishment, that he endeavours to engage to him those of power and interest amongst the people; for which he has a better opportunity then his father, haveing not the same obligations to many disquieted spirits. In the possession of Richard Frankland esq;

The greatest part of the people are not the best part. But of those, that are the best, the most considerable are such as have a great regard to discipline in the church of God; for want whereof we have almost lost religion amongst us, which is crumbled into dust by separations and divisions, and we are become the scorn of our enemies, and the grief of our friends.

I desire therefore you will acquaint his highnes, that it is my humble advice to him, that the first beginning of his administration of government be at the service of God; and in order thereunto, that before or at the same instant he summons a parliament, he also calls together an assembly of godly divines, to agree upon some way of union and accommodation, that we may have unity in things necessary, liberty in things unnecessary, and charity in all; which will put a stop to that progresse of blasphemy and profanes, that I feare is too frequent in many places by the great extent of toleration.

His highnes, by this proceeding, may be confident of the prayers and affections of the most orthodox of the ministry: and what influence they have upon the people, is not hard to deduce. And for a preparation to this great work, it will be good for his highnes to countenance and favour some of the gravest sort of moderate presbyterian divines, such as doctor Reynolds, Mr. Calamy, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Manton, and to hear them preach to him at Whitehall as often as those of other judgments.

The calling a parliament will require much consideration, and the house of lords, as a great part thereof, will not take up the least care of his highnes; concerning which, in my opinion, it may be fitt to summon the most prudent of the old lords, that have bin faithfull, and some of the leading gentry in the severall counties, as Mr. Perpont of Nottinghamshire, Sir George Booth of Cheshire, Sir John Hubbart of Northfolk, Mr. Hampden of Buckinghamshire, Mr. Bainton of Wiltshire, Mr. Popham of Sommerfetshire, Mr. Rolls of Devonshire, and some such others, whose will be the more encouraged to sitt, when they perceive the good inclinations in his highnes to a settlement in religion.

The great debts upon the nation will oblige his highnes to retrench, as much as may be with safety, the charge of the armyes and navy; to which I shall humbly offer, that, as to Ireland, all the single companies there may be disbanded; which (if I am not misinform'd) are officer'd by persons not of the best affections to his highnes interests; and likewise some of the regiments may be reduced, and in the stead of them a good militia of trained bands set up in the severall counties, whose consisting most of them of persons formerly soldiers, or such old English inhabitants that have bin for the parliament, and suffer'd by the cruelties of the Irish, will well defend that country.

And as to the armyes in England, Scotland, and Ireland, in generall a great expence may be saved, if they be put two regiments into one; whereby his highnes may be freed from some insolent spirits, that may not be very safe to be continued; and this action would be much pleasing to the best men in the nation, whose were not so free to a hearty conjunction with his highnes father, because they conceived the army in hands they could not trust. I beleive his highnes may think this last bold advice, and not safe to be put in execution; but you may assure him, there is not an officer in the army, upon any discontent, that has interest enough to draw two men after him, if he be out of place, as his highnes may remember by a late example. The affections of the army to his highnes may be best preserved, if his highnes will be pleas'd to let every colonel, that is honest, have the nomination of his own officers upon vacancies, whose will be sure to preferre persons of his own principle. But such colonels, as are suspected, may be denied that favour. And when places fall in their own regiments, his highnes may despoise them into honest hands; but the managing of this practice is to be done with warines, that offence may not be taken at it. I am not able at this distance to say so much as I could of the navy, as when I was more conversant in their affaires; but I finde by inquiry many of those brave men, that ingaged their lives in the Dutch warr, out of imployment, which may be of ill consequence to his highnes service, if ever occasion be to make a navall warr. Wherefore, in regard so much of the honour and safety of the nations is concern'd in the well-manning the fleet, I would have you from me to recommende to his highnes esteeme and affection captaine Goodson, captaine Eustace Smyth, captaine John Clark, captaine Peter Mootham, captaine Bernard Gilpin, captaine Plumly, captaine Robert Blake,

A.D. 1658. Blake, capitaine Penrose, to command the best ships, whoe are such as have given eminent proofs of their courage and fidelity in our late ingagements, and have good estates and interests.

There is one Whitehorne in the fleet, that is in a very great ship, by I know not whose favour, whoe is a coward, and unfitt for imployment. And there be many others of no estates, and as litle interest, that are captaines of ships, whoe, I feare, if his highnes should have warr with the Duch, or any potent enemy, if their men doe not prevent and hinder it, they may be apt to betray or sell them.

I am the more free in this busines of the navy for the consequence of it; and I could wish, in all preferments there, his highnes would be pleas'd only to let merritt take place.

If his highnes is not displeased with these results of my thoughts, I desire you to move him to take into his councill, for the execution of them, my lord Whitlock, my lord St. John's, my lord Brohill, my lord Ansloe, Mr. Perpoint, and Mr. secretary Thurloe; whoe I humbly propose in subordination, and with respect to the right honorable the lords of his privy councill.

What I have appointed you to say to his highnes concerning the disposition of Edenbrough-park, and the makeing Mr. Fleetwood commissary, in commissary Phips his place, as also concerning some perticular persons, I leave to your memory.

GEORGE MONCK.

The information of Thomas Bowes of Beedall, innkeeper, taken upon oath the 15th of Septemb. before Matthew Beckwith, Esq; one of the justices of peace for the north riding of Yorkshire.

Vol. lxi. p. 80. HE deposeth, that upon saturday last he coming from York, Mr. Will. Smalwood of Beedall (servant to the two commissioners of the excise) came to his house, and demanded, what news at York, and if Richard were proclaimed. This deponent answered, he was; and said there was expectation of a parliament calling: to which he replied, that if the parliament should sit, Richard's head would or should be taken off; for, saith he, I spoke with two or three troopers going northwards, and he said there would be work shortly.

This is a true copy.

THOMAS BOWES.

Steele, lord chancellor of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.

HONORABLE SIR,

Vol. lxi. p. 81. YOURS of the 7th instant I received, which, with the sorrowfull relation of his late highnes his departure, brought to hand also something carrying in them great matter of thankfulness to the Lord, as that continued presence of the Lord with his highnes spiritt to him in those ejaculatory breathings of his soule for the blessing of love and union amongst the servants of God, amidst their various administrations, particularly praying for them, that were angry with him, and which, as you well observe, is very signally remarkable, when he left the world, to leave these nations in peace, which had been so much imbroyled in trouble and misery. All which, together with the quiet inchoation and hopefull progresse of our new mercies in the person and spiritt of his now highnes, hath, I trust, already given a double check, th'one to those sorrows, that surpriz'd us by the departure of his late highnes as to the measure thereof, and th'other to the pride and insultings of that enemy, that hoped to see such a day, and then assured themselves of such opportunities and advantages, as they despayred of in the lyfe-time of his highnes, by reason they knew so well his wisdom and vigilancy. The Lord, I hope, will teach his people by such a dispensation both to eye their sinns, and the provocations of these nations in the losse we have received, and withall to magnifye the tenderness and riches of that grace, whereby wee are yet a people and beloved, that deserve to be neither. And if the Lord would now in these renewings of mercy cloth all his servants in their severall capacities with such zeale for his glory, and true love to his interest and image, that they would first and above all seekings study the concernments of our Lord Jesus, and the advancement of his name and truths amongst men, and both esteeme and bee conversant with simplicity of heart and sincerity, which are the life and comfort of all conversation, I knowe not but wee may see a glorious accomplishment at home and abroad of many of those things, as to the ruine of Babylon, and prosperity of Syon, which his highnes long'd to see, and to bee an instrument for in the hands of the Lord. Sir, if it were needfull, as I beleieve it is not, to give you any accompt of affayres heere,

it would bee in breife, that his highnes hath been very solemnly and unanimously pro-A.D.1658. claymed; that there is here a generall visible quietnes, but withall, as is requisite, a vigilant eye by the lord deputie here upon the old common enemy. *Sic notus Uliſſes.* His highnes laſt proclamation to prevent any interruption in the adminiſtration of juſtice or peace of the nation, wee have cauſed to bee proclaymed alſo, and both of them to bee inrolled, though there wanted ſome requiſites as to the manner of their transmitting; but the ſubſtance in ſuch caſes is not to bee prejudiced by any want of circumſtance. Nevertheless it is held adviſable heere, as I ſuppoſe in England, that ſuch principall parts of power, whether by patent or otherwiſe, as are determined, ſhould with all poſſible expedition bee ſupplied. I beleee ſomething tending thereunto will bee otherwiſe ſignified to you. I feare I have already tranſgreſt my limitts, and a ſuitablenes to your great affayres. I would only adde my earneſt and hearty prayers to the Lord, whoſe ſceptre is a ſceptre of righteouſneſs, and who is the king of ſaints and nations, that his highnes perſon and ſpiritt may bee ſo bleſſed and guided in counCELLS and actions in the government of theſe nations, that by the ſpiritt of wiſdome, piety and juſtice, powred upon him, and running to the ſkirts of his garment, theſe nations may reape the laſting fruit of thoſe mercies, that have been and are overſhadowing them. I remayne, Sir,

Dublin, Sept. 16. 58.

Your very affectionate and faythfull ſervant,

W. STEELE.

THERE was due to pay up the forces in Ireland to the 29th of Sept. 1656. the Irish aſſeſments included, 109158 l. 2 s. 6 d. and to pay them from the ſaid 29th of Sept. 56. to the 1ſt of Feb. 1657. at 24027 l. 2 s. 8 d. a month, is required 420474 l. 16 s. 8 d. which makes in all the ſum of

529632 19 2

Whereout there being deducted the pay of Irish forces in England from 29 Sept. to the 28th Sept. 57. the ſum of 22244 l. 13 s.

29267 1 0

500365 18 2

To ſupply which there hath been aſſigned 414705 l. in which is included Irish aſſeſments from 29. Sept. 56. to the 24. June, 57. at 12000 l. a month, and 3 in aſſeſments, being 20000 l. and Irish aſſeſments, from the ſaid 24. June to the 25. December, 57. being 54000 l. and the remainder of the ſaid 414705 l. hath benn aſſigned out of England

414705 0 0

85660 18 2

And to pay them up to the 1ſt of Feb. 1657. is required in one, being 6 weekes, 36040 l.

36040 0 0

121700 18 2

The receipts of cuſtomes, exciſe, rents of lands in Ireland, is 68965 l. 4 s. 2 d. for yeere, ending 25 March 58.

Mr. Downing, the reſident in Holland, to ſecretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I RECEIVED by the laſt poſt Mr. Morland's letter to me, wherein was a poſtſcript, Vol. lxi. p. 94. that you doubted not, but that I had received my credentialls and inſtructions, which you had ſent me by the laſt with the proclamation. The proclamation I did receive, which came in yours by the expreſſe, which the lord Newport ſent to the ſtates; but there came with it no credentialls nor inſtructions, but your letter ſaid, that by the next I ſhould receive them. Where the miſtake is, I am not able to gueſſe; and underſtanding that the ſtates heer did expect ſomething from me, and that it would be 14 dayes, ere a returne to this letter can be had, and poſſibly that alſo your very returne coming by the poſt might be intercepted, and that if I ſhould continue heere ſo long without applying to the ſtate, reports and conſtructions might and would be made and rayſed thereupon, I did on wedneſday night ſend my ſecretary to de Witt to let him know, how it was; who thereupon ſaid, that thow it was true, that till I had new credentialls, in ſtriſtneſſe I was no miniſter, yet that on the other hand the inconvenience might be worſe, if this ſtate ſhould continue ſo long unapplied to; and therefore that he did by all means deſire, I would ſend my ſecretary to the preſident of the ſtates generall, and put a memoriall into

A.D. 1658 his hands, letting him know, how it was happened, and that that was the reason, why I could not demand an audience, according to the usuall manner in such cases; which accordingly yesterday I did, a copy of which memoriall is heerin inclosed. I am able to give you very little account of the inside of businesse, for that since the news of his late hyghnesse's death, I have not been in a condition either to stirre abroad, or let any body come to me, this countrey being very observing as to the ceremonies of mourning; and I have informed myselfe from the residents heer, and particularly the residents of Poland and Denmarke; and being by them and the master of the ceremonies here informed, that at the death of any king or soverayne prince, their residents heer have, by order from their successors, put themselves and whole family and coaches into mourning, and also an appartment of their houses, I have done the like, and have neither exceeded nor done lesse than the constant custome of all heer in the like cases; and there is no court in the world (I think) wher are so many publique ministers as heer, and where a fault in this kind would have been more censured. I have therefore done it without wayting your order, it being a thing here always done; and till it had been done, I must have still remayned close prisoner. To-morrow I shall be, I hope, in a condition to give and receive visitts, but shall not farther adventure to make any further applycation to the state, till I have a commission and instructions. I have endeavour'd to buy the mourning as cheape as possibly I could.

Ch. Stuart and the duke of York, and all the guests are, I believe, now at councell at Ghent, whether they have flocked from all parts since the news of his late hyghnesse's death. He was incognito with his sifter the last week. A burgomaster of Maesland Sluise said the other day, that a person of quality lodged a day and night at his house, and had hyred a vessell there, and was sayled for Scotland.

This week every day hath filled this place with news, as that the lord Lambert was up in the head of four regiments; that the lord Fairfax had possessed himself of the isle of Man; that the duke of Buckingham had escaped out of the Tower; and, to complete all, that his now hyghness was poysoned, and the lord Henry and gen. Moncke stood upon their own termes.

We do not yet heere, that Obdam is gone to sea. The last storme had extreamely shattered many of their men of warre. An expresse, that came from him this day, said, that he was not yet gone, but that he intended that day to sett sayle, but I hardly believe it. Heer is no news from Zeland further than what is in the inclosed, by which you will also have an account of the Muscovites being entred Samogitia belonging to Poland. I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hague, Sept. 27. 58. [N. S.]

Your most faithfull humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

The states here sent this day to me to congratulate his hyghnesse in his happy entrance into the government; but I desired to be excused till to-morrow, not having been able sooner to gett things in order as to my mourning.

The inclosed to collonel Clerk is about capt. Muns, the commander of the Vulture friggott, who was driven into the Texell in the last storme, with the losse of his masts, anchors, cables, boats, &c. and escaped casting away very narrowly; and whom I furnished with credit at Amsterdam to fitt out his friggott, and she is already gone to sea, whereas otherwise she had layne till next week, before she could have had an order.

Intelligence sent from Holland by resident Downing.

Extract touching the decease of the lord protector.

20. Sept. 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lxi. p. 58. **T**HERE hath been again read in the assembly the letter of the embassador Nieuport, dated Westminster the 15th instant, and received yesterday, containing, among other things, that the lord protector of the republic of England, Scotland, and Ireland, was there deceased the 13th instant, and that the morrow the serjeants and heralds at arms had proclaimed, in the presence of the lords of the council, of the lord mayor and aldermen of London, and of the chief officers of the army, in the places where such proclamations were wont to be made, that the deceased lord protector, according to the act made upon the *humble petition and advice* of the parliament, had named for his successor his eldest son the lord Richard Cromwell; and that the privy council of his highness, the lord mayor, the aldermen and common council of the city of London, as also the chief officers of the army, had all unanimously resolved to cause the said lord Richard to be proclaimed as protector of the republic of England, Scotland and Ireland, with the territories

territories thereunto belonging. The president Schulenberch hath also reported, that the A.D. 1658. resident Downing had by his secretary given notice of the said death. Whereupon, after deliberation, it hath been resolved, that it shall be written to the said ambassador Nieuport, that he shall make a compliment of condoling in the name of their high mightinesses to the said lord Richard Cromwell, touching the decease of the lord protector his father of immortal memory, and then another congratulating with him his protectoral dignity, assuring him, that their high mightinesses not only resolved to maintain and continue the antient amity and the last alliance, but also to increase the same for the good of each other by a more strict engagement: moreover, that he shall in the present constitution of affairs pursue the execution of the determinations of their high mightinesses, principally touching those of Sweden and Denmark, and of the marine, with all their dependences, for this purpose, informing the said lord protector, how their high mightinesses find themselves now obliged, by virtue of their leagues, to assist the king of Denmark in this necessity and oppression, praying him, that he will consider, that the present war of the king of Sweden against the king of Denmark hath been made contrary to the treaty, which the envoy of England had also signed; and that he would take care, that the violation thereof may be repaired, and the affairs of Denmark redressed in such manner, that the forces of both kings being equal, peace may be there settled, and the said kingdoms preserved from new troubles, which cannot but be prejudicial to the neighbours.

And new letters of credence shall be sent to the said ambassador Nieuport, as the copy of this resolution shall also be sent to the said ambassador Boreel at Paris, to serve him for information partly, and partly to use the same endeavours with the court of France in the name of their high mightinesses in relation to this war between the kings of Sweden and Denmark, and of the succours of this state. And the letters of this resolution shall be dispatch'd without delay.

Resolution touching an Ostend pirate, called Bomler.

9 Sept.

BEING received a letter from the college of the admiralty of Rotterdam, written to the same place the 8th instant, with a writing in answer of the letter of their high mightinesses of the 7th of the same month, and afterwards information was given of what was in execution of the resolution of their high mightinesses ordained upon the memorial of the resident Downing touching the private man of war, Cornelius Bomler of Ostend, they had dispatch'd towards sea their provost, charged with an order, such as is express'd in the said writing. Whereupon, after deliberation, it hath been found good, that a copy of the same letter and writing shall be sent to the said resident Downing, to inform himself thereby; and in the mean time a letter shall be written to the said college, that they would advertise their high mightinesses from time to time of what they shall do more in the said business.

The forementioned writing followeth.

THE counsellors deputies to the admiralty residing at Rotterdam, having seen by the letter of their high mightinesses, and the resolution with it, both dated yesterday, that a certain English ship, named the Richard and Susanna of Dover, whereof the master was Christopher Dawson, coming from London to this city of Rotterdam, was taken the 4th instant by Cornelius Bomler of Ostend, and carried to Gorée, where he was still with the said Bomler, as also that the same Bomler had taken out of the said Dover ship in money and goods to the value of about 100 l. sterling; and therefore that their high mightinesses would, that they proceeded against the said Ostender, and in behalf of the interested in the said English prize, with all expedient vigor and speed, according to the placarts of the state, authorize and charge hereby their provost Snak to go presently with two of his halberdiers to Helvoet-sluice, and there repair to the commissioner Tong, to the end that, so soon as the said Ostender shall be brought before him by means of the said commissioner, he shall examine his commission; during which examination or detaining of the said Ostender on land, the provost shall go aboard the Ostender and the English prize, and shall inform himself particularly, if the placart of their high mightinesses of the 9th of August last have not been violated or broken by the said Ostender or his men; and having found it to be so, the said provost shall put the said ships in safety and under guard, and shall cause them to be carried to Helvoet-sluice, there to be detained till farther order from this magistrate and the said commissioner; and the watches and keepers of the ships at Helvoet-sluice shall assist the said provost for the execution of these orders. It is so commanded to all and every one not to fail herein.

Made at the assembly of the deputies of the admiralty afore-mentioned, 8 Sept. 1658.

The

The forementioned letter follows.

A.D. 1658. High and mighty LORDS,

AT the same instant that we received the letter and resolution of your high mightinesses, with a copy of the resident Downing's memorial concerning Cornel. Bomler and the English prize, in execution of the resolution of your high mightinesses, we have sent toward sea our provost, charged with an order in writing, as your high mightinesses may be pleased to see more amply by the copy herewith, whereunto, that we may not be tedious, we refer ourselves, promising ourselves, that thereby we shall have satisfied the good intention of your high mightinesses touching the information, which you demand by the said resolution. We pray God, &c.

The counsellors deputies of the admiralty of Rotterdam, &c.

Resident Downing's memorial touching his highness now living.

THE underwritten resident of England finds himself obliged not longer to defer the giving part in writing to the lords the states general of the united provinces of so happy and welcome a news as the succession of the most noble and illustrious Richard, eldest son to the late lord protector of glorious memory, to the protectoral dignity and government of England, Scotland and Ireland, with the territories and dominions thereto belonging; and that he hath been proclaimed and received with an incredible unanimity of hearts and voices, such as was due to such a prince, who was son and heir to such a father.

And as the United Provinces are much interested in the good understanding with England, so the said resident doth assure them, that his most serene highness, that now is, will firmly maintain and conserve the ancient amity and late alliance, and be ready to give new and particular proofs of the zeal, which he hath for their welfare; for which end the said resident will not be wanting from time to time to employ his utmost care and endeavours.

Given at the Hague, 26. Sept. 1658.

THE underwritten envoy of the king's majesty of Poland and Sweden, by letters received from Samogitia, is assured of the great defeat of the Muscovites, &c. and how they are quite beaten out of that duchy by the Polanders, and have desired a treaty for peace, &c. All which, out of the respect to the H. and M. lords states general, he thought fit to signify unto them.

Given at the Hague, 24. Sept. 1658.

Resolution of the states general to hasten the fleet to sea.

24. Sept. 1658. [N. S.]

THERE has been read a letter of the deputies of their high mightinesses, written aboard their frigate in the chanel, dated the 22d instant at nine at night, and another from admiral Wassenaer or Opdam from the Vlie of the same date: whereupon, after deliberation, it hath been resolved, that a letter shall be writ to the said deputies and to the said lieutenant admiral, that their high mightinesses have understood with astonishment, that the fleet is not yet out, as the said lord admiral and col. Puckler have order; and that so much the more, seeing that they had received the order and resolution of the 20th instant, according whereunto the fleet ought to have set sail: wherefore their high mightinesses will again, that the fleet set sail without any delay, and that such a division of soldiers shall be made as is convenient, seeing that the voyage is not for months, but only some days, if please God. That their high mightinesses also believe, that the rest of all necessities are by this time come: however, that they will give order, that the captains content themselves with what they have, and that they will write the colleges of the admiralty to send after by the ships, that follow, all the said necessities.

*Intelligence sent by resident Downing.**Resolution of the states general congratulating the reception of the lord Richard to the protectoral dignity.*26th September, 1658. [N. S.] A.D. 1658.

Vol. lxi. p. 87.

THERE hath been read in the assembly a certain memorial of the resident Downing, whereby he communicateth to their high mightinesses, that the lord Richard, eldest son of the late lord protector, hath been unanimously proclaimed protector in the place of the lord his father. Whereupon, after deliberation, it hath been found good hereby to require the deputies Huygens and others of their high mightinesses, that they would charge two of their company to go (in this extraordinary occasion of condoling and congratulating, as also in consideration that the said resident goes not yet abroad) to his house to condole with him about the decease of the lord protector; and then to congratulate about the succession and reception of the present lord protector, in the place of the lord his father, all with such compliments as besit such an occasion.

*Resolution touching the offers of Portugal.*26th September, 1658. [N. S.]

There hath been again produced in the assembly the memorial presented to their high mightinesses the 28th of last August, by the ambassador of Portugal, with two papers with it; being in effect an answer to the resolution of their high mightinesses of the 13th of the same month, touching the satisfaction which is pretended to be given to this state by the king and crown of Portugal. Whereupon, after deliberation, their high mightinesses have declared, as they do now declare by these presents, that they cannot accept the offer made in the memorial aforesaid, or thence receive any satisfaction or content; but to insist upon the demand heretofore made to the said king and crown, in the name of this state. Wherefore the said ambassador is required, that he would make overtures of offers, that are more satisfactory. and such as may be accepted.

*Resolution touching an English ship brought in by Bomler, &c.*16th September, 1658.

There hath been read the report of the deputies Huygens and others of their high mightinesses, for the affairs of the sea, according to their resolution of the 14th instant, having seen and examined the letter of the college of the admiralty of Rotterdam, dated the 18th of the same, with some papers, amongst others a report in writing of John Snaets, provost of the arches, touching Cornelius Bomler, *ayant commission de Flandres*, and his English prize, which (as it hath been represented by the resident Downing) is entered into Gorée. Whereupon, after deliberation, it hath been found good, that a letter shall be written to the said college, that they would proceed, and cause to proceed, in the business of Cornelius Bomler, according to the placarts of this country; and the extract of this resolution of their high mightinesses shall be given into the hands of the resident Downing, to serve him for information.

*Resolution touching the Rebecca of Ipswich.*18th September, 1658. [N. S.]

There hath been read in the assembly a certain memorial of the resident Downing, containing complaints, that an English ship, called the Rebecca of Ipswich, whereof the master was George Berkenham, was taken the 4th instant by Peter Derwelly of Ostend, and brought to Tervere in Zeland, and there taken out of her the best tackling and other goods to the value of 500 l. and exposed to sale; whereupon, after deliberation, it hath been found good, that a copy of the said memorial shall be sent to the college of the admiralty in Zeland, with request and command, that they would inform themselves of this business, and then proceed according to the placart of the 9th of August last, set forth for the like subject; as also, to advertise their high mightinesses of what they should have done therein. And an extract of this resolution of their high mightinesses shall be sent to the said resident, to serve him for information.

Resolution touching the setting sail of admiral Opdam, &c.

A.D. 1658.

26th September, 1658. [N. S.]

After deliberation, it hath been resolved, that letters be written to the king of Denmark, that the fleet under lieutenant-admiral Wassenauer, or Opdam, together with the troops destined for the succours of his majesty, is ready to go to sea; and that their high mightinesses believe verily, that it set sail yesterday, or at the farthest will this day, if the wind be good, in such order, as their high mightinesses hope, that it may deliver his majesty and his states from the oppression it now lies under; and the said letter shall be given to the college of the admiralty of Amsterdam, to send it by a galliot, and two copies sent to the resident Romer at Hamburg, with order to send it safe as may be; and two more copies shall for the same purpose be given to the two ministers of his said majesty here.

*Resolution touching assisting the king of Denmark.*27th September, 58. [N. S.]

There hath been read a memorial of resident Copes's, whereby he gave notice, that the elector of Brandenburg would depart the 17th instant from Berlin, to follow his army, and enter into Holstein, having first joined with the imperial troops, and there to deliver the king of Denmark; and that his electoral highness hopes, that their high mightinesses will not fail to make appear the same vigour by water as the elector will by land; and since the ravagings, that the Swedes have done in Holstein, shall cause that the armies of the allies will there find but little provision, the said resident proposeth to consideration, whether it will not be expedient to encourage the subjects of these provinces, that with their ships they carry provision to the river Elbe, to sell it there to their profit. Whereupon, after deliberation, it hath been resolved, that letters shall be writ to ambassador Isbrants, now with the said elector; that he shall assure his electoral highness, that their high mightinesses have done their endeavour to make their fleet on lieutenant-admiral Opdam to set sail; that it consists of 20 great ships of war, provided for 38 companies of foot, besides mariners, which are all to be employed for the service of the king of Denmark; and that according to the letter of the deputies of their high mightinesses, dated the 25th at the Vlie, the said fleet was ready to go to sea; and that by the grace of God, the wind favourable, there is no doubt but that it is gone forth, and that the said fleet shall be every day augmented by ships, which are still equipping. But as for the two parts of the said memorial, for provision to be sent to the river Elbe, the states of Holland and Friseland have promised to recommend it to the sea towns of their provinces; and a copy of this resolution shall be given to the said resident, to serve him for an information.

*Resolution touching the fleet, &c. taken after the first sermon.*Sunday, 29th September, 1658. [N. S.]

There was read a letter from the deputies of their high mightinesses, from the Vlie, 26th instant, containing amongst other things the endeavours, that they continue to set forth the fleet under lieutenant-admiral de Wassenauer Opdam, which hath been ready since the 25th; but that, according to the attestation of pilots, it hath been impossible to get out by ill weather and contrary winds; and that they would do their utmost to effect the intention of their high mightinesses. Whereupon, after deliberation, it hath been resolved, that answer shall be sent to the said deputies, that their high mightinesses are pleased with their endeavours, and desire that they continue the same without any delay; and it shall be proposed to them to consider, that whilst there was war with England, it was found by experience, that the ships of war, though the wind was not good, got forth in the night by help of some barks placed near the buoys, and making fires; and that their high mightinesses judge it expedient, that the like way be made use of in this occasion, as they recommend the same to them, in case that before the receipt hereof the wind shall not be good to go forth by day; and the extract of this resolution shall be sent to the college of the admiralty of Rotterdam and Zeland; that they endeavour to set to sea all the ships under them, that they still equip, and to send them to the said fleet; and that they shall advertise their high mightinesses from time to time of what they shall effect; and these dispatches shall be sent away without delay.

Resident

Resident Downing's memorial for restitution of an English ship, taken by an Ostender.

A.D. 1658

The underwritten resident of England, &c. being certainly informed, that an English ship, called the Rachel of London, loaden with Scotch coals, whereof one Lewis Bowlden was master, was taken by one Jacob Zacharias of Ostend, and brought into Medemblic, and there hath been sold, and taken out of her, a considerable part of her lading of coals, besides eight great guns, and some sails, and tackling, wherewith the magistrates of the said town having been made acquainted, have secured the said ship with the afore-mentioned goods, the said resident doth desire, that it will please their lordships (in like manner as in their resolution of the 5th of August last past) to give speedy and effectual orders for the restitution of the said ship and goods to the proprietors thereof. Given at the Hague, the October, 1658.

*Memorial for assisting the army of Brandenburg.*27th September, 58. [N.S.]

The underwritten resident Copes had orders from the elector of Brandenburg his master to salute your high mightinesses, and to give them notice, that he was ready to enter with his army into Holstein, together with the forces of the emperor and Poland, to deliver the king of Denmark from the hands of the king of Sweden, now besieging Copenhagen, contrary to the treaty of peace made by the mediation of France and England; and his electoral highness hopes, that your high mightinesses will manifest the same zeal in so good a work by water, which his highness shall essay by land, to force so dangerous an enemy to a reasonable peace; and that tho' the castle be surrendered, yet that it will not hinder the good intention of your high mightinesses, but rather render you the more vigorous and speedy, that so whilst there is time, the business may be put in such a way, that this enemy may not be able to trouble the public quiet, and render the damage irreparable, as the great hans towns, Lubeck and Hamburg, and the countries about, already feel the cruelty of the Swedes, who burn and plunder, sparing none, but shewing a tyranny and barbarousness unheard of, to make appear, that they have a greater desire to continue the war, than to make peace; these examples of tyranny being without example, never heard of in the former wars of Christendom. And because this will cause, that the armies of the allies will find there little provision, it is put to the consideration of their high mightinesses, if it will not be expedient to encourage the subjects of this state to carry provision to the Elbe, and sell it to their advantage; whereby his electoral highness may deliver those parts from so cruel an enemy, and save so many widows and orphans, who are by the high-ways dying for hunger and other misery, cry for vengeance to God, that their tears may be wiped away by the blood of these inhuman people.

The countess of Ranelagh to the lord Broghill.

MY DEAR DEAR BROTHER,

I MUST owne not to have received the news of his highness's death unmovedly; though, when I consider, I find it's no more than a repetition of that lesson, that I have often bin taught, of the vanety of man in his best and highest estate. And sure he, that shall think, that that very person, who a few days before shooke all Europe by his fame and forces, should not be able to keepe an ague from shakeing him, nor to keepe himselfe from being shaken into his grave by a few fits thereof, even in the midst of victorys and successes, that had raised both great feares and great expectations of him in both his enemys and allies, can't but see, how wise a council that is, which bid us, *Cease from man, whose breath is in his nostrils; for wherein is he to be accompted of?* And how mortefying a consideration may it justly be to all the greatnes in this world, to think, that he, who kept such a bustle in the world, should not now be able to keepe himselfe from crumbleing into dust; nor after he had commanded soe many vast armys and fleetes, have power to lift a finger to remove those wormes, that his designeing braines corrupt into? Certainly he may justly be esteemed improvident, that after such a warneing, shal make noe better provision for himselfe, than the greatest stock of such vanishing greatness comes too, of which we have had expresse manifestations, both of his coming into and goeing out of his government. And if the common charety allowed to dead men be exercised towards him, in burying his faults in his grave with himselfe, and keepeing alive the memory of his vertues and great aymes and actions, he wil be allowed to have his place amongst the worthyest of men; and that's but a poore place neither; for though fame be not to ayreie for

In the possession of the right hon. John earl of Orrery.

A.D. 1658. for opinion to live in, it's too little substantial for an immortal soule in the exercise of it's rational faculties to find satisfaction in. I doubt his loss will be a growing affliction upon these nations, and that we shall learne to value him more by missing him, than we did when we enjoyed him; a perversenes of our nature, that teaches us in every condition, wherein we are, therewith to be discontent, by undervaluing what we have, and overvaluing what we have lost. I confes his performances reached not the makeing good of his professions; but I doubt his performances may goe beyond the professions of those, who may come after him. Al this I say, not as grumbleing at that wise and good hand, that has taken him away, but as laying before you, why I think we should not receive soe smart a blow from that hand, without haveing such a sence thereof, as may really humble us under it, and cause us soe to sett upon mending our ways by this judgment, that we may prevent the worse that are yet to come, if this produce not that effect upon particular persons and these nations in generall.

And now at the foote of this great account of loss upon publick score, I must come in with the penny halfe-penny of my owne particular, who can thorough the goodnes of God say truly, I did even, when I sought his assistance, consider what has now happened, and many other accidents, that might have happened, as very possible to intervene betweene my seekeing and obtaineing of it. Yet I thought it rational to seek it as farr as I did, and knew that whatever accident either should or might happen, was stil under the ordering of God, to whom I desired to comit my cause. For I have binn taught by experience and the mercy of God, to look upon probabilities in human affayres as upon a fayre gale of wind, when one is to cross the seas: it's folly not to sett out with them, and no less folly not to looke upon them as changeable. They ought not to be the principles of our actings, but may be the oportunities of them; and if the former be pious and honest, and the latter rationally taken, whatever comes betweene us and the events we looked for, we may still be satisfied, and leave those to the disposing of him, who alone is the Lord of them. Therefore his death neither makes me condemne myself for having made applycation to him, nor repine at God for takeing him away, before I had received the fruits of that applycation; but it makes me judg myself obliged to consider seriously, what I am called to doe upon the change, that this great turne has brought upon my smale affayres: and haveing endeavoured in some measure to doe soe, I easely perceive, that his death makes that letter of his, that you brought with you over, and have now sent me, of noe use to the end, for which it was desired, and soe takes away what engagement lay upon me to stay in this country, in expectation of what effects it's delivery would produce. In the next place it's as evident, that by the same accident I am put to an end of the expectations I might have had of some returne about the adrefs I made to his highnesse, in poynt of the lease or inheritance of those lands, that I told you of, which was another expectation, that I then thought it convenient for me to wayte upon here; and now also his highnesse is dead, wheather there will be any parliament sudainely called, or in case there should, wheather you would think yourselfe obliged to goe to it or no, I know not, and soe am taken off all the ground, upon which in relation to my owne affayres I suspended my journey into England, which I now thinke myselfe obliged to take up the thoughts of againe upon these reasons. There is noething to be donn here in my affayres one way or other, friends haveing first donn their best therein in vaine; and my lord deputy either has donn his best, or had noe mind to doe soe. Next, his now highnesse seemes not to me soe proper a person to summon my lord, or deale with him in such an affayre, as his father did, from whose authorety and severety against such practices, as my lord's are, I thought the uttmost would be donn, that either persuasions or advice would have effected upon my lord, who, if he should be brought before one not fitted to deale with him at that rate, would be but confirmed in, instead of constrained out of, his owne way; soe as there being little hopes left of bringing him to reason either here or there, I thinke my present worke is to seeke a maintenance for me and my children without him; and that by persueing the petition I drew up to preferr to his father, which I think will be but coldly done, unless I persue it myselfe, since you are now here, and can but recommend it by letter; and of what force those are from an absent partty, I have binn too much taught by experience to be to learne now. It askes noething in present, nor for a long time, from his now highnesse, that he is like to get himselfe, if he give it not mee: he has yet the same council his father had, amongst which I have some frends; and he is likelyest to be most obliging himselfe at first, espetially in doing favours without expence to himselfe. If I get it, I shall need no more as to poynt of maintenance; and since it's probable I may get it, if it be vigorously persued, and more probable that I may get it now than hereafter, and certaine, that in seekeing it I do but what al good laws make my duty, use honest endeavors in order to provideing for myselfe and famelly, so as to keepe us from feeling extreametys, or from being kept from them by being burdensome to friends; I cannot see a ground of satisfaction in siting stil without useing such endeavours, espetially since I beleve scarce any person, that does but rationally reflect upon the condition

condition of these nations, does not see, that by his highness's death, God has given a A.D. 1658: warneing-peece of great confusions and disorders aproaching upon these nations, against which every wise man wil surely take this oportunity of present peace, (which is now soe visibly like to be short-lived amongst us) to provide himselfe, and those who God makes it his duty to take care off: and one rational way of that provision (as to outward things) must easely be discerned to be an abridging of unnecessary expences; and those I am sure I have already put my friends to long enough to make it very uneasy to my selfe, and with as great a crossness to my humor, as it has binn to the aymes, with which I at first consented to retyre amongst them from my lord's opressions; and that uneasyness would by reason of these circumstances be soe much increased upon me now, that it would make my life a burden to me. And besides, though I can remove lightly, and need bestowe but few thoughts or cares in gathering my wealth together, or considering how to dispose of it, I have some provision to make against this riseing storme in geting a greater stability of thoughts, and preparednes of mind, than can be descomposed by the shakeing of the world; and to the makeing of that provision retyrednes is absolutely necessary, and therefore into that I desier to hasten, which not being to be got in this country by me, because of the unkindnes of my friends, and the unreasonable of my lord, I shal seeke it, and I hope speedely get into it, in England, wheather the very season of the yeere cals me to get as fast as I can, and where, if I find noe other provision, I shall have a much experienced providence to depend upon, which was all the meanes I had for the greatest part of the time I lived there, and which is the surest and richest provision in the world to those, whom God enables willingly to roule themselves upon it. And to that, I hope, I shal gladly betake my selfe; yet would not execute these thoughts, til I had acquainted both my brother Corke and you with them, who haveing noething to opose against them, but your unreasonable kindnes to me, I shal have resolution enough to resist that with as greate and greater resentments of gratitude for it, than I can expresse by yeelding to stay longer here, where I am altogether unserviceable, and yet very chargeable to my friends, and where, as I told you before, my children are neither like to be preferred in marryage, nor prepared for the narrow condition their father's obstinacy condemnes them to live in. And for prooffe, that I goe not as declineing being obliged to you, (a thing to much consented to by me already to be now declined) but chuse to be soe in a way, wherein your favours may assist my owne endeavours towards geting a subsistence, and rather than in one, whereby you might keepe me from those necessary and honest endeavours, I shall beg your letters to such of your friends at Whitehal, as you think they wil ingage to be assistant to me in getting his now highness's speedy answer to my petition; for by that I shall either speedely be put to order that grant soe as to get a subsistence out of it, or by being taken off the thoughts thereof, be set free to seek it in some other way, wherein my owne honest endeavours may contribute towards it, and hold forth to the world, as wel as more cleerly evidence to my owne conscience, that I left not my lord upon humor, but necessity; and that in soe doing I sought privacy, and submitted to scarsity, rather then persued a croud, or designed aboundance to my selfe, which, in the way I have hetherto binn amongst my friends, may have binn suspected; and none has more reason to suspect my owne hart, than I have; and only upon tryal shal I find, wheather I be mistaken in suspecting it or noe; and since God thus seemes to cal me to put it to that, it is in my purpose to doe soe, who shal be, where-ere I am, unfaynedly and affectionately yours,

The 17. September, 1658.

K. R.

When your leasure permits you, I beg you would remember to write to my lady Francis Courtenay to the purpose I told you the morning you went hence; and that, if you can, you would afford me some guilt paper, my stocke being gonn, and noe supply to be got at Youghall.

My brother Corke has been ill, since he was with you; and my sister has kept him company in being soe. Also the deare 'squire, in one by this post, desiers me to inquire of you, what you have done with captain Courtrope, about 2 morgages of his, of which he desiers a speedy accoumpt. If you can send me any by this bearer, I shal send it him by the post.

My affectionate service, I beseech you, to my deare sister and the children. I did last week let you know, that I was on the behalfe of a friend of myne to pay in 50 l. to honest Standish, that he had directed me to pay it to any knowne officer of horse in this country, takeing from them such a receipt as is here inclosed, that the money lyes ready here, and I loath to pay it to any other, til I had inquired, wheather you would receive it, and signe the receipt, that I may send it, if by the post, to honest Standish. I beg your answer about it now, and shall immediatly send the mony, if you signe the receipt. Standish presents his service to you very humbly; and desires you should know, that the buisness that seemed to have binn donn for him, is vanished into a just nothing.

Intelligence sent by Mr. Downing.

A.D. 1658.

Saturday, 28th September. [N. S.]

Vol. lxi. p. 96.

THE duke of York and Gloucester parted from Antwerp, and came to Sevenbergen, and lay there all night; and the next day being Sunday, they came about 10 at night to the Hague, and the duke of York came up into the princess royal's chamber, when she was almost in bed, and only her nurse and maid with her. There he staid with her all night, and betimes the next morning went away. The princess royal followed him, and lay at Sevenbergen that night, where were the two dukes with her, and there they staid together four nights, and then the dukes went to Flanders, and the princess to the Hague.

The day before the dukes came from Antwerp, they were in council there with the king, and chancellor, and lord Ormond, concerning the affairs of England. And the result was, that they should send over to all their concerned friends in England, to know in what condition their business was since the death of the protector; and upon understanding their condition, he would give further instructions. So in the mean time all things rest, and Charles Stuart is gone to Brussels, and there doth nothing but take his pleasure. The lord Gerard is ordered to France to the queen, and only attends his pass from the French court. Massey, alderman Bunce, Mr. Wood, and captain Titus, are gone from Antwerp to Amsterdam, to Middleton; and their business is to stickle among the presbyterians and clergy; and Massey places much of his hopes upon the dissatisfaction of the fifth-monarchy-men. There is lately come from England old Colte the great gamester; he was in this country about 3 months since. There is one Williams with him, who lives next door to the pump in Covent-Garden, who was formerly accused for concealing several persons in the last plot, which he confesseth he did. There is also with them one Hearne, a Huntingdonshire man, who goes by the name of Williams: he confesseth he was the man, who bought up all the arms in London, to send into the several countries for the last plot, and there were warrants out for him, and 1000 l. was to be given to him that could take him. These are all gone to Charles Stuart, and will return again within 5 or 6 days. Sir Marmaduke Longdale is at Brussels. Charles Stuart and all the court are dejected, and very dull, finding things so well settled in England. Colonel Stephens, and Phillips, and his wife, are still at Brussels. Little Ma. Strahan is ordered by Middleton to stay at Rotterdam, because there will be some occasion for him; for he must be the messenger into Scotland. He lies at Mrs. Moreton's, the Scottish house in Rotterdam upon the Shedam dike. Middleton is maintained at Amsterdam upon the charge of some merchants, who in the time of war between Holland and England had designed to send him to fall into

Scotland with some ships and men. The abovementioned account I have from colonel Palmer; and the following letter is from one Thomas Elliot of Charles Stuart's bed-chamber, to a confident friend of his in the Hague,

468 178 111 152 39 158 441 146 147 40 105
184 258 67 323 306 254 365 390 82 119 199 88 286 207 468 304 82 365 159
339 54 361 346 306 413 477 90 217 40 82 362 112 146 147 408 572 231 33
26 319 89 20 286 477 14 254 107 302 263 106 147 48 441 282 408 326 339

credited.

468 319 318 40, and much to be 26 133 279 68 146 279.

Brussels,

585, October, 1658.

man

When I first heard of Cromwell's death, I was of that opinion, that our great 577 had provided for that great accident, that it could never have happened; but that we should have made a present advantage by it; but I find our great men are of opinion, that he dyed two months too soon, their designs not being yet ripe for so good a fortune. All I can learne is, that we are not provided to do any thing, and that we must expect from their divisions a rise to make our fortunes; and to be of another opinion differing from this, is to be an heretic here. The Spaniards are all unsatisfied with us, and, what will be next, I dare not think. The dukes are not yet returned, but we expect him here in two or three letters; he is to leave this country, but who will come in his place, I know not.

Lord

Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloc.

DEARE SIR,

A.D. 1658.

THO' I did on munday last trouble you with a letter, yet haveinge now also received the honnor of another from you of the 7th instant, I could not but pay you my humble and hartly acknowledgments for it, and that in such a deepe affliction as that you are under, and that loade of business you support, you can yet oblige with your letters a person so unworthy of them, and so insignificant, as I am. Your last is so express a picture of sorrow, that none could draw it so well, that did not feele it. I know our late loss wounds deeply both the publike and yourselfe, and yourselfe more upon the publike accounte then your owne. But I thinke sorrow for friends is more tollerable, while they are a dyinge, then after they are deade. David's servants reasoned as ill, as he himselfe did well; they concluded, if his griefe were such, when the child was but in danger of death, what would it be, when he knew 'twas ded? He tooke and consider'd the thinge another way; whilst ther was life, that is, whilst the will of God was not declared, he thought it a duty to endeavor to moove the mercy of God by his prayers and sorrow; but when God's pleasure was declared, he knew 'twas a duty cheerfully to yeeld unto it. I know, in the cause of griefe now before us, I am the unfittest of any to offer comfort, which I neede as much as any; and I know 'tis as unfit to offer to present it you, who, as you neede it most of any, soe you are ablest to afford it others above any: however, this one consideration of David's actings I could not but lay before you, it having proved an effectuell consolation to me in the death of one I but too much loved. But I hope your sorrow for what is past does not drowne your care for what is to com; nay, I am confident of it; for you, that can in your sorrow and business minde me, makes me know your griefe hinders us not from injoyinge the accustomed effects of your care to the publike; and while what we pay the dead does not obstruct what we owe the livinge, such sorrow is a debt, and not a fault.

In this nation his highness has bin proclaymed in most of the considerable places alreddy, and in others he is dayly a proclayminge, and indeede with signall demonstrations of love to his person, and of hope of happyness under his government.

I hartily joyne in all the good you say of him, and hope with you he wil be happy, if his friends stick to him: amongst all thos I know you will, and I know all promises with me are not kept, if you are not reckoned by him in the first ranke; of which I have presumed to minde him in a letter I tooke the confidence to write unto him this weeke.

But I feare, while I thus trouble you, I give the honnor of your letters a very disproportionat returne; and therefore I will only now subscribe myself, what I am from the bottom of my heart,

DEARE SIR,

Ballymallo, the 17th of
September, 1658.

Your most humble, most faithfull, and most
obliged affectionate servant,

BROGHILL.

I presume to trouble your packet with the inclosed answer to letters I received this post.

H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloc.

SIR,

I TOLD you in my last, how it pleased God to strenthen and enable mee for the discharge of that parte of my duty, which was incumbent upon me at that time; but as soon as that was over, my grief recoiled upon me, so that I have not been able to apply myselfe to any business, but what was absolutely necessary. I can onely give you this account, that things continue quiett, and promise faire for the future. To bemoan my loss to you, who, I beleive, have to great a share in it, were but to refresh your trouble. I pray God, that the eyes of all men may bee opened by it to their true and through humiliation and repentance; and if wee can doe soe sincerely, who knowes but that God, who hath wrought so wonderful deliverance of late by the hand of his precious instrument, now at rest, may yet save us by his power and wisdom, even by the hands of weak instruments? You consider my distraction, and therefore will pardon my brevity. I am

September 18. 1658.

Your very affectionate and humble servant,

H. CROMWELL.

I have sent his highness an addresse subscribed by the field officers here about town, which will bee sent in like manner from the army so soon as returned.

H. Crom-

H. Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to the protector Richard.*

A.D. 1658.

In the possession of William Cromwell esq;

May it please your HIGHNESS,
I RECEIVED a letter from your highness by Mr. Underwood, who, according to your commands, hath given me a particular account of the sickness and death of his late highness my dear father, which was such an amazing stroke, that it did deeply affect the heart of every man; much more may it doe those of a nearer relation. And indeed, for my own part, I am so astonish'd at it, that I know not what to say or write upon this so sad and grievous occasion. I know it is our duties upon all accounts to give submission to the will of God, and to be awakened by this mighty noise from the Lord to look into our own hearts and wayes, and to put our mouths in the dust, acknowledging our own vileness and sinfulness before him, that so, if possible, we may thereby yet obtain mercy from him for ourselves and these poor nations. As this stroke was very stupendous, so the happy news of his late highness leaving us so hopefull a foundation for our future peace, in appointing your highness his successor, coming along with it to us, did not a little allay the other. For my part, I can truly say, I was relieved by it, not only upon the public consideration, but even upon the account of the goodness of God to our poor family, who hath preserved us from the contempt of our enemy. I gave a late account to Mr. secretary Thurloe of what passed about the proclaiming your highness here, which, I may say without vanity, was with as great joy and generall satisfaction, as (I believe) in the best affected places in England. I doubt not but to give your highness as good an account of the rest of the places in Ireland, so soon as the proclamations are returned. I did also give some account of the speedy compliance of the army, whose obedience your highness may justly require at my hands. Now, that the God and father of your late father and mine, and your highness's predecessor, would support you, and by pouring down a double portion of the same spirit, which was so eminently upon him, would enable you to walk in his steps, and to do worthily for his name, cause and people, and continually preserve you in so doing, is and shall be the fervent and dayly prayer of

Yours, &c.

Another letter of the same date, [viz. September 18. 1658.] sent at the same time, enclosed to Dr. Petty, to be delivered with his own hand.

May it please, &c.

In the possession of William Cromwell esq;

I SENT a letter to secretary Thurloe, dated the 11th instant, to be communicated to your highness, judging it not very seasonable in so great and fresh a grief to address myself to your highness, without leaving it to the discretion of somebody upon the place, to chuse the fittest opportunity. And in confidence of your highness's privacy to that, to which I refer, I proceed further humbly to acquaint your highness, that on monday morning I caused an address (a copy whereof is enclosed) to be sent throughout the whole army, which is already signed by divers field officers; and when it is perfected, I intend to send it, to remain in your highness's hands, as a witness against the treachery and falshood of any officer of this army, that may hereafter in the least manner warp from his due obedience; so that I may and do assure your highness of the faithfull and active subjection of this army to your highness's government, and shall be content to answer it with my life, if you find it otherwise. By my abovesaid letter and this your highness may perceive, that I lost no time, and also that I used what diligence and industry I could, according to my bounden duty, to make your highness's entrance easy, and your government established. Since this I received an express from your highness by Mr. Underwood, in which your highness is graciously pleased to do me the great honor as to offer me the charge, which I underwent in his late highness my late father's life-time, for which I return my most humble and hearty thanks; but must humbly beg, that I may deal faithfullly, plainly, and freely with your highness, touching this particular. Since his late highness was pleased to place me in this station, I have met with nothing but toil and disquiet of body and mind, and have thereby so exceedingly impaired my health, that it is not possible for me to undergoe the like any longer. His late highness was indeed pleased to favour me, and bear me out as much as he well could; but was besett with so many, who made it their business to encrease my burthen, that he was wrought upon to put Mr. Goodwin disgracefully out of the councill, only for being faithfull to me; I say, only for that, because I wrote many letters to know the cause, but could hear none. They prevailed with him to modell the councill, so that the major part were men of a professed spirit of contradiction to whatsoever I would have, and took counsell together, how to lay wait for me without a cause. They so far prevailed, that

that if any officer could revile and clamour against me, he was received and preferred there; A.D. 1658. and they undertook to reduce the army by such rules, as would render me odious, and were preposterous and absurd here, though proper for an army in England; and were so farr from asking my opinion, (tho' I was a little concerned) that when I obtruded it, I could get no reply of reasons, but magisteriall rules, which I must obey. Why should I enumerate, when I consider how little time your highnes hath to spare. In short, my life was made a burthen; and had I not owed a natural and filiall obedience, as well as a full subjection to his late highnes, I could not willingly have undergone it. I humbly beg your highnesse's pardon for what I am about to say: I may not, unlesse your highnes commands me against my will, and condemns me to my grave, any longer undergoe the charge I did in your father's life time. I am not able to live always in the fire; the great God, in whose presence I speak this, he knows my heart. I doe not this out of any froward humour, neither am I so vain as to design being courted; I am willing, nay desirous to spend my small talent, whatsoever it is, in your highnes's service, so my task may be no more than I am able to perform. But I can hardly submit to a combination of pragmatical men, who as they will endeavour to impose on your highnes, as they did upon his late highnes, so I may justly fear they will think it the nearest way to their ends, to misrepresent me to your highnes, whose good esteem and affection I value above any thing in this world, and which I will not hazard at any rate. 'Tis hard to express my mind by writing, unles I should swell a letter to a volume; and besides I have much to say, which is not fitt to be written. I know noe expedient in the case, but this (which I doe not offerr without due consideration of the safety of the army in my absence) that your highnes would give me leave to attend you in person for some short time, where I doubt not but by conference I shall give your highnes abundant testimony of my dutifull obedience to your highnes, and of my readines and hearty desire to serve you, and of the ways and means, which might capacitate me thereunto. For to say truth, it were a treasonable folly for me to undertake a service, which I beforehand knew I have not strength either of body or understanding to manage to your highnes advantage. Besides I desire to be instructed from your highnes own mouth, by what principles I should steer, lest I should ignorantly doe any thing, which might justly displease; and indeed I doe not dissemble, if I say change of air and some recess is necessary for my health, which is the more dear to me, because I seldom enjoy it 24 hours together. Thus I do faithfully spread my cause at your highnes's feet: if your highnes think not fitt to hearken unto my petition, I shall keep the army in due obedience, and deliver it to whomsoever your highnes shall committ the charge thereof, and be truly thankfull for that protection, which you allow to the meanest of your highnes's subjects, and publicly profess entire love and tender affection to you, as my brother, allegiance and perfect subjection and obedience to your highnes, as my rightfull and undoubted supreme magistrate, and continually pray to God for your long life, and prosperous and happy reign, &c.

Dr. Edward Worth to Secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE;

THOSE many favours and respects, for which I stand obleiged to you, encourage the confidence of this addresse; and the sense of your suffering in our publique loss adds the necessity of duty to that encouragement. Oh! Sir, by how much any persons doe neerer relate to the cheife authority, by soe much is it more needfull, that they exercise faith, and by soe much more is their faith lyable to assaults. I beseech you therefore take heed of fixing your mind on the darke side of this cloud; labour to see God's wisdom and goodnes on the other side. Alas! we are like foolish children, that cry for those knives, wherewith they would cut their owne fingers. God is our loving father; he knowes what is better for us: let us choose him, and leave it to him to choose the rest for us. If magistrates be made more than Gods, or leaned on, or less than God's instruments and despised, it is just for the Lord to remove them. Surely our nations were guilty of both these extremes, and in this sharpe reproofe God hath set both in order before us. But who is like our God? How remembers he mercie in the midst of judgment, vouchsafing a peaceable entrance to his present highnes! Sir, Moses brought Israel out of Egypt, and led them through the wilderness 40 years (because of their murmuring) but he only saw Canaan; a Joshua must bring them into its possession. Surely we have been a murmuring people. God led us by the hand of Moses, who carried us as it were in his bosome, till he saw a settlement. The Lord make his present highnes like Joshua, to complete this conduct. Thus David also fought the Lord's battells, but Solomon must build God an house. Truly hitherto the Lord hath dwelt among us but as in a tabernacle. The good God make his present highnes like Solomon, building up the house

A.D. 1658. of the Lord, which, alas! lyeth waft. Sir, I have found my faith acting on these instances, and therefore present them to your faith alsoe. Certainly death cannot arrest any without God's hand be to the warrant; and that God, who made the Jews banishment in Caldea to be for their good, can produce a soveraigne antidote out of our present los. Besides we have many valleys of Achir, [many former experiences] as doores of hope; and, that which is more than all this, Christ Jesus his interest is imbarqued in the same vessell with us; and if he commands the winds and the seas, they will obey him. I write this to you with my humble prayer unto God, that his spirit would apply it to your heart, as it comes from the heart of

Your most really affectionate and devoted servant,

Dublin, 18 Sept. 1658.

EDW. WORTH.

Sir, though Ireland mournes under the sense of your los, yet it alsoe rejoyces unanimously at the establishment of his present highnes.

Captain Wray, governor of Beumaris-castle, to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lxi.
p. 104.

COMING for Conway to waite on the lord Frances Russel, I met with the enclosed letter, which I humbly transmitt to your lordshippe; and uppon enquirie and diligent search theire, att last I found the said Hinckes, that had divulged such notorious untruthes, which I caused to be secured for that night; but as the souldiers were going with him to the place where he was to be confined, the deputy sheriffe, one Mr. William Morris, one whose disaffection to the present government and his former delinquency is well known to the well affected in these parts, itt being the sessions-weeke, did rescue him from the souldiers; so that I was forced to goe to the judges, where I found he had repaired with the prisoner. Their lordships caused the prisoner to be delivered to my souldiers betimes in the next morning; he was brought before my lord Russell, and uppon examination before his lordshippe it appeared, that he was employed by one collonel John Bodvell to the said William Morris, deputy sheriffe, with some papers; and that he did on tuesday the 14th instant, deliver those papers; and it was on thursday the 16 instant, before I could meet with him, he having related those notorious untruths to the said deputy sheriffe, yet he did endeavour his rescue. When my lord, together with the judges, were examining the prisoner, one Lewis Powell came to his lordship's chamber, and did very uncivilly carry himselfe towards his lordshippe, and did endeavour as much as lay in him to justifie the said prisoner; whereupon his lordshippe commanded me to secure them both, which I have obeyed; and have them in my custody at Bewmares castle. Your honour would much admire how these untruths did heighten the speritts of the old enemy, and much direct the honest and godly party, being so confidently averred. My lord Russell commanded me to put his examinations in writing, which I send your honour inclosed, humbly desiring your honour's pleasure, what shall be done with the prisoners, and your commands how I shall proceed against the deputy sheriffe, for I am fearfull, least he might in these junctures of times receive any papers, that might be prejudiciall to his highnes and government, the said Hinckes coming from so known a delinquent. Till I heare from your honour I shall have an eye upon him, that he may be forth-coming to receive your * * I have no more to trouble your honour, but humbly to begg his highnes commands and pleasure with them from your honour to

Your Honour's

Very humble and faithfull servant,

Inclosed in the preceeding.

SIR,

Vol. lxi.
p. 105.

AS I came towards Conway on tuesday last in the evening, I crossed the ferry, in company with one Hinckes (as he named himself) who tould mee without much enquiry, that the new protector was dangerously sicke; that he was informed for certain on thursday last in London, my lord Harry Cromwell died there the night before. That my lord major had proclaimed the now protector, and with the citysons did over-power the army, who durst not oppose against itt, in regard the cittizens were far more numerous then they. This (if true) I conceived to be very bad news; if false, no lesse dangerous; so that I thought it very fitt to be timeously imparted to your knowledge for the prevention of any disturbance

disturbance, that might happily accrue to our country by the spreading of this intelligence A.D. 1658. amongst malignant spiritts. Use your own discretion for further discoveries herein, but permitt me the honour and happinesse to subscribe myselfe,

S I R,

Your faithful servant,

Wednesday the 15th of
7^{ber} instant 1658.

ED. LLOYD.

For captain William Wray, Esq; governor of Bewmares this present.

William Morris sayth, that upon tuesday last one Samuel Hinckes comeing to this towne of Conway, having brought with him writing and other papers, concerning a triall, that was expected to be this sessions, wherein one Joseph Herne, and Henry Wynne, Esqrs, were plaintiffs, and Thomas LLOYD and others defendants; and being asked what newes from London, replied, that all things were well, save that he heard at his coming from town, that the lord Richard, our new lord protector, was not well disposed in health; and that he heard likewise, that the lord Henry Cromwell was dead, being come privately to London, as was conceived, to visit his highness the late lord protector. In witnesse my hand this 23d day of September, 1658.

WILLIAM MORRIS.

Conway, the 18th of September, 1658.

The examination and confession of Samuel Hinckes, gent. the servant of Mr. Andrew Badley, a sollicitor, living at the Flying-horse court in Fleet-street, over-against the Inner-Temple, in Mr. Dancy's house, a barber.

SAMUEL HINKES, aged about 19 years, or thereabouts, confesseth, that he was imploy'd and sent by collonel John Bodwell, from London to Conway, to the now deputy sheriff, Mr. William Morris, with some papers; and he repairing to Mr. Morris on tuesday the 14th inst. to return to the said papers, Mr. Morris enquired of him, what news from London. This examinant reply'd, that the news in London was, when he came out of town, which was on thursday the next instant, that his highness the lord Richard, the protector, was very sick, and that my lord Henry Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland, died in London, wednesday at night, being the 8th instant, before he came out of town; and that the train-bands of the city were up in arms; and being demanded, who in London told him the news, he confesseth, that one Edward Price, the servant of Mr. Hancocke, an attorney of the Inner-temple, told him the aforesaid news on thursday, the very day that he came out of town, in the presence of his master Mr. Badley, and at his master's chamber.

SAMUEL HINCKES.

Captain Langley to secretary Thurloc.

Leith, Sept. the 19th, 1658.

May it please your HONOUR,

SINCE my last, here is litle of importance to present you with, only the Quakers, that formerly seem to be becalmed for a season, are now congregated againe, seeme to take fresh resolutions as to there converting, or rather overturning all things. They cry out soe loude in their preachings, that they astonish the heereers, and spend themselves extreemly. Sarah Knowles, wife to captain Knowles of this regiment, is gone one her foott as it ware one pilgrimage to one Margritt Fell, who lives about Lancheshire, who, they say, is judg Fell's wife; and that she is one that is past the cloud, and hath liberty to were satins, and silver and gold lase, and is a great galant. This day Mr. William Welch tould mee, that his wife, Sarah Welch, who is one of the cheefe of them, tould him, that shee had received a letter from some freind in London, which did intimate, that they had beene with my lord protector, and that hee had promised to doe nothing but just things, soe that now they were resolved to sitt quietly for present. &c. The Anabaptists are still all in a mousing posture. All things are very quiete at present here. In a word, those that were satisfied before are the same, and the contrary are the same; but the Scots hope seemes to have a smale referrection boath in minesters and people, and it chiefly consists in this, that there

A.D. 1658. there will arise som notable deference amonst ourselves, &c. Here is lately an Holland man of war com to give notis to all there shipes to repaire hom with all expedition. The harvift here is now * * * with constant grat raines, which makes sad times and fights to in the feilds. But I shall stay you no longer with these things. I am,

S I R,

Your Honour's devoted servant,

TIMO. LANGLEY.

Mr. Downing, the English resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lxi.
p. 116.

I Am certaynly informed, that the duke of York did open the first packett, which came by the post after the death of his late highnesse, and there found the letter to me, with the commission you had sent me, and took them, and sent them to the Don John: also he found a letter of yours to my lord Lockhart, in which they say was expressions to this purpose, that he shold keep his troopes of horse together, for that possibly you might have occasion for them at home. The said duke of York came to this town upon Sunday last in the morning, with onely one Charles Barkley and one Brunkett: the princeesse royall would not suffer him to make any stay heer, but he went forthwith hence, with onely the said Barkley, to Deltshaven, whether also the said princeesse followed, with onely one gentlewoman, to be the more private; and ordered her yaught to be there made ready, and whether they went together I know not; and whether his design be for England or back for Flanders, I cannot say; but thought it my duty to let you know thus much, and shall do my utmost to informe myselfe farther. They, who gave me the information, do believe he returns back for Flanders, but were not sure.

Its undowpted, that they had some greate designe in hand. I hope you do constantly
For d, letter s
heare from 305 38, out of whose 361 144 something doth appeare.

Yesterday the president of the states general and another of them came to visite me by order of the states general, to condole and congratulate the death of his late highnesse, and the installment of his highnesse that now is. Obdam is yet with his fleete at the Flye, and the winds are now contrary; but notwithstanding all the letters which have been affirming the rendition of Croningsberg-castle to the king of Sweden, yet the deputies of the states, which were yesterday with me, affirm, that they have later letters, which say it yet defends itselfe. I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

Hague, 8^{ber} 1, 1658. [N. S.]

G. DOWNING.

I pray consider under what cover you sent the above-mentioned letter to me, that you may chang your way of sending. This letter comes by captain Baskett.

Monseieur Applebom faith positively, that Croningsberghe is surrendred.

General Monck to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

Vol. lxi.
p. 127.

I Received your lordshippe's letter dated the 11th of September: I had answered itt before now, butt upon the receipt of itt I sent to see what news I could heare in the country before I wrote to you; butt I finde, that Charles Stuart has not yett sent a letter to any gentleman of this country that I heare of; and I am confident of my intelligencers, that I have abroad, which are active men. To-morrow I am too meet here with some of the officers for the drawing up of an addresse to his highnesse, to expresse our faithfulness and obedience to him, which I doubt nott butt will bee done with a great deale of chearfulness; which is all at present from

YOUR LORDSHIPPE'S

Very humble servant,

Dalkeith, 21st 7^{ber}, 1658.

GEORGE MONCK.

General

JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

405

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

My LORD,

A.D. 1658.

THIS gentleman, lieut. col. Stevens having some application to make unto his highnesse, I make bold to intreate your favour in getting him accesse to his highnesse, and a speedy dispatch of his businesse. Hee is an old friend of mine, and now an officer in Ireland; and by shewing this respect unto him, you will lay a very great obligation uppon

YOUR LORDSHIPPE'S

Most humble servant,

Dalkeith, 21st of 7^{ber}, 1658.

GEORGE MONCK.

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

I Received yours by the messenger, and another by Mr. Hambden, with the inclosed proclamation. I must confesse mysele to bee much refreshed by reading your excellency's of the 11th instant, to see therein the support the Lord is pleased to give you under this fore stroke, and upon some other considerations, which I cannot now trouble your excellency with, in respect that I am disabled through eight dayes sicknesse to write with my owne hand, for which cause also I cannot acquaint your excellency with some other things, which may bee fitt for your knowledg. There is this mercy, which God is pleased to give us, that his highnesse is so generally received with the armys in England and Scotland, as also with all the people; and I see by your excellency's, that it is so also in Ireland. There can bee nothing more obliging to his highnesse, then what your excellency is pleased to write to mee, and in the manner of proclaiming him; and so his highnesse takes it. But I dictate this with great difficulty; and therefore I beg your excellency's pardon, if I here breake off, beseeching your excellency still to account mee

In the possession of the rt. hon. the earl of Shelburn.

Your most obedient, humble, and faithfull servant,

Whitehall 21 Sept. 1658.

JO. THURLOE.

Ypre is taken by the French from the Spaniard, and the strong castle of Elsynore by the Swede from the Dane.

General Fleetwood to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

DEARE BROTHER,

I Shall adde little to what my last mentioned, though I think it is a subject we cannot too often think of, nor too seriously search and inquire in what may be the provoaking cause thereof; and the more we understande by earnest searching and finding, the beter shall we improve what such a dispensation requirs. I shall only acquaint you at presant, that there hath bine a late addresse made to his highnes, in the title of which was named Scotland and Ireland, because of both armyes. We had officers, who joyned with us; and it was desired all three armyes might for the great union have joyned in one; but not to take upon us in the least to impose, but that so farre as might be consistent with your own judgment and satisfaction, you might joyne with us, or vary from us, as you shoud be most satisfied. Heare was great union, and surly that shoud be preserved with utmost care and diligence; and rather let all things of a doubtfull acceptation remaine as they are, then hazard the breach of union upon any indifferent, much lesse doubtful account. The Lord continues our peace and quietnes, which indeade is a mercy almost beyond expectations, as beyond our deservings. But surly ther is that in this cause, that the Lord takes pleasure in, and will not forsake. His highnes hath given very great satisfaction to the officers in the late addresse. It is our duty to be earnest for him, that he may be kept up to walke in his father's paths with that integrity, as may manifest by what spirit he is ledde forth by. I

In the possession of the rt. hon. the earl of Shelburn.

A.D. 1658. neade not tell you, what the temptations of such a station is: he hath hitherto much exceeded expectation, and did speak heartily to old freinds. Excuse the abruptnes of

Sept. 21. [1658.]

Your most affectionate brother, and humble fervant,

I intended to have sent you the copy of our addresse, but it seemes the judg advocate hath prevented me; excuse it I begge you.

Lord Fauconberg to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

DEAR MY LORD,

In the possession of the rt. hon. the earl of Shelburn.

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6 41 28 13 44 9 23 38 8 11 B 3 29 6 F. 10 37 26 24 9 26 38 29 7 13 23.
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I b e l i e v e w i l f h o r t l y b e f e n
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 t f o r o v e r .

41 20 28 35 26 40 11 37.

But, deare my Lord, owne not the knowledg of this to any liveing, as you have any kindnesse for

Your lordship's most devoted humble servant,

B.

L o c k h a r t .

B. was not mistaken in 23 26 7 18 14 3 35 39, but dare undertake for him.

i s f u r e t o b e o f t h e c o u n c e l w

A. 19 34 36 38 35 13 41 26 2 13 26 12 39 16 11 7 26 38 27 9 13 23 43
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 a d y i n i t .

11 56 47 19 27 21 29.

Sept. 21. 28.

The agent from Dantzick to secretary Thurloe.

Magnifice atque honoratissime domine,

DOMINE NOLENDISSIME,

CUM jam aliquoties in ædibus magnificæ & hon. dominationis viæ fuerim, & eandem Vol. lxi.
 propter corporis infirmitudinem (quam ut Opt. Max. cum pristina valetudinæ quan- P. 129.
 tocius commutare clementer dignetur, ex animo precor) convenire non potuerim, negotia
 vero à dominis meis principalibus mihi commissa, pro moderno rerum statu, ulteriorem moram
 pati nullatenus possint, hisce magnificam & hon. dominationem vestram compellare coactus-
 sum, eandemque majorem in modum obnixè togare, ut si id valetudinis dispositio per-
 mittere velit, tempus, quo paucis saltem coram magnifica & H. D. vestra contenta negotii mihi
 commissi exponere possim, mihi benignè concedatur, aut si id propter morbi gravitatem
 fieri nequeat, mihi saltem indicetur, an magnificæ & Hon. D. vestræ molestum non sit
 futurum, propositionem, quam hic post adventum meum juxta mandatum dominorum
 principalium meorum conceperam, et ad suam serenitatem gloriosè defunctam direxeram,
 perlegere. Ex illa namque satis luculenter colligere licebit, quid domini principales mei
 intendunt, mihiq; enixe apud serenissimam suam celsitudinem et florentissimum hunc statum
 sollicitare in mandatis dederint. Expecto super hoc benevolentissimum responsum, & in-
 terea prosperrimam valitudinem apprecatus, permansurus sum

Magnæ atque honoratissimæ dominationis vestræ

Data Londini

Devinctissimus et ad quævis grata officia servitor

2 8^{br}.

22 7^{br}. A°. 1658.

G. WUSTENHOFF.

Ablegatus Civit. Gedanensis.

The Danish agent to the protector Richard.

To his most serene HIGHNESS the lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and
 the dominions thereunto belonging.

THE agent of the king of Denmark, Norway, &c. how unwilling to molest your Vol. lxi.
 highness with foreign affairs at such a time, that he cannot chuse but think your highness P. 354.
 vehemently afflicted over the great loss you sustain in the person of your father and
 predecessor of immortal memory, and exceedingly busied about the government of these
 nations, which so lately it hath pleased God to commit to your care, is nevertheless bound
 in duty and by especial command, not to neglect a matter of no less concernment than
 the preservation or total ruin of the kingdom of Denmark, and the deliverance or utter
 undoing

A.D. 1658. undoing of his king, and master, and all the royal progeny of the same, as this his majesty's letter will declare, and a more large and as true a relation of all the transactions past between him and the king of Sweden, as soon as it shall be translated into a language fit to be presented unto your highness.

In the mean while, since the business can suffer no delay, the said agent relieth upon the information, which in this particular your highness will receive from his privy council, being able to witness, that in February last, by the authority and mediation of his late highness, a peace was concluded between the two kings of Denmark and Sweden, upon such advantageous terms for Sweden, that the king of Denmark was to deliver up more than half a kingdom, which he hath not only performed on his side, as well as all the other articles contained in that treaty; but over and above, hath nothing left undone, or unoffered, to satisfy (if it were possible) the king of Sweden in his other new and most unreasonable demands, so he might but in some part enjoy the benefits of that peace bought at so great a rate; but all hath been in vain, and without the in reason desired, and by the king of Sweden so often promised, effect, which was that at length the Swedish army might, according to agreement, withdraw out of the dominions of the king and kingdom of Denmark, more hardly used since the conclusion of peace, than they were during the former war.

Whilst the subject sighs under their burden, still fed with hope of a speedy delivery, and their prince endeavoureth on his side to ease them with disbanding his army, the king of Sweden, who in conscience and by his royal word was bound to do the same, instead of quitting that part of the kingdom, already too long by him unjustly possess'd, invadeth anew the Isle of Zeland, layeth siege to the royal residence of Copenhagen and to the castle of Cronenburgh at one time, whilst the remainder of his forces, which he had left behind him, endeavour to surprize at once all the strong places in the dukedom of Holstein, and so makes known to the world, that his insatiable ambition could not be satisfied with less than the intire possession of the three northern kingdoms; and howbeit it hath pleased the lord hitherto miraculously to frustrate the king of Sweden of all his unjust designs; yet it is not his will always to work miracles, lest we should think him to have used little providence in the creation of second causes, so that the king of Denmark in reason ought, next unto God, have recourse to his friends, amongst the which there is none, to whom his majesty wisheth rather to be obliged for his delivery, than to your highness.

Therefore the said agent, by express command, and in the name of his most afflicted king and master, imploreth your highness's aid and assistance for the defence and preservation of two kingdoms, which cannot be alienated from him whom God, hath intrusted with them, but to the great prejudice of your highness's dominions. If besides these considerations, your highness doth not think himself sufficiently bound in honour to relieve a prince, that is otherwise like to sink for relying upon the guarantee of him, whose most worthy son and successor your highness is, in hope that your highness will be pleased to afford these proposals your most serious consideration, and take thereupon such and so speedy resolutions, as the condition wherein both king and kingdom of Denmark are requireth, the said agent shall pray unto God to indue your highness, for the better governing your people in peace and justice, with the heavenly wisdom, and to preserve your highness from such a neighbour as his king and master hath.

Covent-garden, 22 of 7^{bre}. 1658.

SIMON DE PETKUM.

Sir Edward Hyde to the lord Culpepper.

My good LORD,

In the possession of Mr. Deodatus Bye of Maidstone in Kent.

I HAVE yours of the 30; and if it were not to accompany the inclosed from my lord lieutenant, you should hardly have received any trouble from me this post; for meethinkes the conclusion of yours gives me warrante enough to forbear writinge, and to beleive, that you may be heare before this will come to Amsterdam. I beshrew you for givinge us so ugly a prospecte of Denmarke, which I now give for lost; for it is not possible, that the Dutch intende to relieve it, though meethinkes they have such shewes of it, that some should be angry for beinge so deceived. These proceedings cannot end in a calme.

The English letters are not yett come, which must proceede from some stopp on the other syde of the water; for the windes were very good. From hence there are many conjectures, and they write from , that an oister-bote from Englande bringes newes, that younge Richarde is likewise deade of a violent burninge feavour, which some say comes likewise in other letters from other places; yet I do not believe it, nor do I know, that I could be glad it were true. I do confesse, I cannot suspecte, that any sonn of his will

will inherit the father's fortune, but that we shall see very notable changes, and I am not at all out of countenance, that they do not yet appeare. A.D. 1658.

I am as little in love with this place or people, as you are; yett I cannot thinke wee should leave ether, till wee see more reason; and here there is much difference betweene and Cleve; nor do I see any possibility of a treaty betweene England and Spayne; and if there were, I should hope to dispose ourselves better then to Cleve. And indeede I thought ** would have had more mettle upon this turne, and that the people there would have bene lesse nice; but I never expected it from the bourgemaister, who cannot walke in any path distincte from the government; but I do not understande what you say in yours to my lord lieutenant, that ther are other people meddle in that affayre, and proceede in a way you do not approve. I cannot imagine what that people are, and I am very confident, they have not the least authority to meddle in it. I pray explaine that to me: the service would strangely raise our spirits, for I tell you truly, there was never so much insupportable beggary amongst us. God keep you. My good lord,

Bruxells this 3d. of October. [1658 N. S.]

Your lordshipp's owne.

C.

For the right honourable the lord Culpepper.

Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

BY this I shall onely give you to understand, that all things remain quiett here. The proclamations for his highnesse succession in the government of these nations have past throwt this with great expressions of satisfaction from the people, as appeares by the returns of the respective sherriffes. The addresse of the army here goes on with much cleernes. I shall bee able to say more to that by the next post. You will excuse mee, that I write thus brokenly and briefly to you. Truly besides the great sadnes, that is upon my spiritt, my body is in no good condition of health; I am scarce a day without some greivous distemper; I have been somewhat worse then ordinary for these two dayes past, and am now in physicke; I am now in the hands of the lord, let him doe with mee as pleaseth him. Wee have not heard from England since Mr. Underwood came thence. I am

Your very affectionate and most humble servant,

Sept. 23d, 58.

H. CROMWELL.

Petkum to Thurloe.

May it please your LORDSHIP,

THIS inclosed letter from the king my master to his late high renowned highnes received by the last post; and withall such orders, that forced me to draw this annexed paper, addressed to his highnes, in expectation of your lordship's recovery. The one and the other is become some dayes elder then they ought; yet did I thinke it not convenient to doe any thing without your lordship: neither would I trouble you till now, that I am informed your lordship is so far recovered, that I have reason to hope for pardon of this importunity, who am resolved without intermission to pray for your lordship's perfect recovery in the quality of

YOUR LORDSHIP'S

Most humble, and most obedient servant,

Covent-Garden, 23^d of 7^{ber}, 1658.

PETKUM.

Thursday, September 23. 1658.

At the council at Whitehall.

ORDER'D,

THAT it be offered to his highnes, as the advice of the council, that his highnes will please to send the lord ambassador Lockhart to the court of France, with such instructions, as his highnes shall think meet, in order to the preserving of a right understanding

A.D. 1658. standing betwixt the two states, he leaving the charge of his highness's garrison of Dunkirk, during the tyme of his absence, in the hand of col. Alsop; and that his highnesse will please to order his return from the said court to his charge at Dunkirk with all convenient expedition.

W. JESSOP.

Cromwell, *lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloc.*

SIR,

Vol. lxi.
P. 137.

YOU wel know, how backward I have bin to bee troublesome to you in the private interest of any particuler persons, especially such as have at any time appeared against us; yet having had that satisfaction of the carriage of colonel Trevor, and finding him soe sensible of the favours hee hath received from his late highness, and soe ready on all occasions to testifye his sence thereof, and resolution to live as becomes an honest man under the present government, I could not but second his request to you, which is to have twelve or thirteen hundred pound debentures, (which he hath purchased) satisfied on some lands in Kildare, the greatest part thereof being at present under his owne stock; for which he payes but an inconsiderable rent, yet thought to be as much as the land is worth, the place being rather for pleasure then profit; and only fitt for a person, who can apply it to use. His highness signeture and privy seale to the inclosed impowers mee to do it for him; which I desire you to procure, and to returne it with all convenient speed to mee. Pray take a speciall care of his busines.

Your affectionate friend,

Dublin, 24th of Sept. 1658.

H. CROMWELL.

Mr. Downing to secretary Thurloc.

HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. lxi.
P. 139.

THE post is not yet come this weeke, and by my letters by the last weeke's post, I gave you an accompt, that I had not as yet received any commission or instructions from you since his late highness his death. ^{The duke of York} 468 573 ^{at Nieuport,} did open the packet 219 390 158 431 131 sent it to Don 145, and tooke your packet to me; in which was my commission, and 139 40 105 John; ^{to the lord Lockhart,} 146 68 147 477 575; they also tooke your packet 477 365 133 34 365 74 319 132 keep 146, in which, among others, they say was expressions to this purpose, that he should 350 his horse together, ^{have use at home,} 284 327 328 133 140 477 311 468 134, for that you might 319 152 40 524 45 comfort; 219 328 379, which expression gave them much 254 89 305 145; and I doe understand, that ^{they are} 468 169 213 41 ^{oft} resolved 408 148 ^{use} to make 524 42 ^{trade.} of this 150 437 263. ^{The duke of York} 468 573 ^{in this towne with Charles Barkley} was upon sunday last 339 469 477 160 390 500 26 319 132 83 287 227 one Brunket. ^{The princeesse royall and hee} 133 75 358 169 and 112 390 20. 447 106 77 289 468 570 207 324 went forth- ^{heere} with away, that his being 324 133 might not be discovered, and went for 263 84 47 ^{t s have n,} 146 142 323 109, and from thence, as I am informed, they are gone to a private ^{baronny of Bredah,} village in the 227 443 393 408 29 133 42 260 55 62, where they are yet together.

I am informed from a very good hand, there is a ^{person of quality} 426 133 142 412 408 126 152 17 ten days gon for England from Charles Stewart, 362 475 within this 466 104 261 287 316 305 547 306 572, and he supposes that it ^{hee or who else} know. 346 576, but whether it be 324 416 498 41 83 142 42 I thinke I shall 353.

The inclosed papers will give you an account of affayres heere, whereby you will perceive that Croningsburg castle is certainly surrendered. It is supposed, that with this change of winde Opdam is put out to sea, but as yet there is none come from him, giving assurance thereof; and yesterday the states of Holland sent two of their deputies to the Vlye to hasten them

them out, who are men, it seemes, very expert in the hasting out of fleets, and were made A.D. 1658. use of to that purpose, during the warr with England. Last night arrived heere Mr. La Mer this state's resident at Elfinore, who was also in the castle during the seidge, who confirms the rendition thereof by capitulation, for feare of some mines, which the king of Sweden had ready to spring. He saith also, that he had spoken with the king of Sweden, and that he offered to give this state any contentment, in case they will desist from assisting the Dane; but if otherwise, that he is resolved to attend them, where he is, and not to quitt Denmarke. He saith also, that Copenhagen is yet in a good condition. I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

Hague, 8^{ber} 4, 1658. [N. S.]

G. DOWNING.

I pray, that you will please now this Michaelmas, that I may have the businesse for the 150l. *per annum*, mayntayneance heere for the English ministers settled; or at least so farre, as that I may have one quarter, ending this Michaelmas, for the two, which now preach heere.

It will be good to have some new names to write to you by.

Captain Thomas Lilburne to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

WHYLE I stayd in the country of Durham, I mett not with any thing worth troubling Vol. lxi. your honour with. Abundance there was troubled with the bad newes of the death of p. 148. his late highnesse. He is now in glory crowned; his highnesse was proclaimed with much willingness protector, &c. I went to two places to see it done, which was performed with all solemnity. The Lord give him courage and wisdom from above. As I was to his royall father, so shall I bee to his sonn, even espouse life and all in the world, in the strength of the Lord, to serve and stand by him. Oh, that his highnesse may have a constant converse with God through our Lord Jesus Christ! Sir I was sent for to Scotland, where the officers haith unanimously assigned an address to his highnesse, which I suppose is sent up by my lord general Mounck this post: the truth is, general Mounck is of that prudence and discretion, that he doth ingage every man that knowes him, willingly and freely to doe that which is fitt. Doubtless he is a good man, and the Lord prospers him. Before I came from Durham there was a meeting in order to an address to his highnesse from that county, as they did to his late highnesse. I hope it will not dye there. This next generall sessions of the peace, some of the county would have me stayd, but I could not. As soone as I can dispatch and get into that country, I shall give your honour a further accompt. I am soe much fixt for this settlement, that I looke upon it as a mighty mercy, these nations may enjoy the benefitt of itt. I shall be glad your honour would let me know the receipt of this, for I am likely to stay with my lord generall this month in this place. I am,

Your Honour's

Humble servant,

Dalkeith, 24 Sept. 1658.

THO. LILBURNE.

General Monck to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

I HAVE made bold to give you the trouble of presenting this addresse from the commission Vol. lxi. officers of the forces heere at the head quarters, being desired by my lord Fleetwood to p. 161. present the same addresse, which was sent by the officers in England to the officers here, which I have done to them all, and they have signed itt; and we haveing in some consideration some thing of the like nature to bee signed, which that you may see wee had, I have sent you the inclosed signed, which your lordshippe may please to keepe to yourself for your own satisfaction. For newes we have none; all things are quiett and well at present, only I heare, that severall of these officers that were in the hills, that were under Middleton, are come together in Holland, and expect what commands Charles Stuart will give them. But I believe the want of moneys, and expectations upon this change failing so much of that which

A.D. 1658. which they expected, that we should have had some difference amongst ourselves, will quash all their designs, the Spaniards nor Dutch being able to helpe him in this juncture of time, wherein God in his providence hath provided better for us. I have given order, that those officers, who are in England, that upon reading the copy of the addresse (which is to be sent to them) and their approving of it, they should write to your lordship, and desire their names to be added to the rest. So I shall crave your pardon for giving you this trouble, not knowing otherwise how to doe it, being I thinke itt will be as good as if they had signed itt, which is all at present from

YOUR LORDSHIPPE'S

Most humble servant,

Dalkeith, 25 7^{ber} 1658.

GEORGE MONCK.

Petkum to secretary Thurloc.

May it please your LORDSHIP,

Vol. lx.
p. 189.

TALKE has been this many months, that Sir George Ascue and 10 or 12 sea captains were to take service under the king of Sweden, which I could not be induced to beleve, thinking the the said Ascue would not turne a mercenary soldier of another prince, whilst the warre in his own country lasted, if he could not be satisfied with that welth and honour he has gotten, and live a retired and quiet life. But I have been deceived in my opinion, and finde that certainly he and the said captaines are to depart within a few dayes; they to command each a man of warre, and Sir George the whole Swedish fleet. Wherewith I have thought it my duty to acquaint your lordship, in hope his highnes will thinke it convenient to stay his and their journey, as judging it more convenient, that his subjects should rather assist the king my master, then in the service of the king of Sweden helpe to oppresse him; and this I think would be also conforme to the sence of the article of that treaty concluded betwen his late highnes of immortal memory, and the king my master; viz.

“Ita ut neutra pars populuse, aut subditi alterutrius, neque per se neque per alios, directè vel indirectè quidquam agat, vel quantum in se est, agi permittat, in damnum aut præjudicium alterius, verum altera alteram omnibus bonis officiis adjuvabit, atque alterius rem & commodum pro virili promovebit.”

I rest your lordship's (whose perfect recovery I heartily wish)

Most humble and obedient servant,

Covent-garden, 27 of 7^{ber}, 1658.

SIMON PETKUM.

Secretary Thurloc to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

In the possession of the rt. hon. the earl of Shelburn.

I Had the honour to receive your's by Mr. Underwood, and beg your excellency's pardon that I doe not make a returne thereunto by my own hand, which truly yet I am not able to do for want of strength, though I blesse God I am somewhat better then I was by my last. It troubles mee to find your greife returns upon you. I trust the Lord will support and strengthen you under this great losse. Your excellency will herewith receive his highness's prayer the day before his death, whereby is seen, what a spirit of love remayned in him, even to his enemyes to the very last. All the commissions have order to be renewed, and among the rest, that of your excellency's, under the name of lord lieutenant of Ireland. I am not able to say more at this time, then to beg your excellency's pardon for this short account, being all that is possible to be given you at this time by

YOUR EXCELLENCY'S

Most humble servant,

Whitehall, 28 Sept. 1658.

JO. THURLOE.

Lord

Lord Fauconbery to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

MY LORD,

W h a t e v e r o t h e r s m a y t e l, i s In the posses-
 45 14 5 39 13 38 11 37 26 41 14 11 37 36 24 3 49 39 13 23, A. B. 21 34 sion of the rt.
 m o r e a n d m o r e c o n f i r m d: m a t t e r hon. the earl
 22 28 35 13 5 27 6 24 26 37 11 7 26 29 12 19 37 24 8: 22 5 39 41 11 37 of Shelburn.
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 34 3 37 11 6 35 5 43 21 27 17 41 26 45 3 37 6 36 35 40 19 29 11, 5 27
 d f p e e d y, i f n o t p r e v e n t e d. T h
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 26 39 16 11 21 35 6 13 34 21 15 29 11, 3 29 6 43 21 25 34 40 6 8 11
 n l y n o w p u l o f f i t s v i z a r d.
 29 23 49 27 26 45 33 38 23 26 10 12 19 41 34 38 21 46 5 35 8.
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 27 17 14 21 22 34 13 23 12 28 10 5 23 25 2 40 39 34 16 3 8 26 45 11.
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 o f d i f p o f i n g a l l c o m m a n d e i n
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13 39.

A f a l f e b r o t h e r a m o n g t h e m t
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Sept. 28. 1658.

B.

Dr. Thomas Clarges to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELENCY,

In the posses-
 sion of the
 right hon. the
 earl of Shel-
 burn.

I HOPE my good friend Sir William Bury have made my excuse to your excellency for the discontinuance of my duty to you by reason of my journey into Scotland, with his highnes commands to my brother, of which I presume your excellency will not think it impertinent, if I give you a brief account. When I first came to him, I found him overwhelm'd with sorrow in a greater degree, then I thought his temper had bin capable of; but he was much comforted with the assurances I gave him of his highnes affection to him, and return'd me with large testimonies of it, which I brought from him and his highness council there, whoe were very unanimous in their resolutions and actions. They are now preparing a large adresse from all the military and civill power of the nation, which will be as speedily sent hither, as a work of that consequence and time can be effected. Last night an adresse was presented to his highnes by my lord Wolseley and colonel Bridge, from the gentry and freeholders of Staffordshire, filled with expressions of duty and love, and had an answerable returne from his highnes; and I beleive the other counties will follow the example, for I never observed in any action a more sweeter concurrence from all degrees of people.

Since the taking of Ypre the French army have taken Comine, a very strong place upon the river of Lys; and by the taking of Menine and Odenarte before, they will have a large tract of ground secure for winter quarters for their army. Odenarte is a place large and more considerably for commerce then Ypre, the best and greatest manufacture of tapistrie being there. I suppose the army will make little more attempts this winter, as well because of the season, as also for that some of their horse are to march into Normandy to allay an insurrection there, which is headed by many considerable gentry, and chiefly by one Monsieur Crequi a neere kinsman of that duke of Crequi, that came from the king of France this summer to complement his highnes. There is no account of the king of Sweden's progresse before Copenhagen, more then what is in the printed bookes. So that I have no more at this present to add to your excellencie's trouble, but that I am,

May it please your EXCELENCY,

London, the 28th
 of Sept. 1658.

Your excellencie's most humble,

and most oblig'd servant,

THO. CLARGES.

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

Vol. lxi. p. 190.

I AM as heartily sorry to heare of your being ill, as any friend you have. I hope God will be pleased to restore your health againe. I make noe doubt, butt before this comes to your hands, you will receive the adresse, which was signed by all the comission-officers about the head quarters; which I hope will give his highnes satisfaction, till the same adresse bee signed by the comission-officers of each regiment, according as I wrote to you in my former letter. I am glad to heare, that all the good people of the nation are so united to the present government. Truly itt is a great happiness to us in this

this juncture of time, and I hope God will continue it. As yett I heare of noe designe of A.D. 1658. Charles Stuart heere in Scotland; but as soone as any such thing is, I am confident I shall heare of itt; and assoone as I heare of it, I shall acquaint you with itt. I am very glad to heare, that the king of Sweden has taken the stronge castle of Elsenore from the Dane; for truly that business, if it pleases God to blesse him, soe that he takes Copenhagen too, and be master of that island of Zealand, itt will be a great advantage to our affaires, as I conceive. Soe desiring the Almighty God to blesse you, and restore you to your health, I take leave, and remayne

YOUR LORDSHIPPE'S

Most affectionate humble servant,

Dalkeith, 28. September, 1658.

GEORGE MONCK.

Mr. John Barwick to king Charles II.

I AM too short-sighted to write of state affaires, and yet, having this opportunity, I think it my duty to give your majesty some account of what I conceive present condition of affaires are. About a week before Cromwell's death, he made his son Richard generalissimo of all the forces both by sea and land; but it was not till the very day before he dyed, that he nominated him his successor, and that so sleightly, as some doubt, whether he did it at all. It was justly expected by all men, that a matter of such weight should not be done without a formall instrument under hand and seall before the counsell, &c. but those, that speak the highest of this, say, it was only verball, before Thurloe and one of the commissioners of the great seall; and those, that duly ponder the proclamation, will have cause to think the penner of it did not believe so much. And though hitherto things pass with some smoothness in the former channel, yet there is some underhand muttering already upon this poynt of his succession, which makes them dread the very name of a parliament, and yet they are upon the very poynt of being forced to call one for want of money. Their debts are great, and no other visible way of raising any competent summe. Whether this be the cause, or his so tamely parting with the generalship of England at lest to Fleetwood, or both, of young Cromwell's melancholie, I know not; but sure it is, most men say he is sick; and yet those, that are likest to know the disease, say, it is chiefly to give way to his counsell to doe what they please, which some of them like well enough. There was some confusion at Whitehall the night before Cromwell's death, though closely conveyed. Some of the grandees, distrusting the place, removed their trunks out of the house. At least six howers before his death, the fifth-monarchy-men sent out their emissaries post into most parts of England, having notice how desperate his condition was. They speak their minds freely already, and have something a brewing in all likelihood. They have pitched upon Lambert for their general, and Harrison is content with the next command under him. Ever since old Cromwell had his eye upon the crown, he hath courted Lambert very much. One office he had was restored, with 2000 l. arrears, and his estate was promised to be doubled from 3000 l. *per annum* to six; and still they carry fair with him, and have sent him mourning against the funerall. The want of money makes them fall short of their first designe of the funerall pageantrie. At first they proposed to themselves the funerall of K. James for their pattern, and intended to go beyond it; but second thoughts are wiser. If a parliament come, the fifth-monarchie-men will cut them out worke both in the house and field. They hope Fleetwood will be no bitter enemy; and give out, as if they had Monck's army sure on their side, though not his person. If they have not learned the . . . of bragging, there may be some cause of fear, least they get . . . the saddle, and ride us all; yet some of them say your majesty will need no other sword but their own to make way to your throne, in case they clash in earnest; for the weaker party will espouse your majestie's cause, and that upon your owne termes, rather than yield to the other. I wish they may be true prophets. And I humbly crave leave to add, that some persons here of good repute for wisdom and fidelity to your majesty think this will be more feasible, if your own party be not too forward to ingage on either side; and seeing your majesty having now no visible force on foot, will make them more secure, and consequently the more likely to quarrell among themselves. I beseech your majestie pardon this boldness. I was never cut out for a statesman. If there be any thing in it of moment, your majestie's wisdom may make use of it; if nothing, I hope your clemency will pardon it. That God would direct

In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner Temple, esq;

A.D. 1658. direct your majestie's counsell, protect your person, and prosper your designes, is a part
 of the dayly prayer of

Your MAJESTIE'S

Obscure, but most loyall and faithfull servant,

J. B.

The great stormy munday, Cromwell (upon a revelation they say) told his physicians, he should now live to perfect the work. At his death, he had no sinne, that troubled him, but only his want of faith. By faith, I presume, he meant (as the divines of that party doe) a full assurance of remission of sinns, and eternall salvation; and then it was no wonder he wanted it.

Collonel W. Michell to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

Vol. lxi. p. 200. **H**AVING att the first meeting with the lord general Monck, and other officers, subscribed the address allreadie presented to his highness, itt being then determined, that the same forme should be recommended to the comition officers of the respective regiments, and to be transmitted to your lordshipp; my lord, in pursuance thereof, myself and officers have signed the inclosed; and I must humbly begg your lordshipp's leave to mention their cordiall affections and cherefullness for his highnesse service. I dare nott give your weightie affaires more trouble, but remaine,

MY LORD,

Dundee, the 29. of Sept. 1658.

Your lordshipp's humblest servant,

W. MICHELL.

Captain Langley to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Leith, the 30th of Sept. 1658.

Vol. lxi. p. 208. **I** RECEIVED yours of the 21st instant, for which I returne your honour most hartly thanks, and shall doe my utmost in obsarveing your desires therein expressed, being exceeding joyfull to heere and see all things correspond, and give such large hopes as to future injoyment of the nation's peace and tranquillitie, houlding myselfe obleidged to indeavour the continuance of the same with all might, being soe resolved to sarve out my generation. Sir, as to that of Scots blessing God, that he had heard them in some things, they speak it mystically; for just as the newes came of the death of his H. they declared a fast to bee kept the saboath following, and speake those words as a motive to incourage the people to keep the day, that they daylie pray for their K. in such termes as these, that the Lord would be mertifull to the exiled, and all those that are in captivitie; and that once more he would cause them to returne with sheaves of joy; and some speak in plainer termes against the government. They pray under the termes of being delivered from the yoake of Pharaoh, Egiptian bondage, or the taske-master of Egipt, &c. They use severall imprecations, praying for the confution of all tirants, and from enemies, and all their oppressors and afflictors, &c. desireing God to cutt them off, to shorten their time, thereby hastening their deliverance, and giving ease to his people, meaning themselves, &c. Thus they speake, but so ambiguously, that they can evade, if questioned; yet soe plainly, that the whole people knowes their meaning; soe that, the premises considered, it is easie to understand they prayesd God, that he had hard them in taking away his highnes, which they take to be the begining of what God hath further to doe for them as to that deliverance they further expect and pray for, promiseing the people, that God will yet bring forth further deliverance to them. Thus at large, if not too large, have I delivered my thoughts as to that particular; and what you are pleased further to mention in your letter, I shall be carefull to observe you in. But seering my letter will growe out large, I shall make that the subject of my next, which shall shortly follow. In the mean time I desire you to exsept of the tender of my cordiall thanks for the care as to the two last respects mentioned in yours. Soe kiss your hand, and crave leave to continue,

SIR,

Your honour's most oblidge servant,

TIMOTHY LANGLEY.

Extrast

Extract of the resolutions of the states of Holland and West-Friseland.

Thursday, 10. Octob. 1658. [N. S.]

A.D. 1658.

Vol. lxi. p. 207.

THE Sr. pensionary Voglesang reported to this assembly the consideration and opinion of their deputies, having, in execution of their resolution of the seventh of this month, examined and reviewed the contents of a letter of Paul Briel, bailiff and dykegrave of the Brill and country of Voome of twentieth of last month, writ to their most noble lordships, importing, that, according to the order of the seventh of August, he had made exact inquiry concerning prizes made upon the subjects of the commonwealth of England by Spanish capers, and brought into the said port, and had stopped an English pinace, which captain Caspar Verstelle at Dunkirk took at sea the 31. May, 1657. Whereupon consideration being had, and having seen the attestations and other papers accompanying the said letter, it is thought fit and resolved, that the said bailiff shall be enjoined, and the burgomasters of the Brill, that they shall give order, that the said vessel shall be delivered to the true owners without any charges; and that they send word to their lordships what they shall do therein.

Extract of the resolutions of the states of Holland and West-Frise in their assembly.

Thursday, 10. Octob. 1658. [N. S.]

Vol lxi. p. 210.

THE Sr. pensioner Voglesang hath reported to the assembly the consideration and opinion of the deputies of their most noble lordships, that, in pursuance of their resolution the eighth of this month, they have examined and reviewed the demand made by the Sieur resident Downing from the protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, the second of the said month, that it would please their lordships the states general to give order, that a certain English vessel, named the Rachel of London, taken by James Zacharias of Ostend, and carried to Medenbleck, be, with its lading, restored to the owners. Whereupon being deliberated, and found, that the said prize hath broken bulk in the roads of these countries, contrary to the resolution of their mighty lordships, which hath been confirmed by their placart of the ninth of August last published upon this matter, it is thought fit and resolved, that besides the letter of the second of this month, which their mighty lordships have written to the college of the admiralty of North-Holland, it shall be written in the name of their most noble lordships to the counsellors of Holland in the said college, that it is the serious intention of their lordships, that they proceed precisely according to the contents of the placarts, and to observe it in every respect; and that therefore the said vessel Rachel, with its lading, be forthwith restored to its owners; and that they inform their lordships, what the said college shall do thereupon; yet that it shall be seriously made known to the resident Downing, that their lordships will in like manner expect justice from the protector, that when, in like case, prizes are made upon the subjects of this state, and carried into the ports of England, and having there broken bulk, they shall in like manner be restored to the owners, and particularly the sugar prize taken by the Portugals, (but taken away in England from the men of war of this state, contrary to all law and reason) to the end it may be forthwith restored.

Mr. Downing, the English resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

YOURS by the last post, of 24. Sept. old stile, is come safe to me, together with the inclosed papers, and I hope by the next I shall receive a draught of the treaty of Portugall, as is therein mentioned, least something should be offered by the Portugall ambassador heere in the prejudice of England, which he is very willing to prevent, if he had a copy of that treaty. The Spanish ambassador's secretary upon monday last brought to the president of the states general the letter, which was sent from his highness to the states, with a compliment, that a letter being come to the hands of Don Jean, directed to them, he would not open it, but sent it forthwith; but for your letter to me, and the instructions, that they keepe; and they did also rifle the last pacquet but one, and are resolved to make frequent use of this course in this conjuncture of affaires, being much enraged to finde noe consolation out of England. Upon monday last, the French ambassador and myself had a conference with the deputies of the states general about the Portugall peace, at which conference the said deputies gave to each of us a whole volume of paper, concerning all, that had passed betweene Portugall and this state since the businesse of Brasile, desiring us,

A.D. 1658. that we would employ our endeavours, that their lands in Brasile might be restored to them, and other just satisfaction made them by the crowne of Portugall. Since that, we have had a conference with the Portugall embassador, and, in pursuite thereof, he is resolved this day to give in another memoriall to the states generall, farther declaring, that it is not in his master's power to restore any lands in Brasile; but increaseing the offers of money to the sume I formerly gave you an accompt of; and also engaging, that his master shall employ every yeare twenty sayle of Dutch ships to Brasile, or other his plantations; and that those said ships shall have liberty of carrying comodities upon their owne accompts. The Spanish embassador doth his utmost to hinder the Portugal peace. The fleete destinated for the reliefe of Copenhagen is yet in the Vlye, kept there for want of a winde to get out. I did direct captain Mims, commander of the Vulture frigat, who was driven into Medenbleck by the late storme, to goe himself to the Vlye, and take a view of the fleete, and send me an accompt thereof; as also himself, upon his arrivall in England, to send another copy of the same accompt to the commissioners of the admiralty, from whence, I hope, you may ere this have had it, although, for more sureness, I have also sent you a copy thereof. Since that time, there are not above 3 or foure sayle more aded to the fleete. All men did beleve, that it had bin gone this day se'nnight; but it seemes, that though the winde was then faire, yet the seas were so greate, by reason of the late storme, as that though under sayle, they were forced againe to come to an anchor; and by this may be seene a greate want of this country, that they have noe roade at the Downes, or Yarmoth-roads, for their shipping to fall downe into, and to lye, unland-lockt, for the first puff of a faire wind; so that though the windes are and have bin continually faire to goe to the Sound, for want thereof they are like to loose their designe. The king of Sweeden yet continues to doe his utmost by all manner of wayes to disingage them from succouring the Dane, as you may perceive by the many memorialls of late given in by Mr. Appleboom to that purpose; as also by the king of Sweden's letters to them, and late discourse with La Mer, their late resident at Cronnigburg; but yet notwithstanding, there is as yet noe answer given to Mr. Appleboom, but the fleete yet waites for the first occasion of a winde, and the states of Holland have yet continued together, to see the issue of this business, though it's said, they begin now to be weary, and will goe home. This is the some of that business: they do not think it their ^{interest} 339 466 rest, ^{the k. of Swede have the Sound,} 136 287 147, that the ^{of} 536 319 153 42 468 459 155 110 38. They could ^{of} 314 155 verne the k. of Denmark would; if it be possible, 286 319 468 537 as they 501; and therefore, 72 51 73 150 231 431 143 141 334 358, they will ^{relieve Copenhagen;} 136 44 362 42 155 40 254 426 108 319 311 110; but if that ^{they will} 231 365 144 151, 468 171 503 make use of their ^{fleet,} 52 358 289, by its ^{against} 254 155 c. untenance to make their peace, 107 466 387 107 251 477 376 468 72 136 427, and all their endeavours ^{the k. of Sweden will} 16 310 the k. of Swed. nothing; 468 536 shall be as 395 470; and I beleve, that 468 536 503 give them even then ^{joyning with his} very good termes 155 42 441 317 466 135 100 287 to keepe them from ^{the k. of Swed. courts them,} 72 112 339 55 500 327 enemies; 42 390 381 287; and so far as I can finde, ^{more then the lord protector.} 536 254 155 133 147 141 468 90, even rather ^{minister of the elector of Bruntenb.} 384 135 468 105 534. This is true, that the ^{and the k. of Spayne, and the emperour,} 381 393 142 150 286 140 408 543, 207 545, 207 42 101 426 443 154 133, doe endeavour their utmost to ^{engage the states generali,} engage with them; 41 107 308 311 468 535 downe-right to ^{trade,} 42 107 308 311 500 468 103; but foe ^{they must follow} greate is their concernment in their ^{Copenhagen;} 148 437 263, that 468 170 386 304 83 365 162 254 426 109 319 311 110; and this will, I beleve, be the issue of the business, unless ^{the k. of Swed.} that 536 should finde himself in a condition ^{not to feare them,} 395 151 477 52 45 213 468 100, which yet is hardly probable.

As for any succours of souldiers gone, or going, ^{from the states generall for Flanders,} 306 535 305 49 355 110 38 286 ^{the it res gen.} 143, I dare assure you, there is noe such thing; but withall it's as true, that ^{exchange some} 468 545 ^{embassidour is} 202 227 140 449 416 346 labouring might and maine to ^{places,} 294 27 319 109 311 460 ^{sel or pawn them,} 121 355 30 287, or to 142 44 81 85 416 120 13 161 468 103, of which I shall ^{endea-}

endeavour, from time to time, to give you an accompt, and to doe what further I can for A.D. 1658. prevention thereof.

I was the occasion of 536 327 161 441 475 109 58 both to 534 207 542, complaining much to his resident heere, that in a matter so important as that was, he should have fayled to have done it; and I doe finde by the 532, that 468 245 132 33 339 199 is much offended, that 536 350 52 151 468 business of 311 136 371 393, and undertooke this 153 109 294 426 27 147 279 221, and that 500 418 184 127 155 acquainting them therewith; 16 339 475 110 59 468 101 468 136 500; yet withall, that upon the accompt of the keeping him from engaging with the house of Austria, 468 350 284 339 57 326 306 42 108 308 312 109 59 500 468 544, they will make but very little 138 324 162 thereof; but it's certaine, and so I found by discourse at large with Mr. 263 362 412, 467 they are much 267 144 254 104 466 104 145 279 500 326. 530 142 343 were only what I formerly gave you an accompt of, to wit, 395 151 477 150 132 43 15 466, but to put the 144 157 30 254 156 135 into Copenhagen, 339 477 254 426 110 319 311 105, and in case of 415 68 149 345 from 536 ships, to fight them, 456 140, 477 302 55 63 148 468, but not otherwise; 244 343 doe dayly change with all accidents, of which I shall endeavour, from time to time, to give you an accompt; but I beleeve you will finde that matter steere itself much as I have above hinted.

My former letters, and the memoriall thereupon given to the states generall, did give you an accompt of 572 his having bin in this country. I knew every place he was at, and what company came with him, and to him; but it being the first time I had complained in that kinde, I did not thinke it necessary to mention all places. He was at 566, but very privately. He was also at the 112 83 38 124 441 106 251 143 270 483 311 136 144, and most nobly enterteyned 239 324 137; but I doe not finde there was much more in all that, then taking his 123 358 16 143 156 134; and I can assure you, that hee was not at the sea-coast, 324 488 395 151 219 468 143 41 16 254 217 148, and that 523 534 263 219 hee repayed forthwith for Don Jonn. 62, 324 136 42 423 134 279 305 150 60 500 305 585.

The 535 have this last week given an 400 408 144 45 27 136 42 140 170 to all their 26 358 137 10 287, and other 508 302 251 135 144 207 379 89 20 286 138; which puts a new trouble and difficulty, 207, I feare, 28 319 34 311 also 523 me. 379.

The inclosed will give you an accompt of what I have 306 572 254 156 132 145, to which, I am confident, you may give credit. I finde not in yours any mention of the papers 120 14 426 134 141 I lately sent you concerning 142 156 48 304 83 350 477 100 328 483 136 38. I much want the copy of the treaty with Portugall, which I hope, according to your last, to receive by the next post, and have in the meane while endeavoured to keepe things in as generall termes as I could.

Middleton hath 381 32 358 477 108 322 been a good while, and is yet, 219 566, and I am sure, that there are divers 141 254 150 29 65 380 493 270 219 149 282 326, and I am very apprehensive, that 324 346 523 460 263 144 71 56 390. I doe finde also, that there are 460 213 379 144 241 154 59 66 151 219 566. I shall endeavour to penetrate farther into the business, and give you an accompt thereof. 576 346 395 147 316

A.D. 1658. for England.

316 305 547. Harry German is gone for France, to trye what is to be done there.
I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hague, 11th October, 1658. [N. S.]

Your most faithfull humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

I have already putt my whole family, and two coaches,
and one apartement in my house, into mourning, and for
my life could not have been a better husband.

jealousy betweene Charles Stuart and the
There is very great 68 41 13 369 140 171 231 150 161 40 43 390 572 207
d. of York, the d. of York sent Talbot
573, upon the accompt, that 573 hath 138 43 107 151 one 463 82 19 112
into Spayne, priest)
147 339 477 550, (who is a 120 441 287 149) for to prosecute his particular
affayres,
192 298 171 133 287, and to obteyne a settlement of them as to his own
armie, and his pension,
employment in the 214, 207 327 426 108 142 345, &c. and this makes great
worke among them.

Mr. Downing, the English resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lxi. p. 221.

YOURS by the last post is come safe to my hands, together with the inclosed; and
haveing this oppertunity, and considering the continuall rising of packquetts, I think
it fitt to be at a little charge so often as possible, and as any thing of concernment
comes, to send to you by the way of Skevling. The Hollands fleete is not yett put out
to sea, so far as we know, of which the best account I have, is in an inclosed letter to me
from Amsterdam, as also in another paper, which you will finde inclosed, which was an
accompt taken of the said fleete by captain Mims, who being driven by the late storm into
Medenbleck, I writt to him to go and view the fleete, and send me one accompt of its
condition, and carry another with him for England; so that it's possible you may, long
ere this, have had the same from the commissioners of the admiralty, whom I directed
him to send the said accompt unto; since which time there are but 3 or foure men of
warr more come to the fleete. I believe I need not tell you, how much many are trou-
bled, that there fleete cannot yet get to sea; and many reports there are, as if Copen-
hagen should be taken; but there is no ground thereof to be given creditt unto, farther

than the generall supposition, that it can hardly hold out; and for 468 535, this is
most certaine, and the longer I search into their temper, the more I shall be of that
opinion, that whatever their 120 441 105 252 120 358 139 be, yet that they are

wholly 318 336 279 by 40 152 41 105 146 140; and if that they can doe nothing
against the k. of Sweden, Copenhagen bee taken,
16 310 468 536, but that 254 426 107 319 311 105 231 464 106, then they will

presently, and that by the countenance of their 47 358 289, which, they say, shall
go however, peace with the k. of Sweden;

314 328 160 291, make their 427 500 536; and to deale plainly with you, the
k. of Sweden court them,

536 doth now most extreemly 254 153 182 146 468 102, and I am apt to believe,
that even then he will be willing to give them very good termes, for feare of his other
enemies, and thereby give advantage to the Imperiallists of transporting themselves into
Zeeland and Funen, which is certainly the main thing intended. The inclosed papers
will also give you an accompt, and truly I think that, which is to be credited, (and I am
confident thereof) from Charles Stuart's court, the two persons, from whom I have the

said advices, knowing nothing of each other. 576 is not yet gone for England; but it's
certain they are sending severall, of which I shall endeavour to give you an accompt.
Harry German is gone for France, to sound and trye, what is to be done there; which
may possibly hinder Gerrard's going. By a memoriall, which I sent you, which I presented
to the states generall, you had an accompt of my haveing therein complained to the
states of Charles Stuart's being to and fro in their countryes. He was highly enterteyned
by

old dowager of Orange. ^{at Amsterdam;} A.D. 1658.
 by the 113 83 33 270 483 311 134 408 416 205 311. He was also 219 566, and
 severall other places; but I thought it not needfull to mention them all in my memoriall.
 But I am sure, that he was not on the coast-side, in order to any designe for England;
 for I had an accompt of every place where he was; neither were any of the states with him,
 but only one Zulerston of Utrecht, who is much affected to him, and ^{count William,} 258 503 67 202,
 at the first mentioned place, where he was so well treated; but this I am confident, that
 Midleton, ^{at Amsterdam,}
 381 34 358 150 412, who is now, and hath bin for a good while together, 219 566,
 hath some designe in hand ^{for Scotland.} 305 140 254 150 82 207. This is certaine, that he hath
 ordered many of the ^{Scots} 142 254 151 144 officers to attend his orders. I shall endeavour
 to give you a more particular accompt, but the tide will not suffer me to be more large at
 present; and am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hague, 11th October, 1658.
 12 a clock noone, [N. S.]

Your most faithfull humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

SR. John Scott of Scottis-Tarvutt having guift from the late king under the great seale, Vol. lxi. p. 224.
 for the place of director of the chancery in Scotland for life, and the said place being dis-
 posed of by the comissioners from the parliament in the year 1651. hee made fower seve-
 rall addressees to his late highness, at the last whereof it was found by the comissioners of
 the great seale, Sir Thomas Widdrington, the lord Mountague, the lord Whitlock, and
 col. Sydenham, to whom his highnesse referred the cognition thereof, that they found no
 cause, why hee should have bin displaced out of that office, the same being only ministe-
 riall. But uppon his last petition, seeking to be restored, his highnes would give no deter-
 mined answer, till hee had advised with his councill, the cause whereof was, because he
 had given a guift of the same before to one Alexander Jaffray, (not having understood of
 Sir John Scott his right thereto) and now Mr. Jaffray being very sicke, Sr. John and
 myself made itt our request unto you, that your lordshippe will be pleased to stand his
 friend to his highnesse, that, in case Mr. Jaffray should dye, his highnesse will not dispose
 of the said place of director of the chancery, till he hath heard Sr. John Scott speake
 for himself. I crave your lordshipps pardon for givinge you this trouble, and remayne

Your LORDSHIPPE'S

Dalkeith, 1. October, 1658.

Most humble servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

Mr. Downing, resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

UPON friday last I wrote to you by the post, and, for more surenesse, by a Skeeve-Vol. lxi. p. 250.
 ling boate, since which, little of concernment hath occurred. The post this day
 from Hamburgh brings no assurance of Copenhagen's being taken, thow for severall
 dayes heere hath been a report of it. I suppose the Dutch fleet will now gett to sea from
 the Flye, the wind being now come to the south-east, which is as fayre for them as can
 blowe. If ^{the k. of Sweden} 536 carry Copenhagen, he will be very ^{formidable.} 305 381 260 18 358. If ^{states general} 535 relieve
 it, they will be insupportably ^{insolent;} 339 459 358 104 145; so it is an unhappy businesse,
 let it goe either way. And of a peace I see no hopes; for the king of Sweden hath
 declared, hee will hazard all for the carrying of it.

Heere is great expectation of what will be the issue of my lord Newport's transactions;
 but in the mean while I see very little remedy of the pranks played heere by the Flan-
 ders men of warr. I have obtained restitution of two or three ships to the proprietors,
 but with such a trouble, as would weary any one, and of many others no restitution to be

A.D. 1658. had; and this is a businesse, which, if some way or other not rectified, will in time be the ruine of all English shipping.

It's written from Flanders from very good hands, that Henry Germin is gone for France, with propositions for promoting a peace between France and Spayne; and if any probability thereof, then to try, whether any thing may be done for Charles Stuart, or the duke of Yorke. The bearer, captain Baskett, cannot stay, the wind being fayre. I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hague, October 15. 58. [N. S.]

Your most faithfull humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

I send you the inclosed papers, as they are, not having time to translate them. If Holland sett foote in Zeland, they will not easily quitt it, and soe they say plainly; and I apprehend, that then may nearly touch England.

Lockhart to *secretary* Thurloc.

May it please your LORDSHIP,

Vol. lxi. p. 248. I KNOW not by what preface to introduce a discourse of coals to your lordship, whose thoughts are so continually employed upon other subjects; but being our necessities put us upon such kind of commodities, and your lordship's care is universall, I take the boldness to let your lordship know, that we have contracted with Mr. Symball for 500 chaldron of coals, which he hath here delivered; but by that contract he was to be freed from all forraine duties. Therefore I humbly beseech your lordship to move the councill, that he may be discharged of the said duties, and the same may be discounted to Mr. Noel. This will be a great favour; but I must beg another almost as great, that your lordship would pardon this importunity from,

MY LORD,

Dunkerk, the $\frac{5}{15}$ th of Octob. 1658.

Your lordship's most humble,

and most obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

General Monck to *secretary* Thurloc.

HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. lxi. p. 262. IN regard of the manifold occasions, which require daily use of the publique seales of this nation, not only for infeofing of persons in their estates, but likewise for the writts issuing from the council here, upon differences between party and party as to civil rights, it will be very necessary, that while new publique seales for the country are in makeing, there be a declaration or proclamation, that all writts, letters, enseoffments, guifts of any kinde, and busines whatsoever, that by law ought to passe under the great seale of Scotland, quarter seale, privy seale, or signet, may and shall passe under the respective seales of his late highness here, untill new seales be made and appointed. And therefore his highnes councill heere desire you will please to take a fitt opportunity to represent their humble desire in this matter to his highnes and the councill's consideration, it being much conducing to his highnes service, that such authority may be given concerning it, as in their wisdomes shall be thought fitt.

Signed in the name and by order of the councill,

Edinburgh, the 5th of October, 1658.

GEORGE MONCK.

The elector of Brandenburg's agent to secretary Thurloe.

HONORATISSIME DOMINE,

COMMODOUM hoc ipso mane dominus Cuperus, verbi divini minister, ad me venit; ac cum antehac sermo mihi cum ipso fuisset de quodam intimo meo viro egregio domino Bokelio, ejusque summo in serenissimum quondam principem vestrum affectu ac veneratione, quam dedicatione alicujus opusculi testatam facere voluit, renunciavit mihi non ingratis fore dominationi vestrae libri istius inspectionem. Mitto itaque eum statim, sed exemplar aliquod mecum retineo, celsitudini suae serenissimae, quae jam imperii vestri res moderatur, debita cum submissione exhibendum, ubi dominationi vestrae visum illud fuerit. Certum interim dominatio vestra habeat, dulcissimum illud & val ac flagrantissimum inter me ac dictum illum amicum meum certamen esse, uter majora publico, ac speciatim, si quando res ita ferat, Angliae vestrae servitia praestare queat; ac si dominatio vestra dignata fuerit eum inter clientes suos recipere, provocaturum meipsum quoque ad istud, utrum majore ac sinceriore reverentia ac observantia prosequi possit honoratissimam dominationem vestram

A.D. 1658.

In the possession of the right hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

Omni studio ac obsequio ipsi addictissimus,

Die 5. Octobr. [1658.]

J. SCHLEZER.

Secretary Thurloe to Henry Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

I AM, blessed be God, able to write againe, though not much; nor will it be needfull for me by this to trouble your excellency with any thinge, intendinge to dispatch away an expresse with your comission to-morrow, or next day, by which I shall write at large, if the Lord enable me; and in the meane tyme crave leave to subscribe

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

Your EXCELENCY'S

5. Oct. 1658.

Most humble and faithfull servant,

JO. THURLOE.

General Fleetwood to Henry Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

DEARE BROTHER,

I HAVE had some discourse with my lord Russell, by whom I perceive, you have a desire to return for some time into England, wherein I have given some thoughts to his lordship, who will acquaint you with it accordingly. Doe not think you have unkindnes heare; no, you may finde thos most suspected, best freinds. I confesse, I desire to have one or 2 houres discourse with you, and it may be the Lord may please to let us to understand things as formerly I have thought we have don; and why shoud we not have the same love? I can with much affection remember the dearnes, playnnes, which was betwixt us. If it wer to be bought, I could part with a great dell to regayne it. The Lord teach us both, wherein we have either fayled! I have that hopes we may agayn embrace with the former love. Excuse my playnnes and freedom. I hope ther is a true honesty in it. Let you and myselfe tell our unkindnessees each to other, and not to others; but let's labour to overcom with love. We have nothing of newes considerable, only we have coll. Barry com over from Jamecah, who hath brought us a relation of a very good successe against 700 of the Spanyards landed on the island, with a generall, as governor of that place. Our forces fell upon them, where they were fortifyed, killed above 300, tooke about a 100 prisoners, besids officers, 6 pieces of ordynance, their amunition, and what else was ther; the rest dispersed, and supposed will not know how to live in wild woods and rocks. The Lord, I trust, will own that small begining to his prayse. I have one small sute in the behalfe of lieutenant-collonel Duckfeild, that you would please to be tender to him. He is honest, I am perswaded, though in some things he may hesitate, of which I know not; but having writt to him my minde, I begge your kindnes in this, till I hear from him. I am

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

Oct. 5. [1658.]

Your most affectionate brother.

Dr. Thomas Clarges to Henry Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

A.D. 1658.

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

May it please your EXCELENCY,
IT is commonly rumour'd, that the Spanish marchants have moved his highnes to an accommodation with Spaine, and, for an inducement to it, have offer'd to pay the arrears of the armyes and navy.

The king of Sweden's friends are in some confusion of feare for his majesty's affaires, in regard very great forces are draweing towards him, under the command of the duke of Brandenburg, to the number of six-and-thirty thousand horse and foot, viz. seven thousand horse, and as many foot, and two thousand dragoons, under Mountecuculi, of the Austrian forces; nine thousand foot, four thousand horse, and three thousand dragoons, Brandenburgers; and five thousand good Poland horse, under Czarnesky, which are all to be commanded by the duke of Brandenburg, whoe has left his lady at Berlin, and the prince of Anhalt governor of his country in his absence. Yet notwithstanding all these preparations, if the Hollanders have not good winds to bring them in, the rest are lesse fear'd; and there are whispers, that the Holland fleet is yet in the Vlie; but it is certaine, that private orders are emitted heere for the rigging of seventeen ships, to be set out under general Mountegue, which are supposed to be for the Baltique sea, to observe the Hollanders motions. By the later part of the inclosed print, your excellency may perceive, in what termes your excellencie's servant generall Monck is as to his addresse from Scotland. He sent to his highnes both the addresse he intended himself, and that also sent to him by my lord Fleetwood, both of them signed by his officers; and because some were absent, he hath since caused every regiment to signe a perticular addresse, of which I have this day delivered his highnes those from generall Monck's regiments of horse and foot, and the rest will followe. I have only now to intreate your excellencie's pardon for this long letter, and to assure you, that I ever shall be,

May it please your EXCELENCY,

Your excellencie's most humble, and most obleig'd servant,

London, this 5th of October, 1658.

THO. CLARGES.

I am not able to expresse the testimonies of faithfullnes, duty and affection, which I had commands from my brother Monck to deliver to his highnes, which are not very fitt to be put in paper at this distance; but I know your excellency apprehends as much as I can say. As I was sealing my letter, I had intimation from the French ambassadour, that the French army in Flanders are drawn towards Lisle.

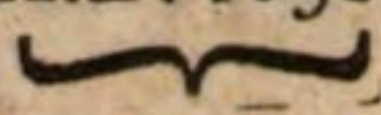
Coll. John Clarke to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCE,

Whitehall, Oct. 5. 58.

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

I KNOW your excellency has much better intelligence of affaires then I can give; yet I presume to give your excellency the trouble of the enclosed narrative of the late successe, wherewith God was pleased to blesse the handfull of our forces at Jamaica, the newes whereof came yesterday by the Marten galley, who brought over coll. Barry from thence, by whome came also the royall standart and ensignes taken from the enemy. And in regard, that the enclosed containes much more particularly then any thing that came from thence, I thought it not altogether unacceptable to your excellency. There are some probable reports, as that the Swede had taken in Copenhagen; but nothing yet certaine. 'Tis certaine great opposition is against him by the conjoined army of the Brandenburgish, Austrian, and Polish, which the duke of Brandenburg has brought toward Holstein; and the Duch speake high of giving releefe to the Dane; but there fleete was not gone ten dais agoe, and 'tis questionable, whether it be gone yet or not. Affaires here, blessed be God! are in a quiett and peaceable posture, beyond what could be imagined upon the losse of so choice a head and governor, as indeed did much in himselfe concenter the peace and quiett of these 3 nations; but the will of the Lord is done, and it becomes us to lay our mouths in the dust, whom the Lord hath not thought worthy longer to enjoy so great mercy; and yet, blessed be his name! he hath not left us without hope, in that he hath established a successor out of his loines, that may leave upon him his name and spiritt, and maintaine that cause and interest, which God so eminently owned and blessed in the hands of your late blessed father, whose memory will be blessed and precious in the esteeme and remembrance of all good men. But, my lord, I feare I doe not so well to renew any thing before you, that may minister sadnes to your spiritt; but the Lord sanctify

sanctify all these tryalls to your excellencye. I shall adde no more, save the humble and A.D. 1658.
thankfull acknowledgments of all your excellencies favour and respect towards me, and 
subscribe

Your EXCELLENCYE'S

Most humble servant,

JOHN CLERKE.

Col. Tho. Cooper to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

My LORD,

I Have been long silent, fearing to give your lordship any unnecessary trouble; and of late unwilling to ad affliction to your trouble, by giving you any accompt of his highnesse's death, being assured you would receive that sad newse from many hands, which affects not onely so near a relation as your lordship, but hath its stroke of deep and astonishing sorrow upon the hearts of all good men in these nations. To read the sad letters from all quarters would break a heart of stone; and sure this stroke in the head is for some head sinne amongst us; and it will be our mercye to bee made truly senseable of it; and the edg of this blow falls chiefly upon the people of God, which may intemate the sinne chiefly to lye there; and good men heere are layeing this to hearte, and inquireing into the mynde of God about it, and I think it not without a signal blessinge, which appears in the peace and quietness wee are in under soe great a dispensation; and I hope the many prayers and tears powered out before the Lord, as to the spareing of his highnesse's life, tho' not answered in kynde, will have their effect upon the head and heart of his present highness, and he will experience how far the dew of heaven exceeds the fatness of the earth. I am very much troubled to hear my lieutenant colonell hath refused to signe the late address to his highness; but I humbly begg your pittie and patience towards him, for the man is, I am perswaded, one, that truly fears God, and a good officer; and I am well perswaded will soone bee recovered out of his mistake, if your lordship would be pleased to send for him, and speake with him. I dare say hee will never prove unfaithful to your lordship: if hee receaves not satisfaction to serve your lordship in his capacity, he will desire to be dismist, being a man of a veary plaine as well as honest hearte. I have writt to him, and I hope hee will be satisfyed to give your lordship (and his highnesse, if need be) such satisfaction as may render him a person fit for your lordship's further service and favour; and if your lordship gaines him by love and forbearance, the publicque will have advantage by it. Alsoe I beg your lordship's favour for this long trouble, but more especially for my long absence, though it hath not been occasioned by myself or my concernments, being detained by his highnesse's commands, untill the tyme of his sickness, and put upon with some of the counsell and officers of the army to consider of some things previous to the calling of a parliament, and am now waiting his highnesse's commands, or such as I shall receive from your lordship, whoe am,

My LORD,

Your LORDSHIP'S

Veary faithfull servant,

October the 5th. 1658.

THO. COOPER.

H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

I Understand by your last, that the commissions are renewing; and amongst the rest mine Vol. lxi.
under a new title. Truly, Sir, the very thought of it putts mee into confusion; you P. 263.
know very well what an intollerable life I have led here, to the impaireing my health, and in perpetual anxiety and disquiet of mind. I cannot tell what vertue a bare title will have as to the bettering my condition. I should not dare to refuse the serving his present highness and my country in the meanest capacitie; but to be alwayes in the fier, who can bear it?

A.D. 1658. I remember, that in the first account you gave mee of this great change, there was an odd hint of some ill spiritts in the army, disputing whether the military power devolved to his highness; and being able to picke up something of the same tendency (if not worse, if that can bee) it leaves me not without some feare concerning the true state of affaires in England, though I am withall glad, that the outside of things shew faire. I am sorry to heare of your indisposition at this juncture; wherefore I shall forbear enlarging at this time.

The address of this army to his highness is now returned out of all quarters, unanimously subscribed by all officers, and shall shortly be sent by a convenient hand. It is, it may bee, short of others in expressions, but I dare say equall with the best in true duty and affection. I remain,

Your very affectionate and humble servant,

Oct. 6. 58.

H. CROMWELL.

Dr. Tho. Harrison to secretary Thurloc.

May it please your Honour,

Vol. lxi.
p. 267.

I Cannot sufficiently expresse my thankfulness for the hopes of your pardoning my former presumption given me by the favour of your last letter. It was out of zeale for the publike good and prosperity of that family, wherein God hath made the publike so much concerned, that I adventured therein, only opening my poore thoughts to yourselfe; but not in the least syllable (tending that way) to my lord deputy, or any other.

The gentleman, that brings this to your hand, was steward to the late queene for the mannor of Wimbleton, and by that meanes well acquainted with the courtiers, and with the present possessor of that mannour. He saith, he came over hither with a purpose to have practised as a counsellour at law, but it is much prest in spirit to returne into England, hoping to do some considerable service to his highness and the publike, by discovering the designs of some persons, whome he suspects now to be brewing mischeife. He hath appeared in print for his late highnesses person and government; how farre he will prove either faithfull or usefull, will be much sooner discerned by your honour, then by

Your Honour's

poore servant,

Dublin Castle, Oct. 6. 58.

THO. HARRISON.

Mr. Downing, resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lxi.
p. 264.

ALL yours came to my hands this weeke safe, so that I am now furnished with the copy of the Portugal treaty, and have heerein inclosed to you the proposition made by the Portugal ambassador heere; the substance whereof I gave you in my last. This day sennight a man of warr of this state of 32 guns, but which could carry above 40, which had never bin at sea, endeavouring to goe out at Heleford-fluce in the night, hastening to get to the Vlye to the fleete, run on ground, and was overset and lost; but the fleete are, we believe, now at last gone to sea out of the Ulye, another list whereof, and later than that I formerly sent you, is herein inclosed; and we shall this next weeke begin to be in expectation of newes from them: and there is no manner of doubt at all made heere of their releiving Copenha-

K. of Sweden

a peace with the K. of Denmark,

gen. And I cannot perceive, that 536 hath any thoughts of 17 427 500 537, but to

master of the Sound,

hazard all upon the making himself 371 140 150 286 408 468 459 152 105 36,

the lord protector

which is like to draw very deepe in the consequences of it; and how farr 534 may be concerned therein

254 105 26 286 107 279 468 131 339 I am not soe well able to judge; and on the

reliefe

gett into Copenhagen, that

other hand its certain, that if this 132 43 362 41 50 39 shall 311 150 339 477, 254

the states generall

will dayly send more men into it;

426 108 319 311 109 467 535 503 261 362 143 282 284 133 41 380 339

477

transport

477 71 151; and rather then fayle, 150 437 105 140 431 136 150 the Imperiall
 under the elect. of Brandenburg to Zeeland, very insolent;
 forces 519 543 339 477 558, and will certainly become 156 44 135 170 339 459
 Cronenberg castle

358 107 151; and undoubtedly endeavour to gaine 27 443 393 110 58 231 137 53
 250 358 for themselves, and for which there will not want very much of pretence
 this succour;

upon the accompt of 469 141 155 28 254 152 137; and thereby endeavour againe to
 give law to England.

313 468 357 477 547. I am sure takeing all things together, it is a very unhappy bu-
 Applebome the K. of Sweden will fight this Holland fleete.

fines. Mr. 210 358 241 412 faith, that 536 503 302 55 61 148 469 557 358 289.
 the fleet now equipped in England,

Heere is very much talk and enquiry about 468 51 358 289 397 40 126 153 70 120
 designed for the Sound,

125 279 339 547, and a great jealousy least it should have bin 263 140 70 54 108
 the

279 304 468 459 156 110 38, which if it had bin, would undoubtedly with what 536
 K. of Sweden hath, given the law; the Dutch ambass. hath abused the lord protector

322 323 313 109 468 357; but certainly 533 532 178 524 279 534 339 in that
 stop of Sir George

memorial of his mentioned in your last, wherein he desires the 144 477 120 408 140 68
 Afcu treatie that no men shall bee sent,

134 311 416 311 217 259: upon that article of the 479 467 395 380 140 319 822 31
 to the enemies of the other,

140 41 41 108 150 477 41 390 381 287 408 468 112 468 135, for there is nothing
 declared by the stat. gen. or the K. of Sw.

at all yet 263 25 355 135 279 239 535 416 536, against each other; but on the
 contrary, papers passing between each other as formerly, as you will perceive by the

succour get into Copenhagen
 inclosed: but if this 144 154 30 254 156 136 311 151 339 477 254 426 109 319
 high; this fleete

311 110, then they will be 325 58 66; but if otherwise, yet by 469 50 358 289
 they will make their peace with the king of Sweden;

468 170 503 376 468 70 135 427 500 536; and upon this accompt they doe daily
 laugh at the lord protector the ld. prot. loos by siding with the king of Sweden;

355 154 56 60 219 534, saying, that 534 may well 365 112 139 239 142 71 267
 108 58 500 536; but that they see nothing that hee is in a way of getting thereby, but

that the stat. gen. succede, that they

on the contrary, 467 535 if the present enterprize 144 152 26 251 279 467 468 173
 will have what they will of the king of Sweden, but if otherwise that yet

503 323 491 468 172 503 408 536 244 70 49 114 468 135 502 144 45 467
 all things getting as good conditions as England.

171 289 they make no manner of doubt of in 199 470 144 311 149 475 108 56 217
 317 254 107 267 475 412 143 217 547. Mr. Weyman, deputy extraordinary for

the elector of Brandenburg, came last week to this towne, so that now all these persons, of
 whose being to come hither I long agoe gave you an accompt, are now all here. He hath

to push on
 not yet notified to me his arrivall according to the custome, and his busines is 477 122
 the succour for Denmark, the elector of Brand.

155 141 64 412 468 144 156 28 254 156 137 305 552, and that 543 327 305
 his forces may be transported by the states general's fleete into Zeland.

29 287 377 231 148 437 108 140 431 134 148 279 239 535 51 358 289 339
 477 558. There is great quantity of provisions, which goes dayly from Amsterdam for

the reliefe of the imperiall army under the elector of Brandenburg, which is a great army;
 and unless relieved from hence, would hardly be able to subsist in Holstein, and must ne-

cessarily be extreemly incommodated by the abundance of wet weather, which hath bin and
 yet continues; as it hath also, as is said, much hindered the king of Sweden in his beseidg-

ing Copenhagen. And I perceive, that he is very thrifty of his men, and he is fortifying
 Corsoar, and some other places in Zeland. It's said, that his fleete is not man'd, but that

he intends, if occasion be, to fill his ships with souldiers, though with all his force, is not so
 considerable in Zeland, as to be able to spare many men. If he should fight the Holland

fleete; and beate them, he would carry all and give the law; if his fleete should be beaten,
 All the possible force of the states general of the king

he is in a prison. 199 468 431 142 143 334 358 305 251 408 535 408 456 144
 of Sweden's which are reade are with their fleete;

493 213 41 134 42 15 267 213 40 500 468 73 134 51 358 289; but in my last
 patents are out for the fowr thousand men more,

I gave you an accompt, that 121 15 466 105 148 139 213 40 418 305 468 304
 161

A.D. 1658. 161 135 474 380 384 133, but very little progress made for the hastening of them,
 or for shippes, issue of this fleet;
 416 305 456 142, nor will there be till they see the 346 142 155 44 408 469 51
 As for Charles Stuart his having been in
 358 289; and then accordingly matters will goe. 217 305 572 327 323 339 55
 Holland,
 232 339 557, surely you had my memoriall complaining thereof, which was even at the
 while he was in Holland; one Killi-
 very time 499 358 324 488 339 657, and at the very time I had an accompt from 112 390
 grew of his bed-chamber, of every place where he
 351 82 358 54 132 41 159 408 327 231 34 28 319 89 20 286, 408 43 154 44 441
 was, and the time, with his stay and company
 120 355 251 496 324 488 207 468 476 500 327 142 463 169 207 254 102 122 14 393 of
 He vowed
 which also I gave you an accompt in mine by the last post. 324 153 113 159 287, that it was
 a journey of pleasure, none of the states general,
 17 70 115 155 132 108 171 408 123 358 16 142 153 132, and that 396 408 535 395 136
 nor anie person of note of Amsterdam, came to him; I have gain
 206 426 132 140 412 408 395 466 408 566 246 477 326; besides 72 323 perfectly 309
 ed To m Ho wa r d * of Ho wa r d of S u f f o l k,
 38 477 89 328 483 135 36 408 321 483 134 38 408 140 155 49 304 85 78,
 whose papers I sent, hee
 495 123 15 426 135 142 70 140 41 105 127, (which yet 324 hath noe knowledge
 I and hee assured mee,
 of at all, or that 72 have any such things) 207 324 217 143 156 134 287 379, that
 journe of pleasure; hee
 it was a 72 116 156 36 393 408 122 358 16 143 156 135 41; but withall 324
 tells me, Hen. Germin is gon into France
 466 85 141 379 467 324 106 441 311 135 101 339 346 certainly 316 339 477
 for a peace with Spaine,
 549 upon some notable busines; some think it is with propositions 305 16 427 500 550,
 lord Germain
 which the 365 134 36 311 134 100 339 is to put forward; and some do conjecture,
 visit which the cardinall
 that this is the product of the 156 72 141 71 466 493 468 245 133 36 339 199 is
 to the little queene, newes of
 said to have given 477 468 362 150 358 126 157 43 45 390, upon the 390 158
 the death of the lord protector;
 287 408 534 263 219 62; of which I gave you an accompt in a late letter, which I
 assure you is heere very much talked of, and absolutely beleaved by all heere. Others
 marriage the king of
 whisper, as if there were some propositions of a 371 134 441 16 311 between 542 207
 France and Charles Steward's sister at Paris; hee the last night,
 572 141 346 148 286 219 122 213 346; but this 324 assures me 468 355 141
 the princeesse royall shewed him a letter from the duke of York to her,
 148 393 57 64 148, 468 570 142 324 160 279 326 15 361 306 468 573 477
 hee was come from the Spanish armie,
 61 286, wherein he writes, that 324 488 255 306 468 141 124 205 346 64 214,
 returne thither no more;
 and to 135 42 148 156 134 390 150 325 468 137 395 284 136 44; but the
 reason he knows not. Germin's going to
 137 45 144 412 324 353 287 395 151. But this was done upon 311 136 102 339
 France,
 143 314 339 56 477 549, nor doe I for my part knowe, what to make of it. Its
 from Bruxells, that hee is again to be employed in
 written also 306 585 467 324 346 16 309 477 231 43 101 122 365 171 279 339
 France, a great pension.
 549, or to have 16 58 135 44 219 426 109 142 345. There is certainly
 Prince William
 something in this busines. 124 441 110 251 503 333 90 is now in this towne;
 the prince's dowager one of the times when Charles Stewart was there:
 he was with 468 123 107 251 141 270 483 311 136 413 408 468 476 143 492
 hee sayth that Charles Stuart came uninvited, and only upon a
 572 488 468: 137 324 450 149 64 467 572 246 156 107 339 155 71 149
 visit to her house,
 279 207 412 362 523 16 157 72 144 73 466 65 286 329, within two or three
 Hockstrate, where Ch. St. was; but I little credit
 leagues of 328 30 75 141 149 437 466 160, 63 286 572; 488 244 73 362
 150

* This gentleman recommended Mr. Downing to the king's favour. See Carte's Collection of Original Letters and Papers, Vol. II. p. 319.

150 358 31 136 279 73 146 491 324 450 149 66, for that 324 346 now might
 and maine endeavouring, by all imaginable industrie and artifice, to be 371 263 302 41
 87 38 371 136 41 144 319 85; and upon the accompt highly 254 156 137 150
 339 56 557, and particularly 566; and upon that accompt hath of late spoken liberally
 of the protector; the king of Sweden: Ch. St. Enchuisen,
 408 534; but especially 536: and this I know, that 571 was as far as 42 107 30 331
 346 45 109, and 327 328 136 143 286 were 456 279 339 477 563; and that
 Ch. St. intend to go himself into West-Freizland to visite prince William,
 572 did 341 477 314 326 142 44 85 50 339 477 563 477 155 70 144 72 466 123
 441 108 251 503 71 202, but 381 379 384 441 199 stoped that 72 117 156 137
 393; and every body knowes, that the 115 83 35 124 441 108 251 128 is wholly
 Spanish; C. St. the K. of Hung. Spanish ambassadour
 143 122 205 346 65; and this I know, that 468 539 and 144 125 205 346 65
 202 227 143 449 416 did 161 441 466 477 64 286 477 426 135 143 156 17
 Brandenburg to give his voyce for the king of Hungary the elect. of Brand. against the
 263 543 477 313 32 156 115 171 251 305 468 539 and 543 being now 15 310
 K. of Sw. Orange Zeeland
 536 carryes all the 416 205 311 interest with it, so that 558, which could never before be
 brought to 254 108 142 44 109 147 to any thing 16 310 536, hath yet now 15 57
 135 44 279 to the 143 282 339 58 469 50 358 44 150 477 552. I think I can
 hardly pitch upon for one 16 302 149 146 286 339 142 149 447 380 151 468 110
 Tom Howard, hee beeing master of the horse to the prin-
 477 100 328 483 136 37 324 231 339 58 371 142 149 286 408 468 328 136
 cesse royall; to improve him. Prince Wil-
 140 477 468 570; and I shall endeavour 477 338 123 443 155 44 326 121 441
 liam asked me, visite the old
 107 251 503 73 202 217 350 35 379, why I did not 155 72 143 71 466 468
 116 83 37 122 441 107 251 143? I put it off, not thinking fitt to be engaged to
 such a thing without your positive mind therein first had.
 Whitford DeWitt
 As for 162 325 145 305 32; I did give 263 502 149 two or three times notice of
 lodging, taken,
 his 365 36 58 339 57; and he must have bin 464 110, but that it was always 24 hours
 ere an order could be had; and he removed his lodging every night. And if I had en-
 stat. gen.
 deavoured to have done it by the 535, it would have bin much more tedious, and would
 also have bin knowne; and he is since, as I a good while ago gave you an accompt, 316
 for Muscovy,
 305 100 524 254 157 170, in a ship bound with ammunition thither. I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

Hague, 8^{ber} 18. 58. [N. S.]

G. DOWNING.

Mr. Downing to Secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I AM from day to day most extreamly perplexed and troubled with the cries of Vol. lxi.
 poor English people seamen, whose ships are taken and brought into the harbours P. 273.
 of this state, and there the goods unladen and sold; concerning which I yesterday gave
 in another memorial to the states general, a copy whereof is herein inclosed. And the
 truth is, this is as bad as the worm in the West Indies to the shipping and navigation of
 Vol. VII. 5 R England,

A.D. 1658. England, and will certainly, in a short time, if not prevented, be the destruction thereof. There are not less than a dozen or 14 English ships now in the harbours of this state in this condition. Last night I had a conference with the deputies of the states for 3 hours together upon my memoriall. I told them, that it was a business of very near concernement to his highness, both in point of honour and interest; that his subjects ever since the warr with Spain, had bin, and still are, greater sufferers by the havens and subjects of this state, then during the warr between England and them. That I had made many complaints, but with very little effect. That it was true, that the states general had, for the most part, given me seeming promising answers; but that no real effect had followed thereupon; but instead thereof, an addition of farther trouble and charge to the poore people interested. That the resolutions of the states were always addressed to their respective admiralties, who have never in any one case done the English any right, but put them off with storyes; yea, upon several occasions, could hardly be induced to take any cognizance of the matters, saying that they had their instructions from the said superiors with the states general, and not from the states general, and therefore that they very well knew what they had to do; but that I would acknowledge, that in two or three cases in the province of Holland, wherein the states of Holland did please to take cognizance of the matter, and give order, not to the admiralties, but to the burgomasters of the respective townes, to examine the matters complained of, and do right, that in those cases restitution had been made to the persons interested; but otherwise nothing had come of all the complaints made in this kind, but farther trouble and charge to the persons injured. That being pressed by the deputies of the states, that the treaty marine might be dispatched, and that that would regulate all theis things, I answered them, that what I desired was noe more than what was already his highness his due by the treaty already made; for that by the 26 article his highness subjects are to enjoy the benefitt, not only of the articles of the said treaty, and of common right, or jus gentium, but that it was against common known right, or jus gentium, that the private men of warr, enemies to England, should unlade or dispose of the shipping and goods of Englishmen in the havens of this state, not having bin before condemned in some lawfull court of admiralty authorized thereunto; and that it was against the 7th article of the said treaty, to relieve, or suffer to be relieved, the enemies of each other with men, victuals, &c. by sea or land; and that by the law of nations theis private men of warr ought only to enter their harbours in case of necessity, and to abide there no longer than necessary; but on the contrary, that theis private men of warr, their constant abode was in the havens of this state, and that they were there constantly victualled and fitted out, and supplied with all manner of necessaryes; that it was their constant trade to sayle out from thence, and bring in thither their prizes. That whereas in Argiers, if a merchant ship goe out from thence, which came thither to trade, that no man of warr shall be suffered to go out of 24 hours after that; heere theis Spanish men of war being permitted to abide at all times in their havens, have their spies and correspondents in all townes, that presently upon the going out of any English ship without convoy, theis men of warr are upon them. I told them farther, that England had formerly had warrs with Spayne, and yet not put to such a course of complaints in this kinde. And that England and this country had lived in very good amity and friendship, though without a treaty marine; and that the honour of England was too deere to his highness, to be forced by such a practise as this is to the making of new treatyes; but that what he did, must be of his own free motion and goodness; and that nothing could so much worke upon that, as the religious and real observance of the treaty already made, and of that which is the knowne and undoubted common right and jus gentium. Besides I told them, that a man might be a pirate or sea-rover, though he had a commission; witness their late law, making such pirates as had two commissions; and that for my part, I deemed it to be as true piracy to sell and dispose ships and goods taken without and before a sentence first had and obteyned in some lawfull court of admiralty, as to take them without a commission; for as it was the commission, that authorized them to take them, so it was the sentence of some court, that gave them a right in them so taken; and if it were the sentence, which gave them a right in them, then to sell or dispose them before or without such sentence, must be to sell and dispose what they had noe right in, and consequently sea-robbery or piracys; and that this was as dangerous a sort of piracy, and much worse than that of two commissions; and that if the taking of ships were enough to give right, then who could be free at sea? And that upon this account all private men of warr whatsoever were obliged by them, who gave them their commission, to bring such prizes as they took to some lawful court of admiralty thereunto authorized, there to be judged; and therefore, considering the rigorous prosecution, which is in this country against such as have two commissions, by whom their own interest is concerned, that it is very hard that not one of

of the many offenders in this other kind could be ever obtained to be in any kind punished A.D. 1658. or meddled with, notwithstanding the many instances made by me to that effect. That noe sooner was any English ship taken and brought into the harbours of this state, but that the master and men were forthwith taken out of hir, and not suffered to come any more on board, whereby to be able to come to the knowledge, whether any thing was imbezled or taken out of their ships, was very hard, and thereby the prooffe of such misdemeanours render'd extreme difficult. Yet that I had obteyned, and did with my aforesaid memoriall present to the states general clear proofs of what was complained of my aforesaid memoriall; but that finding the matter referred back again to the admiralty of Zeeland, that I had very little reason to hope any relief would come thereby to the persons injured. That I had also an attestation of a very able advocate in Zeland, that he had been many times in such like cases imployed by the English; that for the most part he could not so farr prevayle with the admiralty as to take any cognizance of the matters complained of; and that when they did that, it was to as little purpose. I desire that I may have your particular and expresse orders as to this business, it being of so very great concernment. I farther told them, that as to their placart of 9 August lately emitted, that the English found not any benefitt at all thereby; but instead thereof, nothing but farther debates and expences; and that for mine own part, I shall never expect any redress of this matter until some of those men of warr, that offend in this kinde, be exemplarily punish'd, to which I saw very little inclination; and besides, that the English that were brought in hither were in a worse condition than those which were carried into Flanders, in this respect, that such as were carried into Flanders had the advantage of pleading before an admiralty, and thereby such goods as were only freighted in English bottoms, but belonged to other nations, were freed; yea, and many times, that they found ways and means of recovering such goods as did belong to the English; but here, whatever was taken, was forthwith, right or wrong, disposed of; and that upon this accompt no stranger could lade any goods in an English bottome, a benefitt not easily to be quitted by England. Much more I pressed upon them, which I have forgotten; and many of them do not stick to say that they do hope by this means to

207 374 408 468 90 270 395 150 140 275 27 350 477 450 467 468 169 270
ruin the English shipping in these seas.

328 426 239 469 379 205 287 477 447 339 468 40 106 55 362 140 64 456
If two or three letters of marke should

339 59 In 468 141 144 43 16 138 71 52 150 160 113 416 150 63 135 43 361
be given out to persons

140 408 379 134 350 141 319 84 231 313 108 418 477 426 135 142 412 139
it will remedy all this, but nothing but feare will prevayle, and

73 147 503 132 41 379 267 199 469 244 395 470 244 52 45 213 503 122
when their people shall begin to feele

133 42 155 16 168 358 and 492 468 72 134 426 414 358 142 319 86 231
the smart, and to see that his highnes

312 107 477 50 42 45 358 468 142 371 150 145 207 477 141 39 45 467 534
takes the matter to heart, you will have them court effectually

464 140 468 371 150 145 286 477 324 213 151 510 503 323 469 254 155
for a remedy, and not otherwise.

133 141 39 46 48 278 150 156 199 362 131 42 379 267 279 207 395 148 115
general Montagu had kept the shipping stopped

468 135 502 143 40 and if 311 390 437 82 384 109 463 318 319 36 350 123
came from Cadis, you had

149 468 456 142 144 477 122 124 279 by him, which 246 306 245 267 174
the English East Indy ships

510 319 35 319 38 468 44 107 55 362 138 60 40 12 140 151 339 267 456
without p ro v i so es.

138 500 418 120 143 152 68 459 287.
go with Opdam, Opdam hath instructions

Ther are no commissioners which 314 500 530, but 530 322 343, as matters shall
to treat with the king of Sweden.

succeed, so accordingly 477 145 132 40 219 500 536. I am

RIGHT HONOURABLE

Your most faithfull humble servant

Hague, 8^{br}. 18. 58. [N. S.]

G. DOWNING.

Newes

A.D. 1658.

Newes is now come, that the fleet went out yesterday morning.

Ch. St.

England,

want of money a parliament

572 hath for certain advise out of 547, that for 483 104 150 408 384 393 12 120
must bee speedily called,213 362 202 40 108 149 386 231 141 426 279 70 362 245 82 87 279, and upon this
he now builds his chiefe hopes. This is a true advise.*Mr. Downing's memorial, touching three English ships brought into Zealand.*Vol. lxi.
p. 316.

THE underwritten resident of England, &c. having received the resolution of their lordships, the states general of the 27th of September last past, together with a copy of a letter of the admiralty of Zealand, of the 24th of September, wherein it is affirmed, that they could not discover that any merchandizes belonging to the ship Alexander had been taken out of her; the said resident (though well assured of the matter of fact complained of by him in his memorial of the 4th of September) yet, upon the receipt of the said resolution and letter, did forthwith dispatch into Zealand the advocate of the English nation; and doth herewith tender to their lordships the examinations and depositions, which were tendered to the admiralty of Zealand, concerning the unlading and disposing of the tackling and merchandizes of the said ship Alexander.

And further the said resident doth represent, that notwithstanding his memorial of the 18th of September, wherein he made complaint, that the best cable, sails, and other goods, to the value of 500 guilders, were, at Tervere, taken out of a certain English ship, called the Rebecca of Ipswich, and offered to sale:

And notwithstanding the resolution of their lordships, of the 18th of September, whereby they require the admiralty of Zealand to inform themselves therein, and to proceed according to the placard of the 9th of August last; yet nothing hath been done by the said admiralty thereupon: yea, they would not so much as stop the said ship before Tervere, though earnestly solicited, and desired thereunto, by the master of the said ship, and by the said advocate, who also did shew them the proofs for the making good of what had been complained concerning her; notarial extracts whereof are herewith tendered to their lordships, insomuch, that, on saturday last, the said ship was carried away by the pirate that brought her thither.

The said resident doth also herewith tender a notarial extract of a proof concerning what hath been done to another English ship, called the Mary of Ipswich, now at Flushing; and also before the said admiralty; and yet not so much as a stop of the said ship can be obtained.

And, in a word, from day to day, the pirates of Ostend do enjoy in Zealand greater liberty then in Flanders itself; which cannot but seem the more strange, considering the strict (to say no more) inquisition and procedure in that place against such men of war, by whom their own proper and particular interest may be touched and concerned; and if full and effectual remedy shall not be forthwith given thereunto; but that these, and suchlike injuries, be done, and suffered to be done, in the havens of this state, to the English against the treaty of peace, and against common right; as it is in vain for the most serene lord protector, his master, to be at that great charge he is at for blocking up Ostend, and other ports of Flanders, so it will be impossible for him to shut his ears against the continual cries and complaints made in this kind by his subjects; their ruined wives and children; of their continual sufferings in the havens, and by the subjects of his friends and allies; but he will be enforced to make use of such ways and means, as are set down in the treaty of peace, for satisfaction in such cases, wherein justice is delayed, and not done, nor satisfaction given; and also which may be able to maintain and preserve the traffick of his subjects, his own honour, and the honour and interest of the subjects of England, Scotland and Ireland, with their dependencies, which was not these many hundred years laid so low, and made so little of, as it is by this practice; concerning which the said resident hath so oft complained to their lordships, the states general, with so little real effect.

Given at the Hague 17 October, 1658. [N. S.]

To this memorial, the same 17th day, the states made the resolution following:

There hath been read in the assembly a certain memorial of the sieur resident Downing, and therewith tendered several pieces concerning three English ships, called the Alexander, the Rebecca, and the Mary, taken by Spanish men of war, &c.

Whereupon, after deliberation, it was found good, that besides, that a copy of the said memorial shall be sent, together with the said pieces, letters shall also be writ in very serious terms to the college of the admiralty, residing at Middleburg in Zealand, that the intention and the will of their high mightinesses is absolutely, that touching these three English ships, and others of the like nature, there may be precise and punctual proceedings according to the placart of the 9th of August last: And therefore, that the same ships with their merchandises, in case it appears that they have been unladen in these countries, may be speedily restored to the owners; and that they be required to inform their high mightinesses by a letter, of what shall be therein done and effected, taking notice that their high mightinesses take this matter much to heart. In the mean time it shall be again very seriously recommended to the said sieur resident Downing by the sieurs d'Ommeren and Ripperse, deputies of their high mightinesses, that they shall expect in like manner the equity of the lord protector in the like cases, when any prizes made upon the subjects of this state shall be carried into the ports of England, and unladen there, that such prizes shall likewise be restored to their owners; and especially that the Portugal prize, which against right and reason hath been taken away in England from the men of war of this state, may be speedily restored; and that they make report to this assembly of what they shall have done.

Resolution of the states, the 19th of October, 6 o'clock evening.

After deliberation it was resolved, that there shall be sent speedily a minister to the great duke of Muscovy; and the sieur Ommeren, and other deputies of their high mightinesses, are required to draw up an instruction for the said minister, and to make report thereof.

Resolution of the 21st of October. [N. S.]

After deliberation it was resolved, that the provinces, that had not consented, should declare themselves speedily, touching the making up of the absent officers for the succour of Denmark; as also touching the demand of the captains of French and English companies for the same succour, to increase their companies by 25 as the Dutch are.

Resolution of the 21st of October. [N. S.]

The sieurs Vlooswic, Ben, Roothoft, Lampsius, and Ameronge, deputies of their high mightinesses, returning from the Vlye, made their report of their trouble to make the fleet go to sea, &c. Whereupon, after deliberation their high mightinesses gave them thanks for their pains, trouble, zeale and diligence in that business, and resolved farther, that their whole relation, &c. should be put into the hands of the sieur Huygens, and other deputies of this state; and the said relation shall be sent to the counsellors of the chamber of accounts to be examined and discharged; and the assignation given thereupon shall be paid out of the charges upon the state of war. And whereas, in the said relation it is observed, that the Dutch officers for Denmark demand, in case of increasing their companies, that the state would find those men musquets with double firelocks, the council of state is desired to give their opinions hereupon; also to command colonel Puchler to choose an auditor and provost upon the wonted wages.

From Nicuport, the Dutch ambassador at London, 18 October. [N. S.]

THE ministers of Sweden have been very earnest for a final answer of the letter of the king their master, sent by an expresse to the protector, upon the taking of the castle of Cronenburgh. I am told, the king offers great advantages in the Sound and Baltic-sea to this nation, and that he presseth hard a conclusion of a straighter alliance; and to facilitate the same, the ministers of Sweden had persuaded some principal merchants, who traffick in

A.D. 1658. the Baltic-sea, to sign a petition, wherein they maintain, that it would be of great advantage for the commerce and navigation of this state and nation, that the king of Sweden should be master of the Sound. I spake thereof to some of the council of state, and shewed that the late lord protector had divers times assured me, that he would take no advantages, but jointly with the United Provinces; and that the resident Downing had declared in his name the same to their lordships the states. And although the secretary of state were not yet recovered enough to look after public affairs, yet I wrote him a letter, praying him, that the protector might be informed of the promises made unto him heretofore in this matter; and that he would not treat apart with Sweden, who had so unexpectedly violated the treaty of Denmark made by the mediation of a minister of England; and he sent me answer by the sieur Marfelt, that he had read my letter; and although he was so indisposed in health, that he could not go to council, that he would endeavour that nothing should be done in haste, but that conference should first be had with me, and nothing be done by surprise. The other counsellors of state told me, that the lords Fiennes and Wolfely, who had conference with me the last week, would renew the same to-day or to-morrow. In the mean time I thought fit to demand a private audience touching the affairs of the North, and the treaty marine; and to this purpose I wrote yesterday to the said secretary of state, who answered me, that he would send me his highness's answer suddenly; but in the evening I was told, that there was some disturbance amongst the under officers of the army, who had resolved to present a petition to his highness to give to the lord Fleetwood, heretofore deputy of Ireland, the charge of general of the army, and power to choose all officers in the same. But I now hear, that the business is quashed, and no more mention is made thereof. The 12th I received the letter of their high mightinesses, touching the two prizes of sugar, and I shall prosecute the restitution or reparation of the same according to the intention of their high mightinesses.

Captain Thomas Lilburne to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

Vol. lxi.
p. 281.

I HAVE received yours, and shall always give you accompt of what things worthy your lordshipp's taking notice of I shall meet withall. To-morrow is the funerall of that precious judge Smith solemnized at Edinburgh; he dyed at Innerness in his circuit. The Lord maiketh us thankfull for that mercy received in Jamica, that his presence may be with us, that he may delight in us, for his people. I have intimation from the sessions at Durham, that the address to his highness from that county is forborne till the next meeting. My lord, really I hold it my duty to informe you, how convenient it will be, that the sherife of that county of Durham be altered upon severall accompts, and that in order to peace and settlement; not that I would have any in those times disengaged if possible, but this sherife hath bene in 2 yeares, and we used to have new sheriffs every yeare or 2 yeares at farthest. The time is now about the 18th instant to nominate new sherifes, by his highness, since the parliament was dissolved good men, was afflicted at the cause thereof, others to ready to holdforth what single persons would doe with parliaments, and in such a time the sherife came not to the sessions, nor kept that correspondence with the justices in there sessions as formerly; and the last assizes was so negligent, that baron Parker and judge Newdigate fyned him 100 l. There is maney other things, that indeed I thinke it may be for the service of his highness, and the good countrey, if the sherifs be chainged as formerly, which I humbly submit to your lordshipp's consideration. I am,

YOUR LORDSHIPP'S

Most faithfull servant,

Dalkeith, 11 Oct. 1658.

THO. LILBURNE.

General

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

I RECEIVED your lordshippe's of the 5th instant, by which I understand the two A.D. 1658. addressees I sent you came safe to your hands; and I thanke you for your favour, in presenting of them to his highnesse. I am very glad to heare you are uppon recoverie of your health. I returne you many thanks for the good newes you sent us from Jamaica. Truly it was very considerable to us att this time. God give us hearts to bee thankfull to him for itt. For newes heere wee have none. There are noe letters come over yett to any persons heere to make any disturbance; and I hope as thinges stand, those designs of Charles Stuart's will be laid aside, and there is little probability of their doing any good in these parts. I am very glad to heare there is like to bee noe more motion of that businesse amongst the officers, that you wrote of last. This day I was at the buryall of judge Smyth. Hee was a very honest man; his death is much lamented by the Scotts as well as English. It would doe very well to have an English judge in his place, for Scotch judges are too apt to favour their allies and friends, soe that justice will not bee so well administred, as if Englishmen were in that place. I thought fitt to acquaint you with his death, and my opinion concerning it. I remayne

Dalkeith, 12. October 1658.

Your LORDSHIPPE's very humble servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

Mr. S. Disbrowe, one of the council of Scotland, to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

I RECEIVED yours of the 5th instant, and returne my humble thanks for the intelligence therein containd, and desire to blesse the Lord for so great a mercy, in giving us peace at this time, when the harts of our enemyes was bigg with expectation of new troubles. I hoped, that wee should have had ann adresse to his highnesse from those in civill power in this nation, that might have testified theyr duty and faithfulness; but our Scotch freyns are backward, and except ther was fredom and hartines in it, I never judge such things significant; but I trust ther is noe feare of any troubles here, if God continue peace in England.

It hath pleased God to take out of this world judge Smith, one of the commissioners for administration of justice here, who was buryed this day. I perceave our Scotch judges will indeavor to have his place filled up by a Scotsman; but I suppose, upon good consideration, it will bee found for his highnes service to keepe the ballance something even in that court, being the supream in the nation. Ther is now five Scots judges, and but three English, only I am ther sometimes, as other occasions will permit; and judge Goodyear, one of them three, is very sicke, and not like to recover. I intreat your lordship will take thoughts of us, that som able Englishman or men, as occasion shall bee, may be sent downe to suply. I beleve the councill heer will humbly present their thoughts heerin to his highnes speedily. Mr. John Harper, that is now at London, and in whose behalfe I formerly wrote a few lines to your lordship, may posibly looke after this place, which constraynes me to informe, that since hee went from hence, I have bin told by honest men, that hee did not carey it fayrely in his trust, as trustee for the state in the confiscated lands of Scotland. And though since his being there hee hath desired mee more then once, to recomend him to your lordship for som employment; but I have writt to him in playnes, that I could neyther writte nor speake for him, untill he had cleared himselfe of som miscarredges, that are come to light since his going from hence. This I thought but my duty to communicate to your lordship, and humbly and hartilly subscribe myselfe

The 12th October, 58.

Your LORDSHIP's most faythfull and humble servant,

SA. DISBROWE.

Captain Langley begs your lordship will remember him as opertunity presents.

Captain

Captain Thomas Lilburne to Secretary Thurloe.

A.D. 1658. MY LORD,

Vol. lxi. p. 284.

THIS day I was at the funerall of judge Smith, and observed among some, that there is a kind of whispering, as though there might be some proposals, or such a thing intended, as to have a generall besides his highness to give commissions. Indeed I thinke that cannot be by the petition and advise, because that is appropriated to the cheife majestrate, that I am not much afraid, that such whisperings should arise upon any ground above. If such a thing be, I hope the Lord will prevent it. In my humble thoughts, if that come to pass, I foresee what almost the issue will be. The Lord give his highness courage and counsell to consider well upon that. There was somewhat of this nature, when the petition was signed at Edinburgh, but I can thinke nothing of it; for surely his highness will consider well. I am soe unwilling to writt any thing against any, that it troubles me to acquaint you with my thoughts; only I am soe settled upon this government, that I am ready to part with any thing for the maintaining of it, maiks me speake more than I would. There is one lutennant-collonel Mason, that I advise you to take heed of. My lord generall in this countrey is soe diligent and carefull, that not a man but he is ether ingaged to him, or daire not appeare. What I can observe, there is not maney for starting things of that nature, and, I hope, all very faithfull, I meane the officers. Were I fitt to advise, my lord, take care things of that nature be allayed and suppressed before a parliament. And the Lord direct his highness and those that's about him, to take speciall care in bringing in counsellors, that God may have the glory, his highness may be established, and all his people may continue to enjoy peace and quietness in all godliness and honesty; and I am perswaded the more power in his highness with his counsell in the intervalls of parliament, and in his highness and parliament when they fitt, will enable his highness to prevent disorder, and protect his people. God in mercy direct him to have a care of that power God hath putt into his hands, is the prayers of

Edinburgh, 12th October, 1658.

Your LORDSHIPP's most faithful servant,

THO. LILBURNE.

My Lord, it were to much boldness to know if you received this.

General Fleetwood to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

DEARE BROTHER,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

THER having bine some late discourses amongst officers of the army, I presume to give a breife account thereof.

It seemes severall officers had a meeting, where was offered a petition, which being reade, they resolved not to proceede therein, without first acquainting the generall officers; and accordingly some of them came to us, with whom we discoursed, labouring to satisfye them in the things which they desired; the perticulers of which wer 3: that they might have a commander in cheife under his highness: that no officer might be put out of his imployment without a tryall, according to the lawes martiall: that the commander in cheife might have power to give commissions to all inferior officers: all of which we thought to wait upon his highness in, and appointed the counsell of officers to meet upon the fry-day following. His highness having bine pleased to give satisfaction to us in the substance of what is desired, reserving the power of commissions to himselfe, we did acquaint the officers with the same, who departed with much satisfaction, and I hope will be carefull of giving the least umbrage or colour of doing any thing, which may give offence. The army have a great desire, that the good old spirit may still be kept alive to carry on this worke by, wherein his highness hath declared himselfe very fully, which hath given very great satisfaction; and the Lord keeping that fresh upon our hearts, to mak thos, who have acquaintance with the Lord, and otherwise suitably qualified, the men of our choyce, as instruments to cary on this worke by, we shall have a blessing. The union of the armyes will be a great advantage to his highness affayres, wherein I have and shall be, I hope, faithfully carefull to discharge my duty; and however by some I may be render'd, yet condemn nothing in me, I begge you, without first being heard, and then I shall, I hope, satisfy you, as to give no other occasion then to be esteemed as

October 12. [1658.]

Your most affectionate brother and humble servant.

Dr. Tho. Clarges to Henry Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELENCY,

A.D. 1658.

ON fryday last many of the officers mett at St. Jamees to debate a very bold petition, which his highnes had before heard on, and somewhat passionately resented. I presume your excellency has the perticulars from better hands, which makes me forbear a repetition of them; only I'll assure your lordship, such actions are not beyond Twede. I heare my lord Desbrowe and colonel Berry were two of the chiefeft, that favour'd the buffines; and I hope they had no ill intentions in what they did, but I cannot but say it was ill-timed. My devotion to your excellency and your family makes me somewhat free in my opinion; but I shall not dispaire of your excellencie's pardon, because I have no end but duty to both in all my endeavours. The Duch fleet went away but on third day last towards Copenhagen; and I am privately told, (though I dare not affirme it) that wee have sent some ships after them. The Muscovites have invaded the Polonish territories, and taken Remdan, which makes the king of Poland take new measures; but it is not certainly knowne, whither this diversion hath made him rise from before Thoren. The French have struck so great a terror to the inhabitants of Flanders, that they are ready to deliver up their townes into their hands. Cambray and Valenciennes, with some other places, have sent commissioners to Peronne, to desire a neutrallity, and to preserve commerce, which is graunted by the king of France.

From Madrid it is writ, that the Catallonians are not without much difficulty brought to armes to repulse the Portugueses, whoe continue the seidge of Badejox with much resolution.

The king of Spaine hath lately sent propositions to the duke Charles of Lorraine for his liberty, at the instances of the emperour, whoe intends to make him generalissimo of his forces; but I doe not heare what effect they have. The king of France is goeing to Marfeilles to quiet some troubles in those parts, and hath desired the duke of Savoy to meet him with the duchesse his mother at Agrenoble. This is all the forreigne newes I have to communicate to your excellency, nor litle of domestique, only the French ambassidor is shortly to have audience to condole and congratulate his highnes. I am,

May it please your EXCELENCY,

London, October
the 12th, 1658.

Your excellency's most humble servant,

THO. CLARGES.

Lord Fauconberg to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

MY LORD,

YOUR sister is weeping so extreemly by me, that I can scarce tell you in plaine English, I am going 80 miles out of towne to-morrow for some days, and so, if Z proceed at this rate,

31 35 26 7 13 11 8 5 41 39 16 21 34 37 3 41 11, into the north, from whence

your lordshipp can expect no other service then my prayers. I have informed 31 13 at large.

39 41 47 5 23 25 3 39 255 35 17 11. Z 14 5 6 3 10 19 29 13 17 5 24 11

39 26 33 24 3 49 5 45 13 11 20 06 19 29 9 11 21 12 14 13 16 3 6 14 5 8

10 3 21 41 14 2 38 23 7 26 40 29 9 11 25 5 29 6 21 39 16 19 27 20 41 14

13 35 11 21 34 49 11 41 36 26 24 11 37 11 22 13 8 47; 4 38 41 5 23 3 36

43 13 11 45 3 29 39 22 5 27 49 26 12 38 36 11 49 39 16 13 35 45 19 41

28 35 28 35 9 26 38 37 5 15 13.

A 21 34 17 11 29 13 35 5 23 25 47 37 11 40 19 23 8, 3 36 22 26 36 41

38 29 17 26 6 25 49 5 27 6 5 29 39 19 7 16 35 21 34 39 19 5 29; 2 40

39 15 28 6 4 11 39 16 3 29 18 39 49 26 40 5 35 13 33 35 11 41 39 49

36 3 12 11.

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5 T

B.

A.D. 1658.

will be throwne out of the windowe,

B. 45 19 25 2 13 41 14 37 26 45 27 13 28 40 39 28 10 41 14 11 45 19
 if he stay; yet flies not
 29 6 28 43 13 21 12 16 11 34 41 3 49; 47 13 39 10 25 47 13 34 27 26 41
 uppon that account; for if he had orders,
 40 33 31 26 29 39 16 5 41 3 9 7 26 38 27 39; 10 28 35 21 10 16 13 14 5
 he has a regiment of
 8 26 37 6 13 35 34, 14 13 16 3 36 5 1 37 11 17 19 24 13 27 39 28 10 14
 honest fellows in towne, would guard
 28 27 13 36 41 12 13 25 23 28 43 11 36 21 27 39 28 43 27 13, 45 26 38
 the belt of them to the tower.
 25 6 15 40 3 37 8 41 13 11 4 13 34 41 28 10 41 14 13 24 39 26 41 14 13
 that place is not
 39 26 43 13 35. But I feare, the master of 41 14 3 39 33 23 5 7 13 19 36 29
 right.
 26 39 37 19 17 14 41. I yet trust, that God will in mercy looke upon us, and
 deliver this nation from those, that, I feare, under the notion of godlinesse are indeed serv-
 ing lusts of there own. I shall never cease to pray, that the Lord of hosts would direct
 your excellency.

October the 12. 1658.

B.

Mr. William Bedford to secretary Thurloe.

May it please your HONOR,

Vol. lxi. p. 289.

HAVEING sett on foote an humble addresse to his highnesse in our country, which I
 doubt not but will bee signed by the generallity, I have taken the boldnesse to send
 you a copy of it here inclosed. It was at our generall quarter sessions agreed unto by the
 whole bench: wee sent to the corporation to joyne with us, or to send by themselves,
 which they resolve to doe. Captain Wagstaffe, my selfe, and another gentleman, are to pre-
 sent it about the begining of the tearme, hoping by that to get our copyes returned from
 all parts of the country. I finde the country generally very well satisfied in his late high-
 nesse's disposall, and noe regret towards the old family. The cavaleeres with us very
 quiett, and much dasht att his highnesse's peaceable entrance, and does not seeme to have the
 least hopes. They were much afraid, least they should have beene secured agayne. Sir,
 I humbly beg your pardon for this boldnesse. I shall pray the Lord to perfect his mercy
 in your recovery, and remayne

Henloe, [in Bedfordshire]
 12th October, 1658.

Your HONOR's most faithfull servant.

W. BEDFORD.

Sir, if it bee not too much confidence in me to put you to such a trouble, I beg of
 you, that if others, who stood in such a relation of office as I did, bee put in the
 list of mourners att the funerall of his late highnesse, you would remember me as
 an old servant and officer.

H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

October 13, 1658.

Vol. lxi. p. 301.

I UNDERSTAND by your last, you are speeding away my comission. I doe long to
 see the messenger heere, not that I am fonde of a gay title, but because you promised
 you would then write at large; for, to say the truth, I am more in the darke as to all your
 affaires in England, then ever I was wont to bee, which I must wholly impute to your late
 indisposition, haveing for 3 or 4 packetts together received nothing from you but letters
 of course. I hope by this time your condition is such, as to admitt access of persons about
 busines; and that you have heard from my lord Russel, or som other hand, how much it
 would conduce to my satisfaction, if I might have the advantage, though it were but a
 week's conference with yourself and the rest of my freinds, that I might the more confi-
 dently goe on in my duty, and not bee put to the hazard of steering by conjecture. I need
 not enforce it by considerations of my longe absence, which makes me a stranger to the
 very persons of my neere relations, nor with the variety of difficulties, which have not
 onely much impaired my health, but put mee under such disquiett of minde, as is almost
 insupportable without some relaxation. A word to you is sufficient. Things heere are in so
 great a calme, that I can never better bee spared; and if they shall verge towards any
 alteration,

alteration, I may bee soon here again. As in all other matters, so in this especially, I A.D. 1658. rely much upon you, whom I have alwayes esteemed as my best freind, assuring you, that I am

Your most affectionate freind, and most faithfull servant,

H. CROMWELL.

Sir Thomas Bendyshe, ambassador at Constantinople, to secretary Thurloc.

SIR,

BEFORE I received your recommendation of collonell Holdip, of Aprill the 20th last Vol. lxi. p. 244i past, I had done what was requisite, at least what possibly was here to be done, for his establishment in the Morea. However, though I have thus prevented your commands to act for him, yet shall I comfort my selfe in having done what you pleased to command, and take your letters as an approbation of what I have acted, whereof I question not but his first advices have or will so freely assure you, as to leave that a work needlesse for mee to doe; yet shall further assure you, that so oft as I shall have opportunities (which I shall diligently watch for) further to serve him, or he any need of me, (wherewith I doubt not but hee will acquaint me) he shall soone finde how greate force your comands have uppon me: As for the gentleman's owne worth, (which none shall more forwardly encourage than myself) that hath binne so well knowne to mee, as I could not uppon first news of his designe, but think him much misplaced, whilst in an employment of so known danger and trouble, and of so scrambling, so uncertain profit as that consulship, even in better times was, much more now, when the empire being as 'twere in a scuffle, the licentiousness of commander and soldiers abroad (from whence comes the mischeife the Morea usually feelles) is too headstrong to bee controuled by course of justice here, where those, who are placed to do it, are so restrained and limitted, as that they dare not determine in any case extraordinary, at least without first consulting the vizir, whom this summer's expedition against Transylvania hath kept at too great a distance, and this winter's engagement likely to keepe too busie in Asia, to attend the cryes for justice here; the bassa of Aleppo still keeping the fiede, notwithstanding all edicts and threats, and against whom the vizir is preparing. Meane while (besides the forementioned inconveniencies to us) by this means our intercourse with Aleppo is so interrupted, as that we have not hearde from thence of divers months, which makes me even hopeles (to my no small affliction of mind I say it) of satisfying (in any reasonable tyme at least) his highnesse expectation of Arab horses, these armyes, that especially of the bassa of Aleppo, having swept those places of best breeds, and would undoubtedly intercept (his forces lying in the way) such as should be sent from thence, if any were there in readines, which the great meanes and importunities I have used make me believe there may. This want (whereat I can't but blush) and that of usuall intelligence, caused by the sicknesse, (which, raging in the city, drave me into the country, and pursued mee so close, as to cutt off 4 of my family, and make friends stand as strangers as farre off) is the reason, why by this opportunity I dared not make immediate tender of my humble duty and service to his highnesse, which I earnestly crave you, Sir, would please to undertake, and so to excuse mee, as that I may not goe less in his highnesse good opinion; by which favour you will for ever make my best service a due debt to you, and mee,

SIR,

Pera di Constantinople,

October 14. 1658.

Your very humble servant,

THO. BENDYSHE.

From Boreel, the Dutch ambassador in France.

Paris, 25. October, 1658. [N. S.]

I HAD yesterday audience of the king, queen, and cardinal, as well to compliment Vol. lxi. p. 307. about the congratulations, as the condolings of this time, as principally to propose and recommend, according to the resolution of their high mightinesses, the accommodating of the new war of the kings of the north; and that the treaties may be religiously observed. 2dly, that it would please their majesties, and his eminence, to endeavour by their great power with the king and queen of Portugal, that they would give a reasonable satisfaction to your high mightinesses in their demands, both for the restoring of the lands, isles, cities and places in Africa and America, which have been unjustly taken from them, and usurped

A.D. 1658. *W* usurped till now; as also for the millions of injuries and losses suffered by them. I there made use of the reasons in my instructions, and what might serve for the same; whereupon their majesties and the cardinal, who discoursed a little thereon, answered me very well by promises, whereof I hope the effects for the welfare of the United Provinces: after which I took my leave, because of the voyage the court is taking, to which the cardinal answered me, that the court will be back again about the tenth of December.

The English ambassador, governor of Dunkirk, is here treating about some business, before the court goes hence; and tells me, that he goes presently after to Dunkirk with 200 horse, that wait for him at Abbeville. In Normandy there are yet some dissensions, which the court endeavours to suppress by force, or to accommodate friendly. On the 23d, went hence towards Burgundy 14 companies of guards. The court will have above one hundred coaches, besides the coaches of the nobility, &c.

At the council at Whitehall.

Friday the 15th of October, 1658.

Vol. lxii.
p. 129.

ORDERED, that it be offered to his highness, as the advice of the council, that his highness will please to write his letter to the king of Sweden, taking notice therein of the intimacy of affection, that was betwixt his father his late highness and the said king, as also of the good affection his highness bears and continues to that crown; and that, although his highness, being newly come to his government, finds not himself in a condition to give a present answer to some particular desires, which are insisted upon by his public ministers here, yet his highness is desirous to proceed in the treaty begun in his father's life-time, and to enter into nearer terms of friendship and alliance; and when he shall more fully understand the particular state of affairs, shall be very ready to do what shall be for the good and interest of both states, or to the purpose hereof, in such terms as his highness shall in his wisdom think fitt.

Mr. Downing, the resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hague, October 25. 1658.

Vol. lxi. p. 257.

THIS weeke arrived here a French gentleman called Mr. Akakey, who came from Moscovye, whether he had bin sent by the king of France as envoye, to mediate a peace betweene the king of Sweden and grand duke of Muscovy. He came by sea to Copenhagen, and came out of Copenhagen upon saturday was a fennight; and saith, that Copenhagen was then in a condition able to defend itself for a long time; for that the sea was open to them, the king of Sweden haveing drawne all his men of warr from thence to Cronenberg, but continues to attacque the town by land with what force he hath, being, as he saith, about 8000 men, and a battery of 44 greate peices of ordnance. He saith farther, that the king of Sweden's fleete at his coming away consisted of 38 men of warr and 12 fire-ships; and that he expected dayly seaven more, which were very great ones, and lay ready at Borneholme, expecting the first puff of faire winde, but that he wants seamen; and that for the helping thereof he had put 2000 foot on board his ships; and also hath placed greate guns with all possible advantage, both at Elsinore and Elsingburg on both sides of the Sound, and is resolved in that place to fight the Holland fleete; and the report is, that he will in person be in the fleet, though others thinke, that will hardly be suffered by those that are about him. He mett Opdam with the Dutch fleete upon saturday night last, not above 12 leagues from the Texell, and with a contrary great winde; and yesterday and to-day the windes have heere been southardly, which is as contrary to them, if they have gotten the cape, as the northwardly windes were before. There came with him to the Texell a Swedish gentleman, who, as soone as he arrived, hired a vessell, in which he went for England to condole and congratulate with his highness on the behalf of the king of Swedes, and also to demand, that his highness would positively declare himself for him, in case of this state's assisting the Dane against him. I

this French gentleman is angry with

finde that 469 46 131 39 104 25 60 311 104 145 358 372 346 205 53 441 500

the king of Sweden. Hee says

duke of Muscovy

468 536. 324 450 146 61, that the reason why the 273 408 88 524 254 152 168

send passeports to

Bradshaw was,

did not sooner 139 282 119 217 140 431 133 147 140 477 Mr. 19 437 32 140

king of Sw. had

he would

319 158 488, because that the 536 319 32 given him notice, that 324 160 112

have no mediator.

153 82 33 323 395 379 267 13 477 134 141. He saith moreover, that the

warr of Poland good to France, the h. of Aust. A.D. 1658.
 487 438 553 doth noe 317 477 549, but onely gives 468 544 oppertunity of

443 113 147 339 55 339 553, which otherwise of itself is extreamly disaffected to them ;
 that this warre is against the interest of France and England,

and farther, that 469 487 346 14 310 468 339 466 133 287 147 408 549 207 547,
 hoped that hee engaged against the house of Austria;

whereas they had 328 121 279 467 324 would have 41 105 388 311 34 16 310
 king of Sweden expects alwayes when pressed,

468 544; and yet, faith he, the 536 294 426 27 148 139 199 483 170 287 492
 assisted by the king of France, hee will

123 134 287 142 279 to be 217 141 346 150 379 239 542, or else that 324 513
 joyne with the house of Austria; the Fr. emb.

70 113 171 390 500 468 544; yet notwithstanding this, I finde dayly, that 532
 good words to Applebome;

gives very 317 161 416 37 142 477 Mr. 210 351 241 412; but I see plainly, that
 at the heart angry with him.

219 468 61 42 213 150 they are 205 56 441 500 326. By the last I sent you a list
 of the Dutch fleete, and I have heerein inclosed to you a copy of that list, which is brought
 to the states by the commissioners, which were at the Vlye with the fleete. I had forgott
 to tell you, that the above-mentioned French gentleman said, that the king of Sweden was
 in dayly expectation of 4000 foote out of Sweden.

The Spanish ambassador heere doth as much or rather more for the 537 then the mini-
 Denm.

sters of 552, and greate is the joy for the getting out of the fleete, and no manner of doubt
 made of the enterprize, and 4000 more are in a list to be sent as occasion shall require ;
 and haveinge once set foote on ground, nothing will be wanting for the mainteyning
 thereof, that can possibly be done ; and the states generall have again, upon a conference
 of k. of D. el. of Br.

with the ministers 537, and 543, renewed their resolution, that admirall Opdam doe put
 the succours, which he hath with him, into Copenhagen, and that against whatever
 states gen.

opposition may be made by Swedes or others ; and it hath bin moved in the 535, that
 their fleete

when the succours shall be put into Copenhagen, 468 67 131 48 358 289 may
 block up by sea anie place, which the elector of Brand. shall

20 365 27 76 522 239 140 41 15 206 120 355 251 493 543 141 319 82 21
 block up by land ; Fredericks

365 28 77 522 239 355 106 33, and the meaning is, 47 133 42 263 441 27 77
 ode

287 112 263 in the first place, but that is not yet agreed unto ; but things of this
 nature comonly come by peeces, and one after another : and you will perceive by the

inclosed, that the states have resolved to send an ambassadour into Muscovy, 207 503
 and will leave
 no stone unturned against the king of

358 14 153 41 395 141 477 390 154 106 149 152 133 107 279 16 310 468
 Sweden, will insupportably inolent

536, and 503 be most 339 141 155 120 123 416 463 23 362 339 459 358 109
 it this designe succede, and already they

150 72 50 469 263 143 72 57 390 144 157 31 251 279 207 199 134 42 16
 taik of forcing the king of Sweden, quitt what he

216 468 171 463 84 77 408 305 29 339 37 468 536, not only to 127 154 71
 got in the last, warr with the king of Den.

147 491 324 314 148 151 339 468 356, but also in the former 487 500 468 537;
 quitt their hold in that Zeeland,

and I doe not beleve, that they will so easily 128 156 71 148 468 70 133 328 83 35
 as king James did in this Zeeland;

339 467 558 217 352 71 202 287 268 339 469 558; but probably enough among
 they will expect to keep Croningberg castle

other things for more sureness 468 169 503 294 426 28 149 477 350 284 26 443
 for the king of Denmark, divers places for the

393 107 58 231 135 59 250 358 305 468 537, as they doe 267 155 286 141
 elector of Brandenburg not be good for England.

121 355 251 142 805 468 543 to this day ; and this will 395 147 231 317 305
 The commissioners are all returned hither from the Flye,

547 468 254 88 213 41 199 134 289 154 135 106 279 325 468 134 306 468
 gon with Opdam, the st. gen. fear, that Copenhagen might be

49 362 45, and none 516 500 530, who, when 535 were in 48 41 213 467 254 426
 taken, private intructions from de Witt;

107 319 311 109 381 59 65 149 231 464 108, had 123 429 154 16 466 543 306 263
 feare

161 67 148; but since that 52 44 213 is over, this hath bin the reason of the renewing of
 thier

A.D. 1658.

and now Opdam hath no instructions, ^{the ft. g.}
 their former order as above-mentioned; 207 397 530 329 395 343, neither from 535, nor
 de Witt, to treat with the k. of Sweden
 from 263 502 151 477 149 136 42 219 500 536 upon any account whatsoever;
 instructions given by the ft. gen. pierce into them;
 and this you may beleve: and for 343 313 107 239 535, I hope I can 426 213 251
 given by de Witt, this I cannot be
 339 477 468 102; but such as are from time to time 313 106 239 263 161 67 145
 assured of;
 469 70 247 395 150 231 217 144 152 131 279 408; and this is the constant
 accidents and the states general do owne them
 custome upon all 184 252 263 106 149 142 so to doe, 207 535 270 114 160 390
 or not, as the matter succeeds;
 468 101 416 395 149 217 468 371 148 145 286 142 155 28 251 279 138; and
 they do say, that this ayde to the k. of Denmark a breach with
 468 171 270 450 467 469 15 170 263 477 537 cannot be construed as 16 23 135
 the k. of Swed.
 43 15 25 60 500 536; but when the business is over, the construction will be made by
 both sides, according to the condition they shall then finde themselves in. In the mean
 not only no commissioners go with the fleet, but the states general have recalled
 time, 395 146 412 362 395 254 103 314 500 468 46 358 289 244 535 323 134 278
 Maesdam their ambassadour to the k. of Sweden;
 199 358 44 Mr. 371 287 260 103 468 73 137 202 287 141 449 416 477 468 536;
 states of Holland have resolved, that no one of their ships
 and alsoe the 142 463 466 142 408 557 323 135 287 115 85 156 279 467 395 412
 do go into anie harbours of the king of Sweden,
 408 468 72 135 456 138 270 314 339 477 206 319 135 241 135 142 408 468
 harbours of the k. of Denmark to trade;
 536, but only into the 319 131 18 416 138 408 537 477 151 437 263; and you
 ministers of Denmark have desired the states general to send
 will perceive by an inclosed, that the 381 393 142 145 286 140 408 552 323 263
 an ambassadour to Copenhagen, to whose actings there the lord protector
 144 73 136 279 535 477 144 282 205 202 287 142 449 416 477 254 246 109
 verie
 319 311 105 477 498 141 42 189 330 58 142 468 133 534 had need have a 156
 strict eye.
 44 441 144 151 441 29 148 39 172 44. There are several merchants, that had
 already made an overture to the king of Sweden, to give him a million of rix-dollars for
 the tolls of the Sound for one year; whereas it's said, that the king of Denmarke never
 the states of Flanders,
 made 3000 gilders of it. Heere are two deputies from the 142 468 466 142 408 50
 now in the Hague, sollicite for succour of men
 355 107 263 135 142 397 339 468 319 318 44, who doe 459 83 362 252 466
 and money. the states
 305 143 156 29 254 135 144 408 380 207 384 293 207. Such of 535 as are
 affectioned to Spaine do give them hopes, that when this
 192 49 278 475 412 279 477 550 270 313 468 101 328 426 142 467 492 469
 business of Denmark is over, they also shall be
 242 143 339 287 408 552 346 117 156 286 468 171 199 459 144 319 83 231
 relieved; states gen. amb. and the emperours,
 134 43 362 44 153 279; and this is certain, that the 545 202 23 217 449 416
 and the king of Poland's envoy, are most busy
 207 468 42 100 426 443 135 141 207 538 43 107 154 115 169 213 42 385
 perpetually together;
 242 144 172 426 135 426 147 154 199 362 477 311 468 136; but I doe not
 anie stat. g.
 finde yet 206 product thereof brought to the 535. The French gentleman above-
 mentioned saith, that the peace between the king of Sweden and king of Poland is in a
 great forwardness by the last overture made by the king of Sweden, wherein he proffers
 to accept of 3 millions, as an equivalent for the restitution of Prussen, and this to be paid,
 as is exprest in the enclosed; and if this overture had been made before the new rupture
 with Denmarke, he saith, that that peace had undoubtedly bin suddenly concluded; but
 he beleeves, that the imperialists will now doe their utmost, and possibly be able to stave
 the king of Poland off from a peace upon the generall account; and indeed all the king of
 Sweden's enemies doe now seeme to flight these overtures from him, which before his re-
 entry into Zeeland they would have bin most heartily glad of. Upon perusall of the
 lord p. and k. Portug. k. Por.
 treaty betweene 534 207 541, I finde in the eleventh article, that the subjects of 541,
 k. Port. here any ships of it there
 nor 541 himself, ought to 325 133 40 206 456 142 408 any other nation, 69 50
 be in his harbours ships enough of England;
 468 133 231 339 327 319 132 241 134 141 456 142 43 395 155 57 64 408
 547;

the ambassadour of Portugal, in his last proposition,
 547; and 468 202 227 142 138 14 35 111 137 408 551 339 327 356 120 443
 hath profered, that every yeare that twenty ships of Holland shall be hired
 431 142 71 475 412 322 123 443 49 51 286 279 467 41 152 43 441 170 40
 byt he king of
 213 150 161 43 108 475 456 141 408 557 142 319 82 231 325 136 279 239
 Portugal,
 468 541, as you may perceiue in the copy thereof, which I lately sent you; whereupon
 I have showed to the sayd ambassadour, that this
 72 328 142 324 159 279 477 468 450 36 16 89 287 144 489 416 467 469
 is directly contrary to treatie between the protector and the
 346 267 133 278 149 362 254 107 148 437 441 477 479 231 149 161 43 45
 king of Portugal. that it is in
 108 534 207 541. He was sorry, that he had not knowne it sooner; yet faith, 467 73
 his instructions,
 151 346 339 327 343, which he much wonders at; but that he will do his endeavour
 If I had had the
 to remedy it, by offering some equivalent for it. 72 50 71 319 38 319 32 468
 treaty
 479 that post, your letter mentioned its being to be sent, it had come time enough to
 have prevented this, which may now cause much trouble; and not comeing till the post
 England.
 after, it came 3 or 4 days too late: and it is a thing of very great importance to 547. The
 said ambassadour hath had much discourse with de Witt,
 468 450 35 202 227 139 449 117 135 322 319 38 102 156 29 57 267 143 254 156
 hopes
 135 140 500 263 502 147, who tells him, that there is noe 328 122 287, that the
 provinces will be content to a peace with the king of Portugal,
 rest of the 123 443 155 339 251 142 503 254 108 141 44 107 146 477 14 427
 the lands in Brazenie bee restored;
 500 541, unless that 468 82 207 144 339 23 437 174 43 41 358 231 134 287
 Holland engage in it, the
 477 137 279; nor will 557 43 107 308 311 339 72 150, unless instead of 468
 lands of the king of Port. will give them five millions.
 355 108 36 144 468 541 503 313 468 102 302 155 41 381 86 362 412 140,
 payed in ten years; they may enjoye
 and this to be 423 37 339 466 110 177 40 213 144; and that 468 171 377 43
 conditions in point of trade.
 106 70 117 169 in all things the same 254 108 267 475 412 143 339 148 408
 treatie with the l. pr.
 136 437 263 500 547. I told him, that by the 479 500 534 severall priviledges are
 England; breake this
 granted to 547; and that to give the same to any other, will be to 23 136 42 197
 treaty;
 467 479; and I desired him to consider the 26th article, wherein it is agreed, that noe
 Hee
 such thing shall be done by any following treaty. 324 is resolved forthwith to dispatch
 the k. of Port.
 an expresse to 468 541, with this above-mentioned accompt; and I think it would be most
 the l. p. write into Portugall, to warne Portugal, that noething be granted to the
 fitt, that 534 doe also forthwith 161 475 466 339 477 551, to 483 135 106 541 467
 states gen. prejudice of the treaty with the lord prot.
 395 470 231 57 437 108 147 279 477 535, in 124 136 44 73 157 267 251 408
 complaine, that the ambassadour here had given
 468 479 500 534; and to 254 101 123 355 339 467 468 202 227 141 449 416
 to him in his instructions, the st. gen. to hire twenty ships
 324 136 319 313 108 477 326 339 327 343, to offer to 535 477 325 136 44
 every yeare of this country, contrary to the treatie
 145 161 42 168 147 171 456 143 40 153 45 441 173 44 213 408 469 254
 with the lord protector;
 155 107 146 134 41 171 254 108 150 437 441 477 468 479 500 534; and I
 doe thinke this very necessary for the prevention of other inconveniencies, which otherwise
 the st. g. they can have peace when they will with the king of
 may follow. The truth is, 535 doe see, that 468 173 247 323 427 492 468 173 503
 Portugal; their subjects have their trade
 500 541; and that in the mean while 468 73 137 144 155 21 72 278 150 144
 in Portugall,
 323 468 72 136 150 437 263 339 551, and also that they are not incomodated by
 private men of warr with Portugall commissions;
 any 124 441 155 16 466 380 408 487 500 551 254 89 100 346 143 345 143;
 slight the king of Portugall. warr without a warning, de
 and this makes them 141 362 58 65 147 468 541. It being a 487 500 418 14 487
 the king of Portugall should do
 Witt
 108 339 55 263 502 151 being asked, whether in case that 468 541 142 328 83 34
 270

A.D. 1658. what they desired, that he ^{of a peace, he}
 270 491 468 173 263 144 72 136 279 467 324 would assure them 408 13 427 324
 No; that without this no peace can
 replied, 395; but that he would assure him, 467 500 418 469 395 427 247 231 294
 bee expected.

122 278 150 279. And I thought it my duty to give you this accompt at large of
 this businesse, that so you may betimes take order accordingly. I finde the French
 ambassador exceedingly troubled at the hanging of the French gentlemen in Zeeland, and

the rather for the hopes, that was given him, of saveing them; 207 339 468 379 205
 and in the meane time, order

was forthwith dispatched into Zeeland,
 476 416 35 286 488 305 148 63 500 267 142 120 219 29 65 279 339 477 558
 to execute them.

477 294 43 259 466 468 103. Some of them were of very neare kin to some very
 greate men in France; and I saw a letter from the queene of France to the ambassador,
 wherein she enjoyned him to doe his utmost for the saveing of them. In my last I sent
 you a memoriall, wherein I complained to the states of severall English ships brought
 into Zeeland, and there unladen by Ostenders; and I also then gave you an accompt
 of the conference, which I had had with the deputies of the states thereupon, at which
 conference they also pressed me about the Portugall prizes; to which I answered them,
 that they were not meddled with by his highnes, but stopt by arreast of the law, accord-
 ing to the 5th article of the treaty of peace betweene his highnesse and this state. And
 moreover, I told them, that his highnes subjects had very little encouragement to come
 and sue for their sugars in this country; for that I had lately an accompt of some proffes,
 that had bin made of that kinde at Amsterdam, wherein after full prooffe made, that
 the sugars belonged to the English, they were yet notwithstanding adjudged prise upon
 the sole accompt of being laden in Portugall ships; and therefore to what end should
 the English apply hither for releife in that kinde? They also complained to me, that
 captain Baskitt, who was lately before the Brill, had there received on board of him
 foure Englishmen, which had taken service in their fleete, and refused to deliver them;
 to which I answered, that by the law of England noe English marriners could take ser-
 vice under any foreigne prince or state, without leave first obtained; but that if this did
 not content them, that I should write to England to have the men first punished for runing
 away, and then afterwards for taking their money without leave first had; but I have

since heard noe farther of them about this matter. 468 121 441 106 251 140 270
 The princeesse dowager
 companies spoken most highly in comendation of

483 311 133 hath lately in severall 254 101 121 15 393 287 142 431 350 108
 Ch. Stewart.

385 325 56 61 362 339 254 102 103 282 220 408 572. I have this day received
 the two following letters given to mee by Tom Howard.

468 150 161 116 304 85 365 502 106 58 361 142 313 108 477 379 239 477
 This is the dullest place I ever saw; all heere thinke of

90 328 483 136 34 469 346 468 37 155 85 358 139 145 121 355 251 71 40
 viitts, and getting

153 286 141 14 161 199 324 135 148 325 107 78 nothing but 156 346 73 151
 monie; and yet I must tell you, that we talk of nothing

144 207 311 150 475 110 59 384 393 207 170 289 72 386 466 83 510 467
 but invading England: signed Brunclett, who

161 42 463 82 75 408 395 470 244 339 155 17 267 109 58 547 142 71 57
 is most gracious with the duke of York, Bruxels, the seaventeenth

108 279 24 443 156 108 30 78 289 498 346 385 58 437 475 116 524 500 573
 instant.

585 468 141 43 155 45 110 466 40 106 145 60 339 139 146 205 151.

The following letter is from Taffe to Tom Howard, and from Bruxels,

468 304 84 365 502 108 56 361 346 306 463 50 51 44 477 146 411 328
 dated the sixteenth instant. Yours of the eleventh

487 36 207 306 585, 260 150 279 468 142 71 136 466 39 105 151 66 339
 I received,

143 463 110 151 511 143 408 468 45 358 156 41 106 145 66 73 123 278 40
 and in a word, let me tell you, that if the king's friends or

68 154 279 207 339 17 159 416 38 360 379 466 84 510 467 12 51 468 352
 enemies in England give not occasion for such

144 46 441 282 238 416 283 138 339 547 313 395 150 406 305 142 155 29
 a difference as may give the king ground to go and joyn

64 15 267 49 52 286 205 251 217 377 313 468 352 59 443 156 109 37 477
 with some party, our stay here will be long, there being no

314 207 72 116 171 109 500 460 422 171 113 156 134 142 463 172 324 137
 appearance of a possibility of

503 231 366 468 136 231 339 55 395 212 408 16 431 140 144 334 72 362 475
 408

procureing any such assistance hence, and
 408 121 443 259 441 108 57 206 144 157 30 64 217 141 246 463 108 251 63
 might either encourage anie friends
 42 109 251 207 381 58 65 150 44 72 468 136 339 253 437 311 206 50 441
 to joine with us, or to defend ourselves against: howsoever
 282 138 477 73 117 339 500 524 416 477 263 51 282 116 155 137 140 42 86
 manie are of opinion, that it is impossible for the
 157 287 16 310 328 159 137 374 213 42 408 414 71 393 412 467 72 148 139
 present government in England
 338 431 144 143 334 358 305 468 123 134 287 45 107 146 314 155 286 108 379
 to subsist, yet that there must bee blowes to subvert it;
 109 149 339 547 477 142 154 21 142 346 145 171 289 467 468 137 386 231 21
 but there must bee an
 365 161 287 477 138 152 18 153 286 247 71 150 244 468 134 386 231 205
 trying our fortunes, and all yet seeme quiet amongst them.
 opportunity for the 148 441 339 53 115 134 305 151 156 110 287 207 199 171 289
 The king is removed to a new house,
 142 43 44 102 28 129 154 72 289 203 468 102 468 352 346 135 43 384 155 279
 where his domesticks serve in
 477 14 390 161 329 496 327 270 379 142 149 335 340 144 140 286 152 339
 their severall capacities, and as much form used as
 468 72 135 144 39 152 41 437 84 245 120 16 252 475 287 207 217 156
 formerly in Whitehall,
 30 63 305 103 524 279 217 305 379 136 362 339 161 325 466 319 84, which
 like instructing everie bodie, what their dutys are,
 look 362 350 339 142 150 134 153 27 147 339 56 42 155 45 441 241 267 491
 before they come thither, which I hope
 468 72 135 274 142 213 42 233 468 172 255 151 325 468 131 493 72 328
 will soon, else our misery will be
 131 493 426 503 461 44 85 142 117 156 137 381 142 286 173 503 231 58
 greater than ever.
 135 44 219 286 468 110 42 165 286. Wee have bin this last weeke filled with
 reports from England, and which are also written out of Flanders, as that the judges
 have refused to sit; and that the term is putt off; and that the army is not paid; and that
 a parliament must be forthwith called for the finding of money; and that the officers of
 the army have had severall meetings against the minde of his highness; and they are there
 formeing and frameing of such things, as they will have done: yea, a great part of this
 is printed in the publique gazetts of Brussells; and greater hopes are raised from theis
 things and such-like stories, then from any forreine matters whatsoever. I am sorry to
 find by yours, that there is so much ground 73 202 143
 416 441 477 303 239 511 142 467 468 136 346 459 90 155 26 61 54 416 154 108
 for what related to the armie.
 37 305 491 136 44 355 466 38 477 468 214. I pray that you will be pleased to
 settle the 150 l. per annum for the mayntenance of the two English preachers at the
 Hague; else this congregation must fall for want of mayntenance; and I have assured
 them, they shall have it. I pray, that this last quarter may be payd to some person,
 which you shall think fitt, at London, for that purpose; and then I shall take care
 for its return hither; and although Mr. Beaumont be only as yet settled, yet others are
 gott, that must be payd, till another be heere settled: I am,

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

Tom Howard asks a thousand pounds

145 411 328 487 33 217 74 287 17 474 431 152 104 32 138 426 132 205
per annum.105 518. Pray let me have your order, what you will have me do. My
paper is spent.

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

I WROTE to you formerlie my opinion concerning the placing of a judge in judge Vol. lxi. p. 313.
 Smythe's place. Truly I thinke it would bee best to have an English judge; but in
 case his highnesse councill should thinke fitt nott chuse an Englishman, but a Scotch-
 man, I told you, that Sir John Cheifly would be the fittest man. But since I am in-
 formed,

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A.D. 1658. formed, that though hee bee a very honest man, and a man of good naturall parts, yet he hath not bin soe well versed in the law, as to dispatch the businesse of the outer court, which is the cheif businesse of the judges here; yett I doe not finde him soe fitt now, as I thought he was before; and to comend unto you a Scotch advocate, in case he have it not, I know not how to doe it, they being in the nature of councellors, and are so used to take money, that I doubt they may be corrupted; but truly I think it would be best for the English interest to have an Englishman. Judge Goodere is likewise very weake, and I doubt, if hee does recover, he will not bee able to dispatch any businesse as a judge till summer next. I thought fitt to give you this trouble, least Sir John Cheisly should gett the place, being not soe fitt for it as I could wish; and I know likewise hee hath made very great friends to my lord Fleetwood about itt. You wrote to mee once about one George Oliphant. I tooke some of that name formerly, but now I thinke I have the right man; and if you have any thinge against him, I shall keepe him in prison, till I heare from you. He is a schollar and an ingenious man. I heare the Dutch fleete went on thursday was fennight towards the Sound; and that the king of Sweden resolved tenn days agoe to give a general assault to Copenhagen. This newes is brought by a shippe, that is come newly from the Sound, and I think is the latestt you have had from those parts. All things are quiett heere, which is all at present from

Dalkeith, 16th October, 1658.

Your LORDSHIPP's very humble servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

Colonel Daniell to secretary Thurloc.

May it please your LORDSHIP,

Vol. lxi. p. 321.

BY comande from my lord generall Moncke, I have herewith sente to your honour the publique addresse, signed by all the commission-officers of my regiment, which had sooner arrived, but that severall companyes disposed farre distante into Heighlande castles hinder the spedie subscription.

I thinke I can with reallity affirme to your lordship, that we are of one resolution for his highnesse service; and though with much sadninge to our spiritts, wee beare our share in the nation's great affliction, by the death of our worthy and renowned protector; yet I hope our faithfull indeavours shall be so conjoyn'd with the rest of his highnesse's army, that the publique enemyes shall gayne noe advantage against the honest intereste of the commonwealth.

I will not trouble your lordship further, but remayne

St. Johnston, October 18. 1658.

Your LORDSHIP's most humble servant,

WILLIAM DANIELL.

Intelligence sent from Holland by Mr. Downing.

28th October, 1658. Resolution touching 3 English ships in Zeland, &c.

Vol. lxi. p. 323.

A LETTER being received from the college of the admiralty of Zeland, dated at Middelburg the 23d instant, containing an answer to a letter of their high mightinesses of the 17th instant, and information touching what the sieur resident Downing had complained about 3 English ships taken by the Ostenders, and carried into Zeland; the ship called the Alexander had been arrested by her owner, and so that the businesse hath been in suit, that according to the placarts of their high mightinesses, and the orders of the state, speedy justice might be administred; besides, that they had caused to be arrested all the Spanish private men of war, that were to be found with any prizes within their jurisdiction, to the end they might inform themselves, if there had been the least unlading of the merchandizes; if so, that they would not fail speedily to execute the placart of their high mightinesses, and immediately restore the ships and merchandizes to their owners. Whereupon, after deliberation, it hath been found good, that the said letter shall be by the agent de Heide communicated to the said sieur resident Downing for information to him.

The admiralty's letter above-mentioned.

We have received the resolution of their high mightinesses of the 17th instant, and therewith a copy of a memorial of the sieur resident Downing, with many papers concerning three English ships, taken by the Spanish men of war, and brought into places

places under our jurisdiction. Whereupon your high mightinesses may be pleased to know, that the ship called the Alexander hath been arrested by her owner, and so the business put in suit, that according to the placarts of your high mightinesses speedy justice may be administred. We have also arrested all the Spanish men of war, which are to be found with any prizes within the havens of our jurisdiction, to the end that there may be exact inquiry, if there hath been the least unlading of the merchandizes; in which case we will not fail to execute speedily the placart of your high mightinesses, and to cause immediate restitution of the ships and goods to their owners.

A.D. 1658.

The speech of the protector Richard to the officers of the army: in the hand-writing of secretary Thurloe, and corrected by him.

TAKEINGE notice, that there are now in towne very many of the officers of the army both of English and Scotch army, and some alsoe from Ireland, and probablie more then are like to be againe for some tyme, I had a desire to see you together, and thought myselfe obliged to speake some things to you, which I judge the present state of affaires makes it necessary for me to say.

In the possession of the right hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

I need not to observe to you, in what a conjuncture of tyme and affayres I am come to the government. You all knowe it; and you know the difficulties my father all his tyme wrestled with; and I beleve noe man thinks, that his death hath lessened them. I am sure our enemies thinke they are much encreased, and that now is their tyme to devoure us all at once; and they have their instruments in every corner, and in all shapes, to manage their designes that way. Their maine worke is to divide. It's the worke of their day to divide you from me, and me from you, whom God and the law have joyned together, and you amongst yourselves. And if they can effect this, they thinke they effect their desires; and truly I beleve they make no ill judgment: and if they miscarry in this, it's very likely, that our peace will still be continued.

Then if their worke be division, our worke is union. And if there be a union in principles and ends, it is more then probable wee shall be united in our affections and actions.

Soone after my accession to the government, I receaved from the whole army an addresse, as you knowe, wherein you expressed your affection and fidelity to me, and engaged to be with me, as you had beene with my father; the kindnes whereof, both to my father and myselfe, I doe and shall ever owne and acknowledge. And this I suppose you did, to strengthen my hands against the opposition I am like to meet with in carryinge on the Lord's worke in this land, and in preserving the good cause my father and the honest men of this nation had engaged in. And the army did in that addresse expresse those particulars, wherein they conceived the life and spirit of that cause to consist, which in few words are,

1. The liberty of the nation, as wee are men:
2. The liberty of conscience, as wee are Christians:
3. The keepinge of the army in the hands of godly men:
4. A godly magistracy, and godly ministrie.

All that the army sayd in their addresse to me, and all that is in the hearts of honest men touchinge our cause, is reducible to these 4 heads. And if it be soe, if in truth this be all that lyes in the bottom of men's spirits, I doe not see, whereupon any differences should growe amongst us. All these things are in my heart to promote, and to venture my life, and all I have, and am, in the defence of; soe that soe farr as you have exprest yourselfe in your addresse, I can truly say, I am as you are, and you are as I am.

For the sake of these things hath God cal'd me to the place I stand in; and I perswade myselfe, my standinge and yours too will be accordinge as wee are true, in the sight of God, and not of men only, to these thinges.

For these ends am I alsoe trusted by this nation, who will and doe expect the account of them from me. And I am resolved in the strength of Christ to doe all which lyes in me, to answere my trust and their expectation.

It is my disadvantage, that I have beene soe little amongst you, and am noe better knowne to you. I hope a little tyme will remove that disadvantage, which indeed is upon us both, not doubtinge, but as I come to knowe you better, and you to knowe more of me, our mutuall confidence in each other will encrease. For my owne part, I have an entire confidence in you, as those who were my father's companions in all his daungers and difficulties, and who were witnesses of all the wonders God wrought for him, and you, and these nations; and I knowe his soule clave to you; and I am perswaded soe did yours to hym. God hath raised me up in my father's stead, and put me in the same relation towards this nation and you, as he stood in. If now I may have the affections and prayers of my father's old friends, (which I shall have, if the Lord take pleasure in me) I shall esteeme

A.D. 1658. esteeme it a better portion then any thinge else my father hath left me. The government, I can assure you, is not that I take pleasure in. If my lott by beinge here be cast amongst the people of God to serve them, yea to suffer with them, I shall rejoyce therein.

I am not ignorant of the surmizes, which are industriously spread abroad, to weaken my confidence in you, and yours in me; and I have heard of some dissatisfactions, which have beene with some of you; wherein I beleeve you in the army might have a very good meaninge, as thinkeinge your desires therein tended to your preservation of the good old cause. I shall take notice of these things noe further, nor make any other use of what I have heard upon this subject, then take occasion from thence to open my heart plainly and fully to you concerning all those things, which any of your feares may have been exercised about.

I knowe the place and station God hath set me in, and the authority which he hath clothed me with; but I shall however be alwayes willinge at any tyme to lay aside all that, to give satisfaction to the meanest person here, that comes with an honest heart to seeke it.

It might have pleased God, and the nation too, to have chosen out a person more fitt and able for this worke then I am. I am sure it may be sayd of me, not for my wisdom, my parts, my experience, my holiness, hath God chosen me before others; there are many here amongst you, who excell me in all these things; but God hath done herein as it pleased him; and the nation, by his providence, hath put things this way.

Beinge then thus trusted, I shall make a conscience, I hope, in the execution of this trust; which I see not how I should doe, if I should part with any parte of the trust, which is committed to me, unto any others, though they may be better men then my selfe: as for instance,

If I should trust it to any one person or more, to fill up the vacancies of the army, otherwise then it is in the Petition and Advise, which directs that the comandars in cheife of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the other field-officers, should be from tyme to tyme supplied by me, with the consent of the counsell, leavinge all other comission-officers only in my disposall; I should therein breake my trust, and doe otherwise then the parliament intended. And it may as well be askt of me, that I would comit it to some other persons to supply the vacancies in the counsell, in the Lord's house, and all other magistrates. I leave it to any reasonable man to imagine, whether this be a thinge in my power to doe. To advise with others, whose experience of men and things hath given them an advantage in this respect, is most necessary; and within a few dayes after my father's death, I did call some of the cheife of the armye, and told them, that in fillinge up of vacancies from tyme to tyme in the armye, I intended to advise with them, and this is still my intention; and I have hitherto observed that course, and shall: but to give it out of my owne hands quite, or to place it in such manner, that I shall exercise no more of my owne judgment, then if I had parted with it, that I cannot doe with a good conscience.

2. It would be a very imprudent thinge in me to doe any such thinge: I should remeyne responsible both to God and men, for all that should be done by the person or persons, that I should trust, and yet exercise my selfe noe judgment about it; soe that if the matter be well done, I should have none of the thanks for it; if it be ill done, all the blame will light upon me, because I am the person trusted by lawe.

3. I should hereby render my selfe insignificant, and uselesse to all the ends of my government. What can I doe to encourage godlines, and discourage profanenes, countenance reformation, and the like, if the army be in other hands, which by this meanes it will in a short tyme be? And I shall be soe farre from being a terror to evill doers, that every body will be a terror to me.

4. The lawe hath now given me an advantage to give a prooffe to you, and all the nation, what my principles are; which are best manifested by the persons I trust, and cheifly those in the army.

I should by this bereave my selfe of that opportunity.

5. I should thereby keepe my selfe a stranger to you, which of all things in this world I shall never consent to; but on the contrary endeavour by all meanes to knowe you, and be knowne to you; being perswaded that you are the best company and body of men, that ever were incorporated into an army in this world. And it shall be my utmost care, that you may be kept soe; it is for the good of us all, that you be kept soe. Thus you see our end and principles are the same. Some would make a question, whether my selfe or other men should act these things, and fill up the vacancies with good men. I have shewed you, why there is a necessity for my doeing it, beinge the person trusted therein.

There hath beene alsoe some discourse about a comaunder in cheife. You knowe how that stands in the Petition and Advise, which I must make my rule in my government;

and

and shall through the blessing of God sticke close to that. I am not obliged to make A.D. 1658.
any commaunder in cheife; that is left to my owne liberty, as it was in my father's: only, if I will make any, it must be done by the consent of the councell. And by the commaunder in cheife can be meant noe other then the person who under me commaunds the whole army, call hym what you will; field-marshal, commaunder in cheife, major-general, or lieutenant-general, or be there any other name, that can be devised to signifie that thinge.

And if this be not the meaninge, the parlement would be very much deceived in the obligation they intended to put upon me to take the consent of the counsell; for then I might make a major-general, a lieutenant-general, a field-marshal, who should commaund all the forces next a general, without the consent of the counsell, soe as I did not call him commaunder in cheife. And this exposition would set me at liberty; but truly I desire not to be set at liberty, where the meaning was I should be bound. Comaunder in cheife is the genus; the others are the species.

And though I am not obliged to have any such person besides my selfe, to commaund all the forces, yet I have made one; that is, I have made my brother Fleetwood lieutenant-general of all the army, and so by consequence commaunder in cheife; and I am sure I can doe nothinge, that will give him more influence in the army, then that title will give him, unless I should make him general; and I have told you the reasons why I cannot doe that.

And as for the feares, which are of puttinge any body over his head, they are groundles and needles jealousies cast into mens minds. I have on my owne accord assured the contrary to many, that I intend him to be ymediately under my selfe. And if I am not trusted upon my word, I am not fitt to be protector. Besides, the callinge him commaunder in cheife doth not hinder me from bringinge in one over his heade, if I have a mind to breake my word. And it is too hard put upon mee to say, I am not to be trusted upon my word.

I looke upon such and the like sayings to be but taes sowne amongst us by the evill ones.

I have noe other thoughts about the government of these nations then you have, soe farre as you have exprest them in your address; and havinge sayd this to you, I expect that whatsoever may be sayd to the contrary, or whisper'd abroad amongst you, that you looke upon them as calumnyes, and intended against us all, untill my actions declare the contrary; and if any thinge be done, which at any tyme sticks with you, I shall be willinge, that any of you tell me of it, and reason out of any of your mouths shall preveyle with me as much as if the greatest person in the nation spoke it. I assure you, I shall carry it thus to you, and you shall have the justice of being heard by me, before I give beliefe to any thinge, that is sayd; and I hope your general may expect the same justice. And if I finde any of you at any tyme faulty, and actinge contrary to your trust, I shall not proceed arbitrarily, and only exercise my owne discretion, (which I heare too is a thinge suggested) but shall referre thinges to the discipline of the army, which I wish were kept up more strictly then it hath beene.

In these paths shall you find me; and therefore goe to your charges with this confidence, and suffer not evill and wily men to disquiet and trouble your mindes with thinges, which have beinge only in their owne bosomes; and I shall remeyne here with all confidence of the fidelity and affection of every one of you towards me and this nation.

There is one thinge I am troubled at very much, which is, that the army is soe much in arreare of their pay; and I could have wisht, that I could have sent you out of towne with some certenty to your fellow-souldiers as to this. I can assure you, both myself and the councell doe consider nothinge so much, as to pay the arreares, and to settle your pay better for the future; and I hope you will soone see the effect of our care in parte; and I shall take noe comfort in my government, untill I can see you substantially provided for. And I pray the Lord to be with you, and blesse you.

General Monck to the protector.

May it please your HIGHNESS,

UPON occasion of the decease of judge Smyth, one of the commissioners for administration of justice, as well in civill as criminall causes in Scotland, who lately dyed, whilst he was on the northern circuit, your highnesse councill here hold it their duty humbly to acquaint your highness, that upon the first establishment of the courts of justice here by the English authority, it was thought expedient, that the prime judicature for civill causes in this nation (to which there is an appeale from all inferior courts of justice) should consist of all persons of both nations, as well for reasons of state, for the more impartial administration of justice to this people, and as that which might in time

A.D. 1658. have a tendency to the bringing the way and practice of proceedings for the administration of justice here to as near a conformity as might be with those in England. And it was likewise held fitt, that whereas formerly one single person (as justice generall) was entrusted in adjudging upon criminall causes here, that instead thereof, some of the said commissioners should be commissioned in criminall causes, and accordingly commissions were issued under the great seale of England, erecting those judicatories; but in that for criminall causes, there were but two commissioners of the Scottish nation, with all those of the English nation, who were in the commission for the civill causes, being fewer in number, who have chiefly (if not wholly) executed that commission, which said judicatures have ever since been, and are (in the opinion of your highnes said councill) meet to be so continued with the addition of your highnes chancellor or keeper of the great seale here, in the commission for civill causes, as your highnes father of blessed memory had appointed, according to the dignity of that office; in regard whereof, and of the present bodily weakeness of judge Goodere, another of the commissioners for civill and criminall causes here, he having for many weekes been visited with sickness, in which he still continues, insoemuch as it is not probable, that he can undergo the travell and paines of those important and burdensome employments during most of the next session, beginning the first of November, and ending the last of February; during which time (there being but two sessions or termes here in the year) the work of the commissioners for justice will be very great, because of the manifold causes depending before them; your highnes said councill, in all humility, offer their humble opinion of the urgent necessity of a speedy adding another able and worthy person of the English nation (instead of judge Smyth) in both the said commissions, for the carrying on of justice in this country for the reasons aforesaid, especially there being but two more of the English nation besides your chancellor or keeper of the great seale, (whose other necessary employments in your highnes service cannott admit his constant or very frequent sitting there) and judge Goodere in those commissions, which they humbly submit to your highnes consideration and order; all which by appointment of your highnes councill heere is humbly represented to your highnes, by

Hallyrude-house, the 19th
October, 1658.

Your HIGHNES most humble and most

faithfull servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

Lord Fauconberg to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

MY LORD,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

Affairs have at present an outward appearance of quiet,

5 12 10 3 19 37 34 16 3 40 11 5 39 33 35 11 36 13 17 41 5 27 28 38 41

but are

45 3 35 8 5 33 31 11 3 37 5 27 9 11 26 12 32 38 21 11 41, 2 38 41 5 37

effectively

further

11 13 12 10 13 7 39 21 40 25 49 (if I know any thing) 12 38 35 41 14 13 37

from then ever.

10 35 28 22 39 16 11 24 11 40 13 35.

has lost one or the fairest opportunities,

Z. 14 5 34 228 28 34 41 28 28 11 26 12 39 14 13 10 5 19 37 11 36 39

that was ever put

26 3 33 128 35 39 40 27 21 41 19 11 36 39 14 5 41 43 5 34 13 38 11 35 31 38

into a young prince's hands to settle

41 19 27 41 26 5 49 26 38 29 15 31 37 21 27 7 11 36 14 5 27 9 34 39 28 34

the nation and himself.

11 41 39 23 13 39 16 11 29 5 39 19 28 27 5 27 8 16 19 24 34 11 23 12.

wilnes it be the last thing they give,

B. 45 19 34 16 11 34 21 39 4 11 41 14 13 23 5 34 41 39 14 19 25 15 41

and he lost; but I feare

14 13 47 17 18 40 11 5 27 8 14 13 23 28 34 11; 29 38 41 21 10 11 5 37 13

both.

2 28 39 16.

Desb. Berry, Couper, and inferiour

V. 2 11 37 35 47 7 28 38 33 11 35 5 27 8 19 27 12 13 35 19 28 38 37

officers, wors then themselves, if possible,

26 10 12 21 9 11 35 36 45 26 35 34 41 14 11 29 41 16 13 22 34 11 23 38

have dayly

11 36 19 10 31 26 36 34 19 4 23 13, 14 5 38 13 6 5 47 25 49 22 13 11 39 21

meetings.

29 15 34.

A.D. 1658.

I wish we had so too; but that

19 43 19 36 14 45 13 11 14 5 6 36 26 41 26 28; 2 38 41 39 6 5 41 21 34

is our weaknes;

you have the bottom

26 40 35 45 11 3 20 27 13 34; and now, my lord, 47 28 38 14 5 38 11 41 16

which, when read, pray

11 4 26 41 39 28 22 11, 43 16 19 7 14, 45 14 11 29 37 11 5 8 33 35 3 47

let it be burnt.

25 11 41 2 18 4 38 37 29 39.

H. H. tells mee dayly

shall come over,

Z. 41 11 23 36 2 13 11 6 3 47 25 49 A. 34 16 3 25 9 26 24 11 28 38 13

though for my owne part I love him too well

35, 39 14 28 38 17 16 12 26 37 22 4 26 45 27 13 31 5 35 41 19 23 28 40 11

to advise it, unless hee bring something

14 21 24 41 28 26 45 11 25 39 28 5 8 38 19 36 11 21 39 38 27 25 11 36

at his heels.

16 11 13 4 36 19 29 17 34 26 24 11 11 39 16 10 29 17 5 39 16 19 36 14

So long as hee staies where

13 11 25 34. 34 28 25 26 29 17 3 36 14 13 11 36 39 5 19 13 34 45 14 13

he is, the after-game is pretty

35 11 16 11 13 21 34 41 14 13 5 10 39 13 37 17 3 24 11 19 36 31 37 11

safe.

41 39 49 34 5 12 11.

is resolv'd for T. or north, when

B. 21 34 37 11 34 28 25 38 6 10 28 35 41 28 35 27 28 35 41 14 43 16

funerals over, and with his dear freind

13 27 12 38 29 11 37 5 25 36 26 40 11 37 5 27 8 43 21 39 16 14 21 34

lord Howard, to expect

6 13 5 35 10 37 11 21 27 8 25 26 35 6 14 28 45 3 37 6 39 28 11 44 31 13

commands, the one having good interest in

9 39 B's 7 26 14 22 5 29 6 36 39 16 11 28 27 13 14 5 38 21 27 17 15 28

Yorkshire; the other from thence

26 8 21 27 39 13 35 11 36 39 19 29 49 26 37 18 34 16 21 35 13 41 14 13

as far as Monke, who wishes

26 41 14 11 37 10 35 28 24 39 16 11 29 7 13 5 34 12 3 37 3 36 22 26 29

would correspond with.

20 11 43 16 28 43 21 34 16 11 36. A. 45 26 40 23 8 7 28 37 35 11 34 33

28 27 8 43 21 39 16. Since I writt this, I am more confirmed in what I said by

life for

to come over,

discourse with Q. and R; and that it is not 34 5 12 11 10 26 34 A. 39 28 7 26

feared and hated by the

22 13 28 38 13 37, being so very much 12 11 5 37 13 8 5 29 6 14 3 41 11 6

opposite party.

4 47 41 14 13 26 33 31 28 34 19 39 31 5 35 39 49.

October 19th, 1658.

Your EXCELENCY's most faithfull servant,

B.

would quit his regiment, did he not hope to

B. 45 26 40 25 6 32 38 19 12 41 14 21 34 35 13 15 21 29 11 29 41 8 19 6 16 13

serve

with it,

11 27 26 41 14 28 33 11 39 28 36 11 37 38 13 A. 45 19 41 14 19 41 upon

a good account.

General Fleetwood to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

DEARE BROTHER,

I HAVE no time to wright, but must reserve myselfe till the next, and shall therfor only make use of this present addresse to let you know, ther cannot be a greater inclination of the nation and desire in yourselfe, then is in me, to have a cleare, right, and through understanding 'twixt us. I think interest upon the account of publicke as well as privat should oblige thereunto. I must confesse that old friendshippe and heartynes, that was betwixt us. I canot but remember we are still upon our old debate, but can come to no resolve; the difficultyes we meet with about the maner of calling parliament being great, as allso the necessity of our affayres putting us upon the streight, how we shall be able to obviat thos difficultyes and tryalls, which such a season may put us under, that being a time all interests will be working, and the want we shall be under may put our affayres into much hazard thereby. But that being the only remedy left, we must trust the Lord in what way his providence leads unto, and hope for his presance to prevent what we feare, and to give in what the necessity of our occations call for a supply of; and the more both that and all our other affayres are carryed on by that spirit, the easier will our worke be, and the more successfull. We are much concerned in the buysnes of the Sownd; if the Sweade

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

A.D. 1568. Sweade be worsted, we probably shall feele the smart, though we understand not so well the late attempt as to justify him; yet the consequence therof we are deeply concerned in. Severall reports ther of Copenhagen's being taken, but the contrare is more probable. The Dutch are gone with their fleet.

October 19. [1658.]

Your most affectionate brother and servant.

Dr. Thomas Clarges to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELENCY,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

YESTERDAY morning his highnes call'd together the generall officers of the army, and they had a conference concerning the present posture of affaires, which I hope had a very good result, because they parted with much kindnes. My lord Fleetwood hath renewed his commission of lieutenant-generall under his highnes, by the advice of his councill, which is according to the petition of the eighth article of the *Petition and Advice*. Most of the like disquiets in the army were managed by the inferior officers; but I feare they were influenc'd by some of the rest. They are to have another meeting on fryday; but I believe things are so well moderated, that no disturbances can arise from it. In Scotland all are quiet, and care is taken, that no officers or soldiers have any meetings to interpose in publique matters.

There is little forreigne news since my last to your excellency. The king of France hath appeas'd some mutinous riseings in his province of Normandy, by the good conduct and courage of the marquis of Mountpesat. And his majesty is now goeing to Lyons, in pursuit of an inclination he has to a marriage with the duke of Savoy's eldest daughter. The French ambassador had audience yesterday about three of the clock at Whitehall; he had a numerous traine of gentlemen, all in mourning, to attend him, and was followed by eighty coaches. He told his highnes, (after the usuall compliments of condoleing the death of his late highnes, and congratulateing his peaceable accession to the government of thes nations) that his master commanded him in his name to offer to him the assistance of his counsell and armies, to confirme him in the gloryes of his father's conquests, and assist him against all the enemies of the peace of England at home and abroad. To which his highnes made a returne worthy his owne goodnes and respect to so great a king, his freind and allye.

I humbly desire your excellency to conceale this letter from view of any but your confident freinds, because some expressions in the beginning of it may receive a frowarder interpretation then was meant in them by,

May it please your EXCELENCY,

Your excellencie's most obliged humble servant,

London, this 19th of
October, 1658.

THO. CLARGES.

The information of George Gregson of Carleton, in the parish of Poulton, in the county of Lancaster, husbandman.

Vol. ix. p. 325. THIS informant faith, that about three years since, he this informant was servant to the lord Brudenell of Dean in the county of Northampton, where he became acquainted with one Mr. Francis Fortescue, who came thither as a guest.

That he this informant hath been with the said Fortescue several times since at Dean, and other places in Northamptonshire; and that about twelve monthes since, the said Fortescue sent letters by this informant into Lancashire to Mrs. Anderton and Anne Goldinge.

That this informant about May-day last, went up to London to bind his brother apprentice; and did then carry a letter from Mrs. Anderton to Mr. Fortescue; but not placing of him, this examinant and his brother went to the isle of Sheepy in the county of Kent, to work harvest-work, where they staid two months; and since harvest, this informant came to and did remain in London, and since with his sister Agnes Ringrose at Walgrave in the county of Northampton; and from thence went to Dean, from whence he was sent by one Mrs. Clanton of Dean aforesaid to Mr. Colewell's an apothecary in Oundle, where this informant met with the said Mr. Francis Fortescue, who did then and there deliver to this informant the four letters (two of which he staid the writing of) found about him, the contents of which letters this informant denyes that he did know, or of any imployment, that the said Fortescue is upon; but doth verily believe the said Fortescue is a Catholic, as this informant confesseth himself to be.

Intelligence

*Intelligence sent from Holland by resident Downing.*The 30th of October, 1658. [N. S.] A.D. 1658.

SINCE my last, wherein I acquainted you, that the duke of York and Gloucester had surrendered their commissions to Don John, there is arrived at Brussels father Barton and father Talbot, two English Jesuits, who, together with the old Irish lord Musgrave, and George Hamilton, the old treasurer of Ireland, are employed from the king of Spain to engage the duke of York to continue in the Spanish army; and, by way of inducement thereunto, do promise to augment his stipend of five thousand pistoles *per annum* to ten thousand, and to raise a new regiment of horse for him, whereunto 'tis thought he will listen. He hath also a house in Brussels allotted to him, where he keeps a great court, and gives great salaries to his attendants, insomuch that his grooms of his chamber, comptroller, 'squire, and several others, keep their coaches. Charles Stuart is still at Brussels, but very solitary, having received but small encouragement from England in his last letters.

Captain Holmes, whom I mentioned in my last, went over by the last convoy to Gravesend, but, for privacy, went in company with, and as one of the retinue to the lady Staresmore, one of the ladies of honour to the princess royal. He is very suddenly to return by the way of Gravesend again for these parts.

There is one captain Lee, who came lately over with some three horses from England to the princess royal at the Hague, with some message, which Nicolas Armorer having received from him, was immediately dispatched away to Charles Stuart. This Lee was a captain in Oxford, and hath since been a merchant in Spain. He is a fat man, with curl'd black hair, and goes over by the next passage to Gravesend. Mrs. Stevens, who hath been so much employed in England, is now to come over by the next ships from Gravesend; for her husband is gone to Flushing to meet her there at her coming; and doubtless she hath some considerable affair to Charles Stuart, for she hath been a great while away.

There is ^{one} 413 for certain 255 477 355 108 56 260 358 306 468 395 137 146 60; but this I can assure you, that the best news, as they call it, which he brings, and also George Coult, ^{from England at Brussels,} 311 416 311 254 156 85 151, who is also arrived 306 547 219 585, is, that there ^{great jealousy} ^{division} is 56 136 42 219 71 42 16 365 524 171 and probability of 267 155 71 142 345 in England among the great ones in the army; ^{one Smith,} 339 547 203 468 53 137 41 219 413 144 339 468 214; and 413 144 381 146 ^{a Jesuit,} ^{arrived at Brussels from England,} 61, 15 72 41 142 154 346 145, is also 213 441 156 279 219 585 306 547, who ^{and upon this, and the calling of a par-} also saith the like; 207 523 469 207 468 245 81 362 110 59 408 14 122 213 ^{liament,} ^{all their hopes.} 362 202 43 104 145, at present they do found 199 468 70 131 328 123 287. There ^{Jesuit} is another letter come to the same place from another 72 44 142 153 346 146 to the same purpose.

I have it from a good hand, that ^{there} 468 134 is at this time much whispering ^{at Brussels} 219 585 about a wife for Ch. Stuart; 182 17 502 48 39 305 572; but whether any thing will come of it, or the name of the person, I am not able yet to inform you; but shall listen after it as much as I may.

H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland, to the protector Richard.

May it please your HIGHNESS,

20. Octob. 1658.

IF the account be true, which I have received of the state of affairs in England, I cannot tell what to advise your highness upon this sad occasion, though I confess 'tis no more than I looked for. Only I had some hopes, it might have been prevented, by keeping all officers at their respective charges. But as things now stand, I doubt the flood is so strong, you can neither stem it, nor come to an anchor, but must be content to go adrift, and expect the ebb. I thought those, whom my father had raised from nothing, would not so soon have forgot him, and endeavour to destroy his family, before he is in his grave. Why do I say, I thought, when I know ambition and affectation of empire never had any bounds? I cannot think these men will ever rest, till they are in the saddle; and we have of late years been so used to changes, that it will be but a 9 days wonder. And

A.D. 1658. yet I fear there is no remedy, but what must be used gradually, and *pedetentim*. Sometimes I think of a parliament; but am doubtful whether sober men will adventure to embark themselves, when things are in so high a distraction; or if they would, whether the army can be restrained from forcing elections. I know not what to advise at this distance, unless I could hear all the arguments *pro* and *con*. upon a true state of the case; yet I am almost afraid to come to your highness, lest I should be kept there, and so your highness lose this army, which, for aught I know, is the only stay you have, tho' I cannot but earnestly desire it. I do also think it dangerous to write freely to your highness, or for you to do it to me, unless by a messenger, that will not be outwitted or corrupted; for I make no question, but that all the letters will be opened, which come either to or from your highness, which can be suspected to contain business. I pray God help you, and bless your counsells. The inclosed is a copy of my letter this post to my brother Fleetwood, which I send, that your highness may see, whether I am mistaken in my apprehension of things. I remain, &c.

Lord deputy Cromwell to general Fleetwood.

DEAR BROTHER,

20. Oct. 58.

In the possession of William Cromwell esq;

I RECEIVED the account you give of the petition of your officers, for which I give you thanks, and especially for your caution, that I should not believe any thing concerning you, till I had heard you. Truly it was seasonable advice; for I am told strange things: and pray give me leave to expostulate with you. How came these 2 or 300 officers together? If they came of their own heads, the being absent from their charge without licence would have flown in their face, when they petitioned for a due observance of martiall discipline. If they were called together, were they not also taught what to say and do? If they were called, was it with his highness's privity? If they met without leave in so great a number, were they told their error? I shall not meddle with the matter of their petition, though some things in it do unhandsonely reflect, not only upon his present, but his late highness. I wish with all my heart, you were commander in chief of all the forces in the 3 nations; but I had rather have it done by his highness's especiall grace and meer motion, than put upon you in a tumultuary unsoldierly way. But, dear brother, I must tell you (and I cannot do it without tears) I hear, that dirt was thrown upon his late highness at that great meeting. They were exhorted to stand up for that good old cause, which had long lain asleep, &c. I thought, my dear father had pursued it to the last. He dyed like a servant of God, and prayed for those, that desired to trample upon his dust, for they were also God's people. O dear brother! let us not render evil for good; let us not make his memory stink, before he is under ground: let us remember his last legacy, and even for his sake render his successor considerable, and not make him vile, a thing of nought, and a by-word. O! whither do these things tend! Surely God hath a controversy with us. What a hurly-burly is there made! a 100 independant ministers called together! a councill, as you call it, of 2 or 300 officers of a judgment! Remember what has always befallen imposing spiritts. Will not the loins of an imposing independent or anabaptist be as heavy as the loins of an imposing prelate or presbyter? And is it a dangerous error, that dominion is founded in grace, when it is held by the church of Rome, and a sound principle, when it is held by the fifth-monarchy? Dear brother, let us not fall into the sins of other men, lest we partake of their plagues. Let it be so carryed, that all the people of God, though under different forms, yea, even those whom you count without, may enjoy their birth-right and civil liberty, and that no one party may tread upon the neck of another. It doth not become the magistrate to descend into parties; but can the things you do, tend to this end? Can those things be done, and the world not think his highness a knave or a fool, or oppressed with mutinous spirits? O dear brother, my spirit is sorely oppressed with the consideration of the miserable estate of the innocent people of these three poor nations! What have these sheep done, that their blood should be the price of our lust and ambition? Let me beg of you to remember, how his late highness loved you, how he honoured you with the highest trust in the world by leaving the sword in your hand, which must defend or destroy us; and his declaring his highness his successor shews, that he left it there to preserve him and his reputation. O brother, use it to curb extravagant spirits, and busy bodys; but let not the nations be governed by it. Let us take heed of arbitrary power. Let us be governed by the known laws of the land, and let all things be kept in their proper channels; and let the army be so governed, that the world may never hear of them, unless there be occasion to fight. And truly, brother, you must pardon me, if I say, God and man may require this duty at your hand, and lay all miscarriages in the army, in point of discipline, at your door. You see I deal freely and plainly with you, as becomes your friend, and a good subject.

And the great God, in whose presence I speak this, he knows, that I do it not to reproach A.D. 1658. you, but out of my tender affection and faithfulness to you; and you may rest assured, that you shall always find me

Your true friend, and loving brother.

Postscript. Why were we comprehended in the title of your address, and concluded by 2 officers? If it be not printed, pray do not cozen the world.

Lord deputy Cromwell to secretary Thurloc.

SIR,

I FEARE by your last weeke's silence, that your indisposition is returned upon you. I Vol. lxi. p. 338. wish it be from noe worse cause, though that be bad enough at this juncture, if my account of things bee true. This is but what I expected would unavoidably follow the death of my deare father, and whether it may tend, God knowes. I have thought myself obliged to discharge my conscience to my brother Fleetwood upon this occasion of this tumultuous meeting; which I have done faithfully and freely. I knowe not, whether you are in a condition to read this without trouble, and therefore forbear to enlarge. I know, when you are able, you will make good your promise to give me the full state of things at large. Wee are quiett here, and shall endeavour to keep so. I remane

Your very affectionate freind and humble servant,

Dublin, October 20th, 1658.

H. CROMWELL.

Lord deputy Cromwell to secretary Thurloc.

SIR,

I KNOW you had a very great reverence for that most worthie and learned person, the Vol. lxi. p. 397. late primate of Ireland, and upon his account did prevaile with his late highnes to resolve upon shewing some marke of his favour to his daughter, my lady Tyrrell, and her children. I have been informed by Sr. Tym. Tyrrell her husband, that there was a graunt readie to pass, of an annuity of 3 or 400 l. for some longe tearme, to bee charged upon the profits of the lands belonging to the sea of Ardmagh. Truly, Sir, I would not have those so good and charitable inclinations of his late highnes to bee without effect. I doe presume his now highnes (if you please to concern yourself as much now as heretofore) will not bee backward to see good a worke. Indeed I thinke they will need this help for their subsistence, and it's pittie the posteritie of such a person should want. If I can make any judgment of professions with such other observations, which have occurred to mee of his deportment, I beleive the bearer to bee not onely peaceably enclined, but readie, to the best of his power, to be serviceable to your interest. I remane

Your very affectionate freind and servant,

Octob. 20th, 58.

H. CROMWELL.

Mr. Downing, the English resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

THIS day I received from the states general, by the hand of their agent, the answer of Vol. lxi. p. 339. the admiralty of Zeeland to my memoriall presented to the states this day 14 dayes; the summe whereof is, that they have stoped all the Flanders men of warr in Zeeland, and that justice shall be done. By the post you shall have a copy thereof; but it seemes by this, that they doe not finde the businesse as they had represented in their former letter to the states generall; yet, for my one part, I am very much an infidell as to the issue;

for I see plainly it runs from one end of this country to the other, ^{by this meanes} 239 469 379 205 287 to destroy the shipping of England,

477 263 140 148 443 171 468 456 339 56 408 547, and that must and will cer-

tainly 231 468 346 140 u 42 468 137 408. I thinke, yea I am sure, it would be

of importance, that 510 268, in a 459 358 102 109 254 108 50 286 205 251 for

that very purpose and noe other, 135 42 384 109 142 146 437 466 469 371 148

A.D. 1658.

to Nieuport.

great noise here,

145 286 477 527. This would make a 55 134 42 219 395 346 324 134, and, I am good.

sure, doe very much 316. I pray seriously think of it, and let it be done; and upon notice of its being done,

395 475 251 408 71 149 140 231 339 56 272, I hope I shall not be wanting to improve it heere.

This week this last post by the letters from Hamburg we have newes, that the king of Sweden's forces, under the command of major-general Douglas, have fallen into Curland, taken his capitall city of Mittau, with the duke and his whole family, (his dutchess having bin brought to-bed but few dayes before) and carryed them away prisoners for Riga; a thing, which administers much discourse heere, and the rather for that it's said, that the said duke had obteyned of the king of Poland, whose vassall he was, to be neutrall in this warr betweene the Swedes and the Poles. The king of Sweden hath lately written another letter to this state, wherein is an expresseion to this purpose, that this state would at least have as great priviledges as any nation whatsoever, in relation to the trade of the Baltique sea. I have herein inclosed to you a copy of a letter, which was taken by a Danish vessell, going from the king of Sweden to generall Douglas; and I doe it the rather, because in the postscript thereof there is mention made of the protector that now is, and that a postscript written with the king of Sweeden's own hand. Not more, but that I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hague, the $\frac{21}{31}$. October, 1658.

Your most faythfull humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

Not one word of newes from admirall Opdam. Heere was a report, as if the king of Sweden's fleete was retired; but it doth not hold. We begin now to be in houely expectation of the issue of that greate business.

Memorial of the Portugal ambassador.

1. Novemb. 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lxi. p. 346.

THE underwritten ambassador of Portugal, having seen and considered the treaty of peace made with the commonwealth of England, hath been found, that the 20 ships he hath offered, which his majesty of Portugal should freight every year for the subjects of the states general, which touch partly the second article of the said treaty. Wherefore he finds himself obliged to advertise their lordships thereof, that, in that particular, he will oblige himself to do only so far, as it may not prejudice England. Given at the Hague, 1st Novemb. 1658.

Mr. Downing, the English resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lxi. p. 341.

HAVEING written unto you yesterday by the way of Skeveling, I have nothing farther to add; yet doe not thinke fitt to omitt the post. We heare not any thing yet from admiral Opdam, nor his fleete; but the weather hath bin extreame good ever since he went to sea, and so continues; so that we are in hourly expectation of what is past. There was a report heere since the last post, as if the king of Sweden had drawne his fleete from Cronnigburg to Copenhagen, and thereupon it was conjectured, that he would avoyd fighting; but that report continues not, so that it is now verily believed, that blowes have past between them, and the consequences thereof must be greate, which way soever that business turne, of which I have severall times hinted in my former letters. By the last post from Hamburg we have newes, that general Douglas hath fallen into Courland, and seized Mittau, the principall city thereof, and carryed away the said duke, with his dutchess and whole family, prisoners to Riga; another unexpected action, and which administers much discourse heere, Courland being a dependence of the kingdome of Poland, but which had obteyned leave to be neutrall in this late warr; and it seemes the dutchess had bin brought to-bed but few dayes before she was carryed away, as you will perceive by the inclosed. And I have heerein inclosed to you a letter of the king of Sweden's, giveing farther order for the doing thereof, which was intercepted by the Danes, and printed heere; and I the rather doe it, because there is therein mention of his highnes, that now is. The states of Holland being seperated, there is nothing here of moment at this time,

time, nor will be, till the issue be knowne of the great business towards the North, according to which all counsells will be steered here. In mine yesterday I sent you what newes I

Ch. Stuart's court,

had from 572 254 155 133 146, and, as was therein hinted, I doe assure you, that Tom. Howard hath seen

477 90 328 483 132 36 323 141 42 43 105 severall letters from severall 73 45 144

157 346 149 138, wherein they write most confidently and particularly of 267 155 73

138 345 140 339 468 214, and particularly amongst 468 56 135 42 219 413 141

468 156 408 388 339 53 468 103; and for the more particular account hereof, I referre you to mine yesterday. It's said, that the states of Poland are now assembled, or assembling, upon the business of the peace with Sweden. Whether this new accident of Courland may be a hindrance thereunto, I know not.

Since my last, I have so laboured with the Portugall ambassador about that part of his proposition concerning the hiring of 20 ships of the Low-Countryes every yeare to goe to Brasile, and other the Portugall plantations, as that I have induced him to give in a memoriall to the commissioners, with whom he treats, recanting the same in so far as it is contrary to the treaty with England, a copy whereof I have heere inclosed sent unto you; and I thought it was better to prevent this business by times, then to lett it run on farther, and it may be past remedy. I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hague, 22. October, 1658.
1st Novemb.

Your most affectionate,

saythfull humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

I pray your thoughts and care, that I may have for this quarter, which ended at Michaelmasse, for the mayntenance of the English ministers heer; else the English congregation heer will fall; and this bring a great obloquy upon his highness: the queen and that party expect it, and would highly glory therein.

Dobson,

There is one 270 22 144 412, a young man, pretending to follow a law-suite at London 305 327 300 339 468 565, who hath often recourse to 468 365 137

38 31 355 170 431 112 84 287 329, who very frequently 161 441 150 287

390 162 140 325 468 131.

From Nicuport, the Dutch ambassador in England.

London, 1. Novemb. [1658. N. S.]

BY the Sieur Morland I prayed the secretary of state, that I may have a final answer to my memorials, and principally touching the affairs of Denmark, and the marine treaty, because I had left my wife and part of my family in Holland, and for other reasons very important, as the death of my father-in-law, and other kindred, I was constrained to return to the Hague, and that their high mightinesses would be amazed, that I should not be able to give a good account of what I had in charge. I also saluted some counsellors of state; and tuesday came to me the Sieurs Wolsely and Strickland, with secretary Jessop, saying, that many merchants of this nation make high complaints of the damages suffered in the East Indies from the company of Holland; that the council had thereupon given order, that they should prove the same before the court of admiralty; and that being now justified by the writings of doctor Walker and doctor Turner, the said council had ordered to put the writings into my hands, that due restitution may be given to the plaintiffs. I answered, that, before my departure from the Hague, the Sieur resident Downing had complained of this business; that their high mightinesses had considered thereon, sent to and heard the directors of the said company, and resolved, that if it appeared to be true, as was complained, that reparation should be made. That since their high mightinesses had sent me a resolution of the sixth of August last with divers peers, which were translated into English, and whereof I had the twenty-second of the same month communicated the substance in writing, according to the order and intention of their high mightinesses, to his late highness; and that I had often endeavoured to inform

A.D. 1658. myself of what was thereon resolved. Whereupon they told me, that they had heard nothing at council; that because of the great change, and the sickness of the secretary of state, it might be, that it was still in his hands; and having communicated unto them the particulars, they promised me to make report thereof. Afterward I read the twenty-fourth article of the last treaty of peace, and told them, that divers subjects of the United Provinces were also grievously injured near the Barbados and Caribbee islands by general Penn; that an Amsterdam ship, called the St. James, had been most outrageously pillaged upon the coast of Sussex by the inhabitants of the same country; that there were many other complaints of the injuries and damages, which divers merchants and masters of ships of the United Provinces had suffered, and that had been by me signified to this government, without obtaining any restitution or reparation; that for this reason there ought to be held a mutual order and willingness to end the business upon the proofs made before the court of admiralty, they would do the same in this case in Holland, although the twentieth article speaks otherwise. They told me, that they would report the same; and at last I shewed them by many reasons, and to prevent the complaints on both sides, that the treaty marine should be concluded, principally seeing that their high mightinesses (as by a writing of the twenty-ninth of August of mine might be seen) had yielded to all that was proposed touching that business; and that, if that had been done before, the complaints of the merchants trading in the Indies had not been; that they of the company of Holland, not knowing in the Indies, that there was any agreement for more moderation in either side; and that a man of war of Zeland being here arrived, wherein I intended, God willing, to pass the seas into Holland before the season pass, I prayed them, that I might know the final resolution of this state, that I might give account thereof to their high mightinesses. The Sieur Wolfely told me, that he was obliged to make a journey into the country, but that now he would speedily make report to his highness and to his council. Yesterday I saluted them again, and shewed, that I was no longer to stay the men of war. Whereupon he desired me to have a little patience till next week, that then it might be determined; that now they were upon a business, wherein the state was greatly interested, even such an one, that the prosperity and welfare of the state depended thereon, intimating, that it was for satisfying the army touching their proposition for a general. He promised me also, that he would speak the same day with the secretary for the preparing of all things. And the wind being east since yesterday, and continuing still, the captain of the man of war told me, that he would be ready for next wednesday. I hope, that their high mightinesses will find, that I have endeavoured, according to my most humble duty, to put in execution their orders and good intentions.

Resolution of the states general in answer to resident Downing's last memorial of the same date.

2. Novemb. 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lxi. p. 357. **T**HERE hath been read in the assembly a certain memorial of the Sieur resident Downing, containing complaints concerning an English ship carried to Enchuysen, and another to Delfsiel; also that notwithstanding their high mightinesses letter of the fourth of September to the admiralty of Friseland, and their placart of the ninth of August, yet the said admiralty, instead of restoring another ship called the Love and Friendship, had given sentence to return the ship and goods to the Flemish men of war, that brought her in, and that the proprietor should pay half the charges of the suit, &c. Whereupon, after deliberation, it is found good, that a copy of the said memorial shall be sent to the admiralty of the North quarter, and in Friseland, with requisition and commandment very serious, that they will, concerning all the English ships and goods brought in by any Flemish men of war, punctually and precisely execute the contents of the said placart of the ninth of August, without failing in any manner whatsoever; and therefore not to permit by any means, that the English ships so brought in, be unladen, disposed, or alienated, making the violators of the same to feel the penalties set down in the said placart.

And for that the said resident afterwards toucheth in the said memorial, that it may not be allowed, that the subjects of England should enter in suit with those of Flanders, but only address themselves to their high mightinesses, and after proof of the fact, that their ships taken by the Flemings have been sold in these countries, to expect of their high mightinesses due reparation and satisfaction; the Sieurs d'Ommeren, and other deputies of their high mightinesses for the affairs of England, are required to represent to the said Sieur resident, that all the affairs touching prizes and merchandizes, which are brought into the ports of this state, and demanded by their owners, acknowledge no other judicature and jurisdiction, than those of the respective admiralties privately, and it is before them, that, according to the placarts, affairs of this kind, with all circumstances concerning the same, must be discussed and decided, as is usual in all other countries of Europe.

Europe. The said deputies are also required hereby to be instant with the said *Sieur* resident, that the Portugal sugar prizes taken by the men of war of this state, and arrested in England, may be presently released. A.D. 1658.

Secret resolution touching the assisting of the elector of Brandenburg.

THE states general of the United Provinces having seriously examined and weighed the contents of a certain memorial of the eleventh instant, presented to their high mightinesses by the ministers of the elector of Brandenburg; also heard the report of the *Sieurs* Ommeren and other deputies of their high mightinesses, that had a conference with the said ministers touching what farther resolution this state shall take in the present conjuncture of affairs, in regard of the attempts of the Swedes on the kingdom of Denmark, they have, after mature deliberation, found it good to give to the said ministers this answer to their said memorial; that their high mightinesses have lately signified to the lieutenant-admiral Opdam, that over and above what he hath already in charge, that it is also their desire, that first the Swedish forces, that are at present in the isle of Zeland, may be hindered from being transported into Holstein or Jutland, and from joining with the forces of the prince of Sultzbach. Secondly, if the elector of Brandenburg shall desire, that any part of his army, for the relief of the king of Denmark, should be transported into Zeland, or into any other island of Denmark, that, in behalf of this state, all possible ways and means may be used to facilitate such his intention; that, in order hereunto, he the said lieutenant-admiral shall, instead of lying with his fleet in and about the Sound, or about the kingdoms of Denmark and Norway, keep himself and fleet in and about the Great Belt, and there, all together, or divided in squadrons, to watch and do what may be done to hinder the joining of the Swedish armies. And in case the said elector of Brandenburg should be inclined to transport a part of his army as aforesaid, that he the said lieutenant-admiral, in such case, for the facilitating of the same, shall not only make use of his fleet, but is hereby farther authorized, for the transportation of the said Brandenburg soldiers, to press and take all ships, as well of this nation as other nations, that shall be found thereabouts, with promise and assurance, that for the same they shall receive the ordinary freight; that he the said admiral shall hold correspondence with the said elector, and with the *Sieur* Isbrants there, ambassador for this state, their high mightinesses having to this end, by letters to the said *Sieur* Isbrants, given order to signify the same to the said elector, with desire, that his electoral highness would speedily make known his intention to their high mightinesses directly, and also to the said lieutenant-admiral, always understood, that the said lieutenant-admiral should have before his eyes the executing of his former instructions, according to the good intent and meaning of their high mightinesses, in case that the king of Denmark should please (after communication thereof unto him) to give order accordingly. And although the said king should not be in condition to receive such communication, and to give such order, or that it could not be done without considerable loss of time, that he the said lieutenant-admiral shall speedily put in execution these things. That their high mightinesses have resolved in behalf of this state, to dispatch away a minister to the great duke of Muscovy; and that the council of state of the United Provinces is desired to provide the said electoral highness with a considerable quantity of powder and match, at such a price as hath been agreed before between the said elector's ministers and this state, with promise, that the same, in a certain short time, shall be ratified by the said elector; their high mightinesses desiring the forementioned ministers to make a favourable report of this their friendly and neighbourly order, or else, on the first opportunity, to write to the said elector, assuring him, that their high mightinesses are resolved to continue in their affection and inclination for holding and maintaining all good correspondency and preservation of the common interests, and to testify the same really and effectually in the present troubles of the king and crown of Denmark, caused by the unexpected invasion of Zeland by the king of Sweden; and thereunto his electoral highness may be pleased to give all credit. Given at the assembly of the states general at the Hague, 2. Nov. 1658. [N. S.]

N. Ruyssch.

General Lambert to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

I WAS yesterday at Whithall to have wayted upon you; but some other occasions not permitting, and my little affaires wantinge and hopinge for your further assistance, in which expedition wil bee as necessarie as any thinge, I have taken this freedom to desire you to permitt Will. Walker to acquainte you with so much of it, as may leade to understand

A.D. 1658. stand the groundes of my further desires to you. Yf your leasure permitt you to give a hearinge to any more of it, hee will account it unto you. Sir, yf I were of a cravinge nature, your former readinesse upon all occasions would so far correct that spiritt, as it durst not appeare to presse any thinge further then your owne satisfaction dictates. Therfor I shall say no more, but to assure you, that I am

Your affectionate frend, and very humble servant,

Wimbleton, the 23. of October, [1658.]

J. LAMBERT.

To general Fleetwood.

May it please your LORDSHIP,

In the possession of the editor.

I AME very sensible, that the multiplicity of your perplexinge affaires will hardly give way to your deliberate readinge and weighinge soe (seemingly) tedious ane addresse, especially beinge joyned with the consideration of my beinge such an inferiour and inconsiderable person, (as indeed I ame) and cominge upon ane errand, that imports soe litle in a way of fellowship with the multitude of addressees and inteligences, that from the quarters round about (it seems) are by compliers with the times sent unto you, while multitudes of the Lord's people are mourninge before him in the greife of their soules, to observe the holy name, workes, wayes, and people of the Lord, that were somtimes said to be your strength in the Lord of hosts your God, to be now (to say noe worse) soe lightly sett by. Neither ame I altogether unacquainted with the deare-bought experience, that some have had of that word, that when truth faileth, they that depart from inequity make themselves a prey, but have (it may be to carnally) too often been reasoninge myselfe into an unbeleevinge silence, because it is an evill time, when to have been valeant for the truth had better suited with a spiritt, that hath with you rejoyced in the Lord, to see heertofore the righteousness of our kinge before him, and settinge his people in the way of his steppes, both in camp and councill, by land and sea; remembringe alsoe the disadvantages on my hand of a written rather then a verball testimony, as it may be construed and improved; yet callinge to minde the former tests I have had off, and acquaintance with your spiritts, and knowinge, that in the Lord's account, he that dealeth plainlye, is worthy of more favour, then he that flattereth with his lipps, beinge thereunto alsoe prest with paine night and day beyond a possibillity of containinge, I have adventerred on your wonted ingenuity and piety, withall letinge you know, that in case I find not its exercise to me ward, but that the same measure be meted out to me, as hath been to others, yet through grace I have reconed the cost, and shall cast all the carefull burden upon the Lord, to dispose of me and of this, as it seemeth good in his sight. Neither doe I beg the exercise of any charitie in this, further then the truth of it deserveth, save only I desire you to take knowledge of it, and looke on it, not as the hasty offspringe of a disturbed mind, or a matter animated by any malignant influence from others judged factious and seditious, but indeed the consequent, and, I judge, the answer of many prayers to the Lord, after I had turned every stone, and used all maner of arguments with myselfe, to banish and smother it, and beinge the only way with me, if not effectually to remember you of that from whence you are fallen, and to provoke you to doe your first worke, yet to keep myselfe pure, and by this weak and plaine testimony to give you to know, that through grace I am cleer in this matter. My lord, the imediate occasion of my now writeinge is from the vew of the late addresse, that (it's said) was presented by your lordship to the protector you have now advanced, as alsoe from the sight of another like unto it presented by the officers of the navy, the former of which is don in the name of the army, of which I am hitherto accounted a member (though a weake one); and considred in that capacity, I apprehend, that my full consent is implicitly signified, and would by my silence be ratified; the maine scope of it beinge to strengthen the hands of a single person, his aiders and abettors, in his cominge in upon the office of cheife magistrate of these nations, which is in the said addresse endeavoured partly by many flateries (unto which, I may say, mine honor, be not thou united) as alsoe by a tender made of all constant and faithfull obedience to him, as rightfully advanced to that supream magistracie, and (as the saylors are bid to say in their addresse, which is of the same complexion and fellowship) with the uttmost hazard of their lives to stand against all those, who shall endeavour to restore the late commonwealth, and against all other opposers of this thinge whatsoever.

My lord, may I deale plainly with your lordship? I ame utterly at a losse in the exercise of all my observation and judgment, if those instruments, togeather with the whole series of transactions now in your high places, doe not proceed in a path directly crosse and opposite to the plaine intendment and true spiritt, that ran through those many declarations,

tions, engagements, and other publique edicts, that proceeded from and by meanes of us, A.D. 1658. and began to be prosecuted by us in the day of our virginity, which are well knowne to you, and therefore need not to be inserted in perticular, being manifest in the vew of the sun, unto which we were led by the stretched out hand of the Lord in such cleernesse of light, satisfaction, and singleness of spirit, witnessed unto by such a constant blessing of the Lord in all undertakings; desired and rejoyced in by the most upright and thorough spirits for God in the land; made terrible to all ungodly persons, and antichristian and unrighteous constitutions both in church and state, as became famous not only in these nations, but in all the nations round aboute.

My lord, I must professe, that in my remembrance (in the feare of God) of my having been led into, and persuance of, this cause, and those engagements through many wounds, imprisonments, and other hardships and hazards, as alsoe how much blood I personally shed, and to how much more I am espoused in the common cause, the guilt wherof will lye at my door in my turninge from the righteous cause, for which it was shed, and beinge in full assurance of the presence of God with me all along therin, I am firme through grace united to that blessed cause, as farr as it was carryed on with truth and uprightness, and trust to give a lodging to it in my heart, though it should be deserted of its old friends, and I should be reduced to a morsell of bread for its sake, it beinge to me as deare and as good as ever. Neither can I thinke what evill it hath don, or what malignity was found in it, either in the theorie or practise of it, that it should not only be thought worthy to receive that unexpected interruption, and its best friends that sad discountenance, that for some few late years it hath don; but that now alsoe there should be expected, if not imposed, ane engagement to oppose any endeavours for it with the utmost hazard of our lives to support somthinge in opposition to it against all opposers whatsoever, how righteous or sutable to the minde or dispensations of God soever. Neither can I yett beleieve, that the end of the Lord in drawinge out so largely the blood, treasure, teares and faith of his people in expectation of glorious deliverance to them, and honour to Christ in the earth, (besides the blood and estates of many thousands else by land and sea) was levelled only unto, and to be resolved into that, which is now sett up as the crowninge mercie to this poor (or to the righteous) nation, especially when, to the best of my understandinge, it hath been judged in parliament, even when they were under the highest anoyntings to consult and administer judgment and righteousness, "that to have the power of these nations in any single person is unnecessary, burdensome, and dangerous to the liberty, safety, and publique interest of the people, and that for the most part use hath been made of the regall power and prerogative to oppresse, impoverish, and enslave the nation; and that usually and naturally any one person in such power makes it his interest to encroach upon the just freedom and liberties of the people, and to promote the setting up of their own will and power above the lawes, &c." Moreover, what eye seeth not (what gracious eye weepeth not to see!) what sad groans of oppression and miserie are every-where in the nation! what liftinge up there is of the head and horne of the wicked! what rebukes from the Lord have been and yet remaine unheeded upon the persons and proceedinges aimeinge to uphold the present enterprizes you are upon! what courtinge and espousinge of men and thinges, which were formerly judged the abomination of the Lord, with whome he had stated and pleaded his controverisie! how much the hearts of the righteous are made sad, as well by the insultings of the vilest men over them, as by the utter disappoyntinge of all their hopefull expectations this way! If you see not these thinges, the Lord helpe you to harken after them, and lay them to heart!

Upon the whole, haveinge been thus farr plaine with your lordship in the discharge of my conscience, it may be you will judge me ane instrument unfitt for the imployment I am in, if your aimes be to prosecute a designe of worldly greatnes and honour, in neglect of the true intrest and cause of the best people in the nation. However, I hope the Lord will deliver me from the flattery of the times, and from lyeinge open to any compliance, wherby my conscience should be wrested from the simplicity, that it longs to preserve in this matter. And for the trust hitherto reposed in me, I hope it can be made evident, that I have not failed to approve myself diligent to the uttermost of my abillitye, and, through the blood of the Lamb, shall have comfort and boldnes in the day of judgment, that in the midst of many infirmities the Lord hath enabled me to be faithfull to the true intrest of his name and people; nay, however this very addresse may be interpreted now, yet one day it will be found (though weake, yet) a true testimony of my love to you, and greife for you; and however you shall thinke fitt to dispose of me, yet I shall labour to approve myself (in my desires, that you and others may be pluckt out of the snare) one of

Your LORDSHIP'S

Plymouth-fortt, the 23^d,
8 month, 1658.

Best friends, and truest servant in the Lord's worke.

VOL. VII.

6 B

General

A.D. 1658.

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

My LORD,

Vol. lxi. p. 377.

I AM very glad to heare, that you are uppon the way of recovery. I should have oftner troubled you with my letters, had you bin in a condition for businesse; but my brother Clarges tells me, that you expect an answer of some businesse you wrote to me about. I have written answers to all your letters, and still do punctuallie, as they come to mee; but if there be any thing of concernment, that you have written to me about, and have nott an answer, the letter is miscarried; but if you please to lett me know what it is, I shall give you an answer. For newes we have none; all things are quiett and well. Soe desiring the Almighty God to send you health, I take leave, and remayne

Your LORDSHIPPE'S

Dalkeith, 26. October, 1658.

Most humble servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

Lord Fauconberg to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

My LORD,

In the posses-
sion of the
right hon. the
earl of Shel-
burn.

Things are still at a stand, have

41 14 21 27 15 36 5 35 13 34 39 21 25 5 39 3 36 39 3 27 8 14 5 38 13
a shew of quiet; but in truth any
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thing rather.

41 14 21 27 15 35 5 39 14 13 37.

The counsell doe jutt nothing,

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think not eyther how to recon-

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cile things, or quell the height

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of sticklers in time, whome

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onely our negligence makes

27 11 25 47 26 40 35 29 11 17 23 21 15 13 27 9 11 22 5 18 11 36 7 28
considerable.

27 36 21 6 11 35 5 4 23 13.

If these be let alone,

wel dif-

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poled people will at length ga-

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ther to them, if for nothing

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else, yet to make their owne peace;

36 13, 47 13 41 39 28 24 5 18 11 41 14 13 21 34 28 43 29 11 31 13 3 9
and when once in, not to be reco-

11; 5 27 6 43 16 11 27 26 29 7 11 21 27, 29 26 41 39 28 4 11 37 11 7 26
ver'd againe.

38 13 35 8 5 15 3 21 27 13.

I am absolutely of opinion,

19 5 22 3 4 34 26 23 40 39 11 25 49 26 12 28 31 21 27 21 26 29, A
must not venture over,

22 38 36 41 27 26 41 38 13 27 39 40 37 11 26 40 11 35, and so is Mr.
Pierpoint.

31 21 11 37 33 26 19 29 41. God Almighty dyrect you.

Your EXCELLENCY'S true servant,

Octob. 26. [1658.]

B.

General

General Fleetwood to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

DEARE BROTHER,

YOU are pleased by your last to expresse your desires of coming into England, and that it lay in my power to remove any obstruction, which might stande in the way therunto. I know not what that may meane. I hope you doe not think ther is any thing but the publicke occasions, which detaines you; neither doe I think them to be so pressing, as to necessitate your longe absence from the neare and deare relations you desire to see; but the great designs and endeavours of our old enemy to put things into blood, and to embroyle the nations in troubles, is a thing, which hath bine in exception against you presant coming, especially considering, when the parliament comes, how many humours will then be working, whearin Ireland will be concerned, as well as the other two nations; and that which is sayde besides is this, that it's very doubtfull, what condicion you can put Ireland in, when you are absent, to preserve its peace and security from attempts abroad or at home, this being fit to know your judgment, befor any thing be concluded heere. We are under much difficulty as to the buyfnes of the Sound, the Sweade being assaulted by the Dutch at sea, and the Brandenburgs, Poles, and Austrian forces. The difficulty with us is the Hollanders interposing on the Danes behalfe. How farre we shall be engaged in that affayre, wherin they mak themselves a party, makes it hard to us. But I hope the Lord will direct; for I am sure England is deeply concerned in that buyfnes: so is the whole Protestant party; for if thos Popish princes get the power of the Balticke sea on on side, and the Dutch the Sound, I feare what the issue may be. It's very desirable wee and the Dutch should keep freinds; but I would be loath they should be befor-hande with us in getting possession of the Sound. I am

A.D. 1658.

In the presence
of the
right hon. the
earl of Shelburne.

Oct. 26. [1658.]

Your most affectionate brother, and humble servant.

Mr. S. Disbrowe, one of the council of Scotland, to the protector Richard.

May it please your HIGHNESS,

INTIMATION hath been lately given to your highnes councill heere by their agent Vol. lxi. p. 392. at London, that some persons of this nation are petitioning your highness, that they may be appointed and added to those already commissioned to be commissaryes of Edinburgh; and therefore your highnesse councill heere should it their dutyes, humbly to acquaint your highnes, that although before the English authority took place heere, there were fowre commissaryes of Edinburgh, they being advocats or country gentlemen, some of whome attending that service in their turnes, it became the more easie unto them; which fowre commissaryes had three of them the yearly fallary of 500 markes Scots apeece, and the eldest commissary 600 markes Scots, which (if it had been so settled before) must have been paid out of your highnes exchequer here; for those officers, besides the other profits belonging thereunto. Your highnesse councill here, upon their first settling of the inferior judicatures in this nation, considered therein the ease of the publique charge throughout, and (upon that consideration) found cause to appoint only two commissaryes of Edinburgh and Haddingtonshire, and appointed one (for the ease of the people) in the shire of Linlithgow, which shire did formerly belong to the commissariat of Edinburgh, which two persons are found by experience sufficient for that judicature, to whom noe fallaryes being continued, their fees and profits, though small and inconsiderable, might the better support them in the service, when noe more were to share therein; and accordingly your highnes said councill did give commission to two honest and able gentlemen, to wit, John Nisbett and Godfrey Rodes, esqrs. to be commissaryes of Edinburgh, who have for above three years past faithfully discharged their trusts therein with good satisfaction to your highnes councill and the people heere, as it is not doubted they will continue to doe. In regard whereof your highnes said councill in all humillity conceive, and offerr to your highness, that there is no need of more or other persons to join in that judicature, and that any addition therein would bee chargeable to the state, and perhaps tending to the renewing of fallaryes to the whole number, because of the smallnesse of the fees accruing to those offices, which could not in any sort answer the burden and quallity of those officers, in case there should be any greater number of them. All which, by appointment of your highnes councill heere, is humbly represented to your highnes by

Your HIGHNES

Hallyroode-house the 28th day
of October, 1658.

Most humble and most faithfull servant,

SA. DISBROWE.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

A.D. 1658. MONSIEUR,

Vol. lxi. p. 389.

SAMÉDY passée l'on a arresté & finalement resolu d'envoyer encore 40 compagnies d'infanterie vers Dennemarc, ou bien au secours de ce roy, sans toutefois avoir nommé le jour pour le rendezvous.

Aussy l'Overyffel alors president n'a pas voulu conclure en cela : la Frise y a consenty, & l'a conclu, à condition qu'au lieu des envoyées l'on leur donne d'autres compagnies pour leur renfort. Le resident d'Angleterre a exhibé un memoire fort plaintive, ou plustot comminatoire, touchant les torts, qu'il dit qu'on fait aux navires Anglois, et que les admirautés ne font pas droit, & que cela ne peut plus subsister avec le paix : item, qu'il ne voudra plus avoir affaire avec les admirautés ; ains qu'il desire, que les estats generaux veuillent mettre ordre aux mêmes.

L'on a delibéré long temps sur le dit memoire du resident d'Angleterre, & la Hollande a fort mal prins le dit memoire, & les aigres expressions dans iceluy point convenables à l'amitié & bonne correspondance, & qui designent, que le dit resident n'entend pas, ou ne veut pas entendre, la forme de regime icy. L'Hollande spécialement aura dit, que cest estat ne veut ny ne doit donner la moindre occasion à une rupture ; mais si on ne s'en peut pas passer, l'Hollande monstrera autant de courage contre l'Angleterre, qu'aucune autre province. Mais estant embarrassée, qu'on doit un peu patir ou dissimuler, & on luy remonstrera par deputés, qu'il veuille avoir egard à la façon du regne, & qu'il faut laisser agir les admirautés.

L'on aura resolu de donner une responce aux ministres de Brandeburg sur leurs divers memoires, qui toutefois fera generale : le col. Pichler a laissé le gouvernement du fort de Schenk en main du capitaine Hettinga Frison, comme plus vieil capitaine. Mais la Geldre l'ayant donné au capitaine Bommel, Hettinga en a fait plainte aux estats generaux, qui provisionnellement maintiennent Hettinga. L'estat n'a nulles nouvelles de Dennemarc, ny de la flotte, ny s'il y a eu attaqué en bataille. Mais de Middelbourgh vient advis, qu'en Zeland seroit arrivé une galliotte, (autres disent un navire de Lubeck) disant, qu'il a vu les flottes ensemble en combat ; & qu'il les a ouy combattant, & les cannonades, sans autres particularités. Mais delà on conclude, qu'indubitablement on aura des particularités dans un jour ou deux.

La responce à donner aux ministres de Brandeburg sera maintenant achevée, mais point encore donnée. En quelle façon tel capitaine Ooms a esté en action avec les Anglois, se voit par la copie adjointe : l'on a resolu de faire de cela contre les plaintes des Anglois.

Les 40 compagnies, qui sont destinées vers Dennemarc, sont partagées à estre mis à Enchuyfen, à Horn, à Muyden, à Hardewyck, à Stavoren, & à Harlingen. Et d'autant que les amis du prince Guillaume luy dissuadent fort le voyage & employ vers Dennemarc, il y a apparence, que l'on ne l'offrira pas, car en le luy offrant il ne voudroit pas le refus. Maintenant on deliberera pour l'envoy d'un autre chef.

L'on a resolu de conceder à l'electeur de Brandenburg l'envoy d'une bonne quantité de poudre, dont se passera une obligation à le rendre dans quelques temps. Ce subside l'on trouve plus expedit & prompt, que de promettre de l'argent ; car pour de l'argent, il faudroit du consentement des provinces, qui dureroit long temps devant qu'il puisse venir.

L'electeur de Brandenburg aura resolu d'envoyer le sieur Weyman vers Angleterre pour solliciter le protecteur à estre du party de Dennemarc ; & derechef cest estat a promis d'envoyer vers le grand ksar de Muscovie pour se faire estre ou demeurer du même party.

L'on a esté eu conference avec le sieur Downing, & on luy a representé la constitution du droit & coustumes de cest estat, que toutes choses de la marine se decident par les admirautés, & que ce n'est pas en la puissance des estats generaux de changer cela pour rien, ny pour personne. Sur cela le sieur Downing a donné des parolles plus douces, & n'a pas parlé la language, qu'il avoit tenu dans son memoire ; parloit beaucoup du commun interest, d'amitié, & de correspondance, qui devoit estre entre le protecteur & cest estat.

L'on a resolu sur la marine de faire emaner quelque nouveau placart, ou bien une renovation de celui du huitième Aoust dernier. Le memoire touchant le navire de Lubeck est mis en mains de l'admirauté de Rotterdam.

L'on consenti d'envoyer soixante officiers en Norvege au fraix & gages de cest estat.

L'ambassadeur d'Espagne a notifié avec estats generaux, qu'il va vers la Brabande pour 15 jours, recommandant une vielle affaire d'un navire prins autrefois par ceux de la compagnie de West-Inde. Le sieur Huygens va le complimenter, & luy souhaiter bon voyage.

L'admiral escrit, qu'il estoit le 29. Octobre sous le Vierboet de Schagen, luy ayant esté impossible jusques alors de monter contre ce courant de l'eau ; que le roy de Suede l'attendoit à Croneberch avec 36 navires. L'admiral avec de Witt & les navires de Zelande estoit fort de 35 navires & 6 fluytes.

Le sieur Nieupoort a escrit, qu'il desiroit venir icy ; mais on a escrit, qu'il ne vienne pas.

On

On a donné une réponse ou résolution au sieur Downing sur sa dernière mémoire. A.D. 1658.
 On delibere encore sur la façon des 40 compagnies, & sur les 60 officiers, qui seront
 envoyés vers Norveege. Je reste

Ce 8. de Novembre, [1658. N. S.]

Votre très-humble serviteur.

Mr. Downing, resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I AM heartily sorry, that your indisposition of health continues so long upon you. I hope, that the sickly season of the yeare being over, your health will returne, of which I am sure there is very great neede. I received by this last post a letter from Mr. Moreland, together with the papers concerning the East-Indy ships taken at Bantam; and I shall be most ready to doe my utmost therein, and am very glad, that the councill have resolved upon that way of ^{speaking with the states general} 144 426 197 339 55 500 468 533 ^{about them,} seriously 182 468 103, which also accords with what I hinted to you as my simple opinion in my last; and I doubt not, but you will think it necessary to take the same course about the bringing in, selling, and disposing of English shipping heere by these of Flanders before, and without any sentence of any court of admiralty, which is no other than a plaine, downright, and desperate sea robbery. Yesterday the states general desired from me a conference with their deputies about my memoriall, which I sent you the last weeke. I told them plainly, that this was a course and practice, that could not be longer suffered by his highness, it being so contrary to comon right, and all good amity, and so destructive to his subjects, a thing never before in this manner practised in any nation; and that his highnes hath not any one instance to make of the like done to him by any other of his friends or allies; and in fine, that this practise continueing, it's but a half peace, to wit, only between England and the United Provinces, but not between the United Provinces and England, England being bound, and they free, they enjoying perfect peace in all the havens of England, and the English from day to day undone in the havens of the United Provinces. They desired me to explaine that clause of my said memoriall, wherein I had said, that his highness's subjects could not begin any processees with those of Flanders, but singly and solely apply themselves to the states, and not, as in matters meerly private, begin their processe before the admiralties, or any other courts, and acquiesce in their sentence; but complaint being made to the states, it was for them as they see good to referr the matter to the admiralties, or elsewhere; against which I had nothing to say, and it being indifferent to us where the examination of the matter were, so it were by their order, and that his highness's subjects not haveing right there done unto them, must returne againe to the states generall, and from them expect reparation; against which they said they had nothing to except. Withall I told them, that the truth was, I had very small reason to be satisfied with the referring matters of this nature to the admiralties; for that notwithstanding the many references made by the states to them, with order, that in case they found the matter of fact, true restitution should be made, yet not any one ship had to this day bin restored by them to the English, although the matter of fact had bin most clearly proved, as may appear from time to time by their owne registers, and particularly in the case complained of in my said memoriall. I have heerein inclosed to you the paper, which they put into my hands, and they gave me many good words; and that they were putting out a new placart, which, they said, they would pass yesterday. I told them, that if this new placart proved of noe purpose, and that his highnes did not in this business found his complaints upon any of their placarts, but upon common right, and the law of nations. In conclusion, they spoke to me again about the two Portugal prises. To which I replied, that I perceived they were very zealous in any thing, wherein themselves were concerned; but who should make reparation for the many scores of English shipping brought into their havens by them of Flanders, and there unjustly, and contrary to all right, unladen, sold, and disposed of? And farther, that what was done to those Portugall prises, was by order of the admiralty, to which all shipping are subject, according to the 19. article of the treaty of peace between England and the United Provinces. And whereas they said, that by the laws heere, in such case as that, the prises ought to have bin suffered to have come hither, and such as had pretended any interest in them, heere to have commenced their processe. I replied, that by the said 19. article, in each comonwealth processe was to be made according to its owne lawes, and not according to the lawes of the other; and that I made noe doubt, but that they would finde, that the admiralty at London hath in this business proceeded according to the lawes and customes of England; and therefore that they had noe reason of complaint. But that in the case I had soe often complained, and what was done, was done against undoubted knowne

A.D. 1658. common right, which also by the 24. article of the treaty of peace, ought to be enjoyed by us, and against many lawes, placarts, and orders of this state; and this all acknowledged by themselves; and therefore that I did earnestly press them, that at last this piraticall practise may be effectually remeadyed. Not more, but that I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hague; the ^{29. October,}
^{8. November,} 1658.

Your most faythfull humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

I have heerin inclosed the placart above-mentioned.

Lockhart to *secretary* Thurloe.

May it please your LORDSHIPP;

Dunkerke, Novem. 8th 1658 N. S.

Vol. lxi. p. 407. SO soone as I past Gravelinge yesterday, I was mett by some of our horse from Dunkerke, who brought me the ill news of their having been a mutiny in the garrison the day before. It was made by the foote; those of my own regiment was rather more then less ingadged then others; they called out to armes, plundred the mercatts and some shopps. The horse mounted immediately upon it, and cleared the streets; so that by them, and some of the foot-officers, amongst whom captain Wisdome in coll. Salmond's regiment did very honestly and boldly act his part, the business was almost as soone quashed, as it had a beginning; but the souldiers continued still in their ill humours, and some of them talked a little insolently yesterday; but upon my arrivall towards the evening, I found all (save those that were upon guard) in the streets without armes, and was wellcomed by them in their accustomed way of shouting, and in so chearfull and hartie a manner, as I was almost perswaded, that all I had been told was mistake; but having afterward spoake with coll. Alsopp, and some other of the officers, I found all was too trew. I enquired, what justice had been done, and found the court martiall had mett, examined some witnesses, but forbore to proceed to sentence; which occasioned me to appoint a court martiall this morning, and having exhorted some of the chiefe officers to try them upon the trew article, he that officiated as judge-advocate, brings me word, there are foure of them condemned this morning. I shall see their sentence executed upon some of them, and if I finde any so penitent, as he will ingeniously declare, where the business had its ryse, I shall mixe mercy with justice. The pretence of this mutiny was, because their pay was not reddy the very day it was deu; but I am perswaded there is something else at bottom of it, and I hope to finde it out. But, my lord, tho' thorough the Lord's assistance, I shall endeavour to see this offence severly punished, yet I shall never be able to carry on the affaires of this garrison, unless I have a considerable supply of money sent me from England; and indeed the horse, who are sufferers beyond the foot exceedingly, did behave themselves so faithfully, as I must begg, that some speedy course may be taken for their incuradgment. I shall now begin to apply myself to the business of contribution, and shall be as active about it as I can; but any money, that can be raised that way, will not answer our present necessities; and therefore I must againe beseech your lordship, so to represent our conditione heare to his highness and councell, as also some money may be sent over; and I hope your lordship will perswade yourself, and assure his highness, that if I knew any way in the world how to shift, I would not at so unseasonable a time, when his highness is under so many pressures, importune him for more. The customes of this last month have been scarce worth the collectione; but they make me beleeve, that there will be a more considerable sum raised out of them in the two ensuing months, then in any other 4 months of the yeare. Besyds, I hope to rayse out of the contribution that, which will help the garrison to subsist a part of the winter; so that if I had a somme of money to answer our present necessities, I shall endeavour, that this place be not much more troublesome to his highness till towards the spring.

My lord, I finde a vessell loaden from Croninsburgh and Dantzick brought in here by one captain Welsh, who, by virtew of a commission from the king of Swedden, claims her as his pryse. The business is intricate, and therefore I have ordered her being sent to London, that his highness may at least have the custome of her, and Welsh may justifie his pretensions to her before the admiralty there. Yesterday I received orders from the court concerning the winter-quarter of the regiments in the field. Amiens is the place appointed; but I fear Mr. Turenne may stop their march for some time, by reason the enemy begin to think of attempting the recoverie of some of the places they have lost this campagne. I have in this place about 500 of the sick and weake belonging to the regiments in the field. They have nothing to subsist upon, save as I am forced to lend them; and God knoweth how little I neede that additionall burthen. I have oftentimes impor-

importuned your lordshipp for bedds, and sent in gowns. The weather now grows so cold heere, as there is trewlie a greater want of theis accomodations, then your lordshipp can imagine. I begg they may be sent over as soone as is possible. The poore sowles at Mardick and fort Oliver have nothing to cover them, nor to lye upon, save a few boards; and the horsemen, and a great many of the foot here, are in the same condition; and I am unwilling to remember your lordshipp of the great supplies were sent to Mardick last year, when they were very well, and punctually paid by the French besyds. And tho', I blefs God for it, I have always had more respect and kyndnesse from the officers and souldiers of this army, then I have merited; yet I feare they will at last think, that either my interest at home is not so good (as justlie it may be) as his was, who comanded before me, or otherwise my care of them, and dilligence for them, is not so great. When I consither how much all heere in generall, and above all myself in particular, are bound to your lordshipp for your care of us, and goodnesse towards us, I could wish I had other matter to entertain you with then these sadd storyes, which I know toucheth your lordshipp's heart as sensibly as they doe that of,

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

Your most humble, faithfull, and obedient servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloc.

DEARE SIR,

I AM now newly returned from waitinge on my lord deputy, who I found and left full of thoughts, by reason of some late tranfactons at London, and your silence thes three last posts. I dare say he is much troubled, that either affaires are such, as that you have noe comfort to write, or your indisposition such, as you have not strength to doe it. I blefs God we are all quiet heere, and I hope shall be soe, tho' there are discontented spirits amongst us, as well as in other places, tho' their teeth be not soe longe. God keepe you from divissions, lest it might let in the worst of enemies.

I send this only to inquire after your health, and to beg an accounte of it from any of your servants, if you are not in a condition to acquaint me with it yourselfe; for without compliment it is unfaynedly pretious and considerable unto, DEARE SIR,

Your most faithfull and most affectionate humble servant,

Ballemaloe, 29th of October, 58.

BROGHILL.

I must give you my most humble acknowledgements for your great favour to col. Viliers, who is also huge sensible of it.

Relation of the sea-fight betweene the Swedes and Dutch.

Helsingor, the 29th of October, 1658.

THIS day morning about 7 of the clocke, the Holland's fleete, which had layen here dayes, weighed anchor, and the winde blowing pretty hard from north north-west, they steered their course towards the castle, where, about 8 of the clocke, they came almost within cannon-shott, and feareing the reach thereof, they held the coast of Schonen. The foremost of their ships, makeing small sayle, stayed for the rest of the fleete, and being come up to them, divided themselves into fowre squadrons, and haveing a favourable winde, went by the castle, from whence they were first saluted with two pieces of cannon. The Swedish fleete in the meane while endeavoured to gaine upp to them, haveing but halfe a winde; whereupon a little after 8 the fight began in good earnest. His excellencie rix-admirall Wrangell was, for the space of halfe an howre, furrounded with six Holland shippes, but defended himselfe so valiantly, that they could not gett advantage of him; but being at last not a little dampnified, hee was forced to leave the ingagement, and bear upp towards the shore. During which action the rest of his majestie's fleete used their best endeavours, and it might easily appear, that, from the very first beginning, the Hollanders intended to avoyde the brunt of this incounter, and to save themselves by flight. It was indeed strange and wonderfull to behold, that when the Swedes strove to board the Hollanders, they presently fled, and gave place. In this dispute two only of the Swedish shippes, the Morning-star and Pellican, commanded by capt. Petter, an Englishman, are lost, one whereof is burnt. The Hollanders have in all lost 9 shippes, viz. Brederoda, which had the admirall Witte Wittefson on board; Breda, mounted with 28 gunns, another

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

A.D. 1658. another with 22, and another whereof wee cannot yet tell the name. Their admirall Witte Witteson was boarded by the Swedish admirall Bielkenstern, and, being quite spoyled, is brought upp hither to the brick-house. Two other shippes of theirs lye fast upon the ground of Schonen; one is burnt; one allsoe with a little galliott lyeth on the ground not farr from Weaven. If the winde had proved a little better for us, and not beene soe favourable for the Hollanders to make their escape, they would have had a hard bout of it, and perhaps not many beene saved. God be praised for this gallant victory, which it hath pleased him to give his majestie of Sweden! None of his majesties men of warre being as yet come to shore, and they lyeing at a good distance one from another, it cannot as yet certainly be knowne, what men are lost. The Swedish admirall Girtson Scakelm is wounded in the shoulder with a musquett shott, but without any danger of his life: collonel Ferson is likewise razed with a bullett on the head, but not mortally; and we cannot as yet heare, that any person of quality besides should be lost. It is said, that the Hollanders admirall Opdam hath layen sicke some dayes on shippe board, whether he be alive, or what is become of him, is not yet knowne. The admirall Witte Witteson, being brought on board of the Swedish admirall Bielkenstern dyed there of a shott in the thygh: his shipp funke this afternoone about three of the clocke, from which 210 prisoners were brought hither, 100 of the same shipp were killed, and sixty maymed. His excellencie the rix-admirall of Sweden hath already repaired the leakes of his shippe, and lyeth now with the fleete giving every-where good order for the venturing another blow with the Dutch, and his majestie himselfe is gone towards the Leazure. Although so great a noyse hath beene hitherto made of this Holland fleete, yet wee could see nothing else dureing the engagement of three houres, but that they all strove to save themselves by flight; and whilst the fight lasted, their merchant-men past through the Sownd betweene Weanen and Schonen.

Mr. Downing to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hague, 9. Octob. 1658. [N. S.]

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p. 405.

THE states of Holland not being together, here is very little stirring of moment; nor is there yet at all any newes concerning the fleete, upon which all mens eyes are at present, it being now agreed by all, that the king of Sweden will fight them, having together his whole navall force, (not one ship excepted) and trusting much upon the place, in which he hath scituated himself, and the assistance, which he shall have from the castles of Elsignore and Elsinburg; and there is much talke of this supply yet well into Copenhagen of sending more, and beseidging Croningsburg castle; and that 492 72 149 140 319 82 shall be put into the hand of the stat. gen. 231 468 107 71 146 144 319 86 231 434 332 477 468 319 89 32 140 408 468 not be good for England. The stat. gen. 535, which will 395 150 231 317 305 547 468 595 have also given an ample answer to the 381 393 142 148 286 142 408 543, giving them great 328 124 287 assistance against the king of Sweden by their fleete 408 460 70 149 217 142 346 463 107 255 14 310 536 239 468 71 133 50 358 289, and otherwise; but I shall endeavour to pearce farther into this businesse, and give you a perfect account thereof from time to time.

The last newes from admirall Updam was of the 29th of October, neare Schaeg, wherein he writes, that the king of Sweden did attend his coming at Croningsburg with thirty-six men of warr; and that he had newes of his being put to sea the night between the 23d and 24. of the said October.

I lately gave you an accompt of a 371 441 15 311 much whispered for 572, and I have since found out, that 492 572 488 219 468 116 84 36 120 441 108 251 138 he proposed a match between 270 483 58 286 141 324 124 443 431 142 279 14 371 145 26 65 231 151 162 himself and one of her daughters. 41 45 104 326 144 45 81 46 207 118 390 408 65 286 260 154 55 62 466 C. St. hopes, to engage 131 138. This is true, and by this meane 572 328 121 287, if it take effect, 477 42 the stat. gen. and elect. Brand. for him. 108 308 311 535 207 543 305 326. W e im an, the elect. Brand.

Heere is a talk, as if Mr. 159 43 338 205, who came lately hither for 543, should go for England.

314 305 547. It's probable that you may have further newes by this post concerning the

the fleete, for that the Hamburg letters arrive at Amsterdam before the going away of the A.D. 1658.
post for England, but come not hither untill severall houres after it is gone.

I am informed that C. St. hath bought a considerable quantity
of armes, Sir Marma-
197 128 155 205 475 151 172 408 213 89 287, and that 141 70 137 371 136
duke Langdale hath the custody and charge of them.
371 273 355 110 59 260 358 322 468 259 138 477 267 207 25 319 136 311
468 103.

Oneale is now at the Brill for Graves-end ;
118 390 358 346 397 219 468 24 441 82 expecting the first passage 305 53 437
little blacke young man that waites
156 287 282 ; he hath a 362 148 358 21 355 30 350 170 117 154 108 56 372
upon him that speakes Spanish ; and coll.
483 72 146 287 523 326 467 142 426 197 287 141 124 ; 205 346 65 207 254
Stevens is in Zeland, attending the
365 390 85 142 466 155 42 104 138 346 339 558 219 145 282 339 54 468
return of his wife from England ; she is to come from
135 289 153 136 107 408 327 502 46 39 306 547 ; and that 142 324 346 477
Graves-end. Williams that lives
468 255 306 53 437 152 287 282. Also 503 68 202 143 467 362 153 287
next door to the pump in Covent-garden
391 270 416 477 468 120 154 102 124 339 254 153 42 106 151 308 133 263
to Graves-end.

109, goes by the next passage 477 56 135 14 152 287 282. The Spanish ambassador is
this morning gone in the prince's royal's yautcht for Flanders, where he is to be at a
great councill of warr which is to be held to-morrow. The continuall reports, which come
of divisions in the army discredit to your

hither 408 267 156 346 345 144 339 468 214 give greates 267 142 28 131 279
affayres ;
70 466 477 511 192 298 72 137 287 ; and it is the universall opinion of all men,
for his highness to give to anie his neck,
that it is one and the same thing 305 534 477 313 477 206 327 390 28 350 as to
give them the power of putting officers into his armie.
313 468 89 468 431 160 286 408 434 339 58 408 302 29 286 144 339 477 327
214.

I should thinke it were not amiss, if you did give a hint to lord Henry and generall
Monck, addresse
207 311 390 437 84 384 106 29 78, but especially the latter, that an 15 36 134 287
from the armie in Scotland addresse to his
might be made 306 468 214 339 142 254 150 87 207, in which they might 17 38 137
highnesse, as generall as well as protector.
287 477 534, particularly 217 311 390 437 83 247 160 42 85 217 534. Its said my
lord Newport will be heere speedily from England ; he hath stopped Barker the convoye
for Zeland to transport him over. I had heere inclosed the states generall new placart ; I wish
the poor English may have reall benefitt by it ; and am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

Mr. Downing to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I Have herein inclosed unto you another memoriall, which I have this day presented to the Vol. lxi.
states generall : the truth is, this is a business of that nature, which unless effectually and P. 421.
thorowly remedied by his highness, will be the ruine of England ; for it will eate out your
shipping, and consequently undoe you in point of traffique, and strength. Yea, if
the merchants shipping of England be destroyed, though the trade of England should con-
tinue, yet being driven in forraigne bottomes (which is the necessary consequence of this
practise) England is undone ; and this is a thing so manifest, that it needes not
be explained. I think it very necessary, that you would spend one houre or two upon this
business in the councill, seriously weighing it with its consequences ; and that thereupon I
might have your further orders ; and I think it might doe extreame much good ; yea, I am
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it would, if afterwards you all would forthwith have a sollemne and conference with the
 Dutch ambassadour ^{him,} set 254 105 47 286
 44 109 251 500 533 upon this business, laying it home to 326, and in which nothing
 letting him know, that the protector expects
 els to be spoken of; and 360 339 56 326 353 467 534 294 426 30 147 138 thorow
 satisfaction for what is past, and remedie for the future;
 144 219 346 298 30 151 345 305 491 346 122 217 148 207 136 44 379 267
 305 468 51 155 145 157 133 44; and that at that time nothing else be spoken of,
 a paper put into his hands to this
 and that this be not only by word of mouth, but 16 122 210 286 122 286 122 156 148
 purpose:
 339 477 327 319 106 33 144 477 469 125 152 121 431 139 45: and that I
 mention be made
 may have an accompt thereof, and at the same time 103 42 108 475 412 231 371 263
 ships taken at Bantam if the states general bee put to it
 of the 456 140 464 110 219 227 108 149 202 535 231 434 477 71 149 they
 do you right, and not to ruine
 will 270 510 441 55 60 147 207 395 151 otherwise for their business is 477 447
 England in shipping and trade;
 399 547 339 456 70 105 59 207 151 437 263; and if they obteyne theyr end in
 the former, the latter necessarily followes. Not more at present but that I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your most faythfull humble servant,

Hague, 31 Octo. 1658.
10 Nov.

G. DOWNING.

Mr. Morland to secretary Thurloc.

May it please your LORDSHIPP,

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P. 474.

THE constant experience of your lordshipp's favour towards mee, and the future well-being of those that are much dearer to mee then my selfe, embolden mee to make this humble addresse, to acquaint your lordshipp with my present condition, which it may bee is otherwise then you either apprehended or did intend it. My signet fees have hardly amounted this last quarter to above 8 l. and one time with another dos little more then mayntein my writing-clerck and buy parchment. Of my fallary of 150 l. per annum, I will willingly loose one-third to be freed from the trouble of solliciting and waiting for the rest; and for the moytie of the newes-book profitts, your lordshipp was so favourablie pleased to order mee, to receive of Mr. Needham, hee has so artificially delayed the payment thereof (sometimes pleading poverty, and that your lordshipp lay too hard upon him, contrary to your promise, sometimes promising me fayre and disappoynting mee) that hee is now in arreares with mee at least 280 l. and has lately told mee plainly, that hee will pay mee no more, upon pretext that I have devulged the matter, which has no other ground then this, that about three weeks since I was constrayned to tell one, whome I had disappointed for about 30 l. that Mr. Needhams disappoynting mee of a greater summe, was the onely cause thereof; and hereupon hee gives out threatning and high words against mee. Truly, my lord, these and the like things occasion mee manie a penfive houre. I am ashamed, and its not convenient I should trouble your lordshipp with the manie streights I meet with in my private affayres. My last yeare's settlement has bin trebly expensive to mee; other wayes of getting moneyes, then what your lordshipp has been pleased to bestow upon mee, I have none. For anie indirect meanes, I had rather a thousand times see both my selfe and mine perish, then ever cast an ey after them. As for freinds, truly, my lord, I have so estranged my selfe from the least intimacy with any man, since you have been pleased to intrust mee, that I hardly know the man, that would bee willing to lend mee 5 l. if I were never in so much want. My lord, I am verie sensible, that I ow all I have, and am, to your lordshipp's mere favour and goodnesse, which is a thousand times more then ever I have deserved, or then any other would have don for mee; and I am most willing to serve you to the utmost of my poor abilities, yea with life and all, had I a fayr call to it. My onely desire is, that I may do it with cherefulness; and having nothing to do with, nor any dependance upon disingenuous and unreasonable men for my subsistence, your lordshipp was pleased to deliver mee but lately out of a contest for moneyes (for which I most humbly thank you) and I am verie loath to have a second, but rather humbly beseech you not to let Mr. Needham know of this my addresse further then

then to call for his accompts your selfe, and to provide for mee, how it shall seem good in A.D. 1658. your own eyes. I crave nothing but what is your lordshipp's good pleasure to bestow on mee; for indeed, my lord, is it not unknowne to mee, how I am envyed by some for being employed by your lordshipp, hardly thought of by others for my reservednesse, and hated by manie for my faithfulness in your lordshipp's service, I have been lately told by one, who I believe wishes mee well, that he wondered how I could possibly, conversing so little with men as I doe, procure so manie enemyes as I have, who are continually watching advantages, and laying snares for mee to out me of your lordshipp's favour, which notwithstanding, next to providence, is my onely refuge, and of which I shall never lett goe my hopes, whilst God gives mee grace to hold fast my integrity, in which I am resolved to live and dy

Your LORDSHIPP'S

Most obedient and most faithfull servant,

S. MORLAND.

Abbreuiat of my accompts with Mr. Needham.

	l.	s.	d.
Mr. Needham receeived between the 22d of May 1656 and the 26th of } August 1658, as by Mr. Newcomb the printer's weekly bills }	1280	13	
The moytie whereof is	635	6	6
Of this Mr. Needham saies he paid my lord Thurlo	300		
And hee has paid me at severall times	72		
Remaynes in arreares between the said 2 terms	267	16	6
Since the 26th of August 1658 he has paid mee some few weekes, for } which I have given him acquittances }			and the rest are in arrears.

Receipts of moneys for the service of Flanders being from the 1st of November 1657, to the 1st of November 1658.

1657.		l.	s.	d.	
Novembris 28.	{ RECEIVED out of his highness exchequer upon a privy seale bearing date the 29th day of October 1657, being for the payment of 500l. to be disposed of for the use and service of the fort of Mardike	500			Vol. lxii. P. 53.
Mr. Stone					
Decembris 31.	{ Received out of his highness exchequer upon a privy seale bearing date the 30th day of November 1657, being for the payment of 3000l. to be disposed of for the use and service of the fort of Mardike	250			
Mr. Downing					
Januarii 12.	{ Received more out of his highness exchequer upon the aforesaid seale for 3000l.	230			
Mr. Stone 50 l.					
Mr. Lifter 50 l.					
Mr. Downing 100 l.					
Mr. Brage 30 l.	{ Received more out of his highness exchequer upon the aforesaid seale for 3000l.	147	17		
25.					
Mr. Stone	{ Received out of his highness exchequer upon the aforesaid seale bearing date the 30th day of 9 ^{ber} 1657, being for the payment of 3000 for the service of the fort of Mardike	50			
Februarii 25.					
Mr. Lifter	{ Received more out of his highness exchequer in part of the said seale	100			
Martii 17.					
Mr. Downing	{ Receeived more out of his highness exchequer in part of the said seale	200			
April 1.					
Mr. Downing	{ Received more out of his highness exchequer in part of the said seale	160			
10.					
Mr. Downing					

Received

A.D. 1658.

		l.	s.	d.
17.	Received more out of his highness exchequer in part			
Mr. Lister	{ of the aforesaid seale	94	10	
27.	Received more out of his highness exchequer in part of			
Mr. Downing	{ the aforesaid seale	50		
Maij 15.	Received more out of his highness exchequer in part of			
Mr. Stone	{ the aforesaid seale	40		
22.	Received more out of his highness exchequer in part of			
Mr. Lister	{ the aforesaid seale	953	7	4
27.	Received more out of his highness exchequer in part of			
Mr. Lister	{ the aforesaid seale	120		
Junii 3.	Received more out of his highness exchequer in part of			
Mr. Lister	{ the aforesaid seale	380		

3275 14 4

1658.				
Junii 10.	Received more out of his highness exchequer in part			
Mr. Lister	{ of the said seale for 3000 l.	148	10	
16.	Received more out of his highness exchequer being in			
Mr. Lister	{ full of the said seale for 3000 l.	75	15	8
30.	Received out of his highness exchequer being in full of			
Mr. Lister	{ a privy seale bearing date the 16th day of June 1658, and is for payment of 300 l. to be distributed for the service of Flanders	300		
Julii 2.	Received out of his highness exchequer upon a privy			
Mr. Lister	{ seale bearing date the 28th day of June 1658, being for the payment of 3000 l. to be disbursed of for the service of Flanders	628	14	4
8.	Received out of his highness exchequer being in part of			
Mr. Brage	{ the aforesaid seale	300		
9.	Received more out of the exchequer being in part of			
Mr. Lister	{ the said seale of 3000 l.	620		
Ditto.	Received more out of the exchequer being in part of			
Mr. Downing	{ the said seale of 3000 l.	100		
Julii 15.	Received more out of the exchequer being in part of			
Mr. Lister	{ the said seale of 3000 l.	50		
28.	Received out of his highness exchequer more upon the			
Mr. Lister	{ aforesaid seale for 3000 l.	400		
Ditto.	Received more out of his highness exchequer upon the			
Mr. Stone	{ aforesaid seale of 3000 l.	364	4	
Augusti 4.	Received more out of his highness exchequer upon the			
Mr. Stone	{ aforesaid seale for 3000 l.	197		
18.	Received more out of the exchequer being in full of			
Mr. Stone	{ the aforesaid seale for 3000 l.	340	1	8
	Received out of his highness exchequer upon a privy			
Mr. Stone	{ seale bearing date the 26th day of July 1658, for the payment of 3000 l. to be disposed for the service of Flanders the sum of	117	3	10
26.	Received out of the exchequer, being in part of the			
Mr. Stone	{ aforesaid seale for 3000 l.	576	6	
Septembris 11.	Received more out of the exchequer being in part of			
Mr. Stone	{ the aforesaid seale for 3000 l.	300		

4517 15 6

Received

l. s. d. A.D. 1658.

30.	Mr. Stone	{ Received more out of the exchequer being in part of } the aforesaid seale for 3000 l.	453	1	6
Octobris 9.	Mr. Stone	{ Received more out of the exchequer being in part of } the aforesaid seale for 3000 l.	206	5	
21.	Mr. Stone	{ Received more out of the exchequer, being in part of } the aforesaid seale for 3000 l.	190	0	0
			849	6	6
			3275	14	4
			4517	15	6
			849	6	6
Sum totall is			8642	16	4

Disbursements for the service of Flanders, being from the first day of Novem Vol. lxii.
ber 1657, to the first day of November 1658. P. 57.

1657.			l.	s.	d.
Novembris 17.	{	TO John Standen and six other persons imployed as firemen in the service of the fort of Mardike for their respective services there	39	12	
21.	{	To Mr. Nicholas Osburne being in part of a warrant bearing date the 19th day of 9 ^{ber} 57, for the payment of 500 l. unto him for provisions by him delivered at Mardike for the use of the forces there	200		
Januarii 2.	{	To captain Drake and lieutenant White for provisions delivered by them at Mardike	71	15	
	{	To captain John Taylor being in part of a warrant bearing date the 23d of November 57, and is for the payment of 500 l. unto him upon account for paying of the workmen, and buying materialls for the service of Mardike	250		
Januarii 2.	{	To captain Taylor more being in full of the aforesaid warrant for 500 l.	250		
14.	{	To Mr. Thomas Waite for provisions by him delivered at Mardike	230		
27.	{	To Nicholas Hodgson for coales delivered by him at Mardike and demorage of his ship there	127	17	
28.	{	To captain Daniel Johnson appointed keeper of the stores in the fort of Mardike, being advanced to him upon the said service	20		
Februarii 25.	{	To money disbursed more than received, as appears by page the first	31	7	
Ditto.	{	To Mr. Reed received being in part of a warrant bearing date the 27th day of November 1657, and is for the payment of 196 l. 6s. unto him for several goods by him delivered at Mardike, and for demorage of his ship there	50		
1658.	{	To Mr. Richard Hutchinson treasurer of the navy, being for so much by him paid in part of satisfaction of a bill of the commissioners of the navy directed to him for the paying of 261 l. to Robert Seaman, for defraying the charges of quartering some soldiers at Harwich, sent thither from Mardike	100		
Aprilis 14.	{				

A.D. 1658.

STATE PAPERS OF

Ditto.	To Mr. Edward Merryweather, assignee of Mr. Nathaniell, being in part of a warrant bearing date the 11th day of March 1657, and is for the payment of 384l. 12s. 6d. to him for the quartering and dyett of 363 sick soldiers at Dover, which were sent thither from Mardike, which was paid at 3 severall payments as by the warrant and receipts thereon appears	300
20.	To Mr. Yoakly being for my demorage of his ship at Mardike laden with provisions	94 10
27.	To captain Daniel Johnson, store keeper in Mardike, upon account of his allowance for that service	50
Maie 15.	To Mr. Righton, one of the preachers at Mardike, paid by way of advance	40
20.	To Mr. Shelve for provisions by him delivered at Mardike for the forces there	60
22.	To Mr. Osburn being in part of his warrant for 550 l. for provisions	100
	To Mr. Noell being for so much by him paid for 600 l. double bedds with canvas, quilt with bolsters, and sett ruggs at 22 s. per peice, provided for the use of the garrison of Mardike	682 3
		2697 4
24.	To Mr. John Cresner of London, grocer, for provisions by him delivered at the fort of Mardike, being in part of his warrant for 780 l. dated the 14th day of November 1657	280
26.	To Mr. Thomas Puckle of London, merchant, for provision and coales by him delivered at Mardike, being in part of his warrant for 594 l. 12 s. dated the 10th of December 1657	200
Junii 1.	To Mr. Wood, for the use of William Chamberlaine, being for oates by him delivered at Mardike	27 7 6
2.	To Mr. Merryweather, being in full of what is due to Mr. Smith upon the warrant dated 11th of March, 1657-8.	84 12 6
Ditto.	To Mr. Nathan Noyes, one of the preachers at Mardike, paid by way of advance	40
	To Mr. William Gale, one of the preachers at Mardike, paid by way of advance	40
4.	To Mr. Thomas Puckle of London, merchant, for the use of major William Burton of Yarmouth, being in part of a warrant for the payment of 668 l. 19 s. 4 d. unto him, bearing date the 30th day of January 57-8, and is for provisions delivered at Mardike	268 19 4
16.	To Mr. Merryweather, for the use of Mr. Smith, mayor of Dover, being to be disposed of by him for the providing of necessaries for the sick and wounded soldiers which are sent to Dover out of Flanders	200
2 and 16.	To Mr. Merryweather, for the use of Mr. White, late mayor of Dover, being in part of 141 l. 9 s. due unto him for wheat straw sent to Mardike, and for freight and charges thereof, and of 30 horses and 8 carts sent thither, and for demorage, payable by a warrant bearing date the 11th of March 57	59 13 2
23.	To Thomas Browne for coales by him delivered at Mardike, paid by two warrants	17 1
25.	To Mr. Edward Cooke, for the use of the wounded men at Dover	20
30.	To Mr. William Williamson, being for the use of Sir William Lockhart, and by his direction	300

To

l. s. d. A.D. 1658.

Julii 1.	To Edward Brooke, for the use of John Brooke, being for coales by him delivered at Mardike, and for demorage of his ship there	110 16
5.	To Mr. Jothain Hane, engineer, being one month's pay, furnished unto him by way of advance, upon occasion of his present repair to Dunquerque	22 8
10.	To Mr. John Cheny, for the use of Matthew Peeke, mayor of Sandwich, being for so much by him expended in providing for the sick men sent thither from Mardike	200
10.	Mr. Thamas Puckle of London, merchant, for the use of major William Burton of Yarmouth, being in full of a warrant for the payment of 668 l. 19 s. 4 d. unto him, bearing date the 30th day of January 57-8, and is for provisions delivered at Mardike ut supra.	400
		2260 17 6
10.	To Mr. Merryweather, for the use of Mr. Nathaniel Smith, mayor of Dover, being for so much by him disbursed, providing for the sick soldiers sent thither out of Flanders	300
Julii 10.	To Mr. Merryweather, for the use of Mr. White, late mayor of Dover, being more paid him in part of 141 l. 9 s. due to him for goods sent to Mardike, 59 l. 13 s. 2 d. being paid already in part as abovesaid appeareth, and now more	28 14
13.	To Jacob Blackleath, assignee of Gregory Reed, being more paid in part of the sume of 196 l. 6 s. due to the said Gregory Reed, for comodities by him delivered at Mardike, 50 l. being paid in part thereof as by page the 4th appears, and now more	70
16.	To Mr. Edward Basse being in part of a warrant for the payment of 95 l. unto him, for coales delivered at Mardike	50
29.	To collonel Robert Gibbon, being for and towards one months advance to captain Brodnox and captain Bretts troopes, being raised for the service of Flanders	600
30.	To Mr. Edward Basse more being in full of his warrant before-mentioned for 95 l.	45
Augustii 5.	To Edward Brooke, for the use of Robert Brooke, being in part of a warrant for the payment of 185 l. 8 s. unto him, which is due for coales delivered at Mardike, &c.	119 4
7.	To Mr. more being in part of his warrant for 550 l. for provisions	50
18.	To Mary Starland, executrix of Thomas Stirling, being for coales delivered at Mardike	10
23.	To Mr. John Raines being in part of a warrant for the payment of 85 l. 15 s. unto him, which is due for coales delivered at the fort of Mardike, for the use of the forces there	57
Ditto.	To Mr. Thomas Davall, being in part of a warrant for the payment of 116 l. 18 s. 9 d. which is due unto him for severall provisions delivered at the fort of Mardike	50
26.	To major Bourne upon accompt of moneys by him disbursed for the affairs of Mardike	500
28.	To Jacob Blackleath, for the use of Gregory Reed, being in full of his warrant for 196 l. 6 s. due unto him for coales and other provisions by him delivered at Mardike	76 6
		1956 4 4

To

A.D. 1658.

		l.	s.	d.
Septembris 7.	To major Bourne being towards the discharge of his last accompt of disbursement for the service of Flanders	300		
Octobris 5.	To Mr. Edward Merryweather, for the use of Mr. White of Dover, being in full of his warrant of 141 l. 9 s. due unto him for goods, and freight of goods, sent to Mardike	53	1	6
9.	To collonel Robert Gibbon, being for and towards one months advance to captain Brodnock and captain Bretts troopes being raised for the service of Flanders	400		
12.	To major Bourne being in full discharge of his last accompt of disbursements for the affaires of Mardike	606	5	0
21.	To Mr. Samuel Lowe being so much advanced to him for the furnishing of him for his journey to Dunquirque, being appointed to be minister there	50		
Ditto.	To William Stirman being for provisions delivered at Mardike for the use of the forces there	390		
30.	To Mr. James Thurbane being for the defraying of the charges of providing necessaries for the sicke and wounded soldiers sent from Dunquirke to Sandwich	200		
		1999	6	6
		2697	4	0
		2260	17	6
		1956	4	4
		1099	6	6
	Sum totall is	8913	12	4

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Receipts of moneys for the service of Flanders, being from the 1st of November 1657, to the 1st of November 1658.

		l.	s.	d.
1657.				
Novembris 6.	Mr. Downing's office 400 l. Lifter 250 l.	650		
	RECEIVED more out of his highness exchequer upon the above said privy seale, for the payment of 5000 l. to the use of the councill's contingencies.			
20.	Mr. Stone	111		
	Received more out of his highness exchequer upon the above-said privy seale, for the payment of 5000 l. to the use of the councill's contingencies.			
27.	Mr. Downing	200		
	Received more out of his highness exchequer upon the above-said seale, for 5000 l.			
Ditto.	Mr. Brage	332	11	1
	Received out of his highness exchequer upon a privy seale bearing date the 26th day of October 1657, being for the payment of 3896 l. 11 s. 1 d. to the use of the councill's contingencies, the sume of			
Decembris 8.	Mr. Lifter	130		
	Received out of his highness exchequer upon the afore-said privy seale, for the payment of 5000 l. to the use of the councill's contingencies.			
10.	Mr. Stone's office	100		
	Received more out of the exchequer upon above-said seale for 5000 l.			
19.	Mr. Downing's office	96		
	Received out of his highness exchequer upon the afore-said seale for 5000 l.			
25.	Mr. Stone	100		
	Received out of his highness exchequer upon a privy seale bearing date the 10th of June 1657, being for the 3000 l. to the use of the councill's contingencies to the sume of			

Received

l. s. d. A.D. 1658.

24. Mr. Stone 800l. Mr. Brag 200l.	Received out of his highness exchequer upon a privy seale bearing date the 26th day of October 1657, is for the payment of 5000l. to the use of the counccills contingencies	1000
Januarii 1. Mr. Lifter	Received more out of his highness exchequer upon the said seale for 5000l.	600
2. Mr. Stone	Received more out of his highness exchequer upon the said seale for 5000l.	400
9. Mr. Stone	Received out of his highness exchequer upon the afore-said seale for 3000l.	49
19. Mr. Stone's office.	Received out of his highness exchequer upon the privy seale bearing date the 10th of June 1657, and is for the payment of 3000l. to the use of the counccills contingencies the sum of	59 7
29. Mr. Stone	Received out of his highness exchequer upon the privy seale bearing date the 14th day of May 1657, and for the payment of 5000l. to the use of the counccills contingencies the sum of	13 0
		6829 18 1
1657-8. Januarii 25. Mr. Stone	Received out of his highness exchequer upon a privy seale bearing date 19 Januarii 1657, and is for the payment of 500l. to the use of the councils contingencies	500
30. Mr. Stone	Received out of his highness exchequer upon a privy seale bearing date the 16th day of January 1657-8, and is for the payment of 2971l. 10s. to the use of the councils contingencies the sum of	2971 10
Februarii 8. Mr. Stone	Received out of his highness exchequer more upon the abovesaid seale for 3000l.	100
10. Mr. Stone 850l. Mr. Lifter 150l.	Received more out of his his highness exchequer upon the seale for the payment of 5000l. to the use of the councils contingencies sume is	1000
18. Mr. Stone	Received more out of his highness exchequer upon the abovesaid seale for 3000l.	100
19. Mr. Lifter 600l. Mr. Stone 400l.	Received more out of his highness exchequer on the seale bearing date the 6th day of October 1657, being for the payment of 5000l. to the use of the councils contingencies the sume of	1000
25. Mr. Lifter	Received more out of his highness exchequer upon the above-said seale for 3000l.	127 0 7
Martii 3. Mr. Lifter	Received out of his highness exchequer upon the privy seale bearing date the 16th day of October 1657, being for the sum of 250l. to the use of the counccills contingencies	250
5. Mr. Brage	Received out of his highness exchequer being in full of the seale bearing date the 26th day of October 1657, for the payment of 3896l. 11s. 1d. to the use of the counccills contingencies	775
Ditto. Mr. Brage	Received out of his highness exchequer being in full of the seale bearing date the 14th day of May 1657, being for the payment of 600l. to the use of the counccills contingencies the sum of	400
Ditto. Mr. Brage	Received out of his highness exchequer in full of the seale bearing date the 14th day of May 1657, being for payment of 5000l. to the use of the counccills contingencies	11 16
Ditto. Mr. Brage	Received more out of his highness exchequer upon the seale bearing date the 10th day of June 1657, for the payment of 3000l. to the use of the counccills contingencies	442

STATE PAPERS OF

		l.	s.	d.
6.	Received out of his highness exchequer being in full of the seale bearing date the 6th day of October 1657, for the payment of 5000 l. to the use of the counccills contingencies	1000		
Mr. Lifter				
Ditto.	Received out of his highness exchequer upon the seale bearing date the 19th day of January 1657, being for the payment of 603 l. 12 s. 7 d. for the use of the counccills contingencies	603	12	7
Mr. Downing				
		9280	19	2
1657-8.				
March 11.	Received out of his highness exchequer upon the above- said seale for 3000 l.	157	18	5
Mr. Lifter				
23.	Received out of his highness exchequer upon the above- said seale for 3000 l.	300		
Mr. Lifter				
1658.				
April 3.	Received out of his highness exchequer upon the privy seale bearing date the 10th day of June 1657, being for the payment of 3000 l. to the use of the counccills contingencies, and is in full of the said seale	114	14	
Mr. Stone's office				
Ditto.	Received out of his highness office upon a privy seale bearing date the 10th day of April 1657, being for the payment of 1000 l. for the use of the counccills contingencies, and is in part of the same	762	10	
Mr. Downing				
27.	Received out of his highness exchequer in part of the said seale bearing date the 31st of August 1657, being for the payment of 500 l. for the use of the counccills contingencies	75	7	3
Mr. Downing's office.				
Ditto.	Received out of his highness exchequer in full of the seale dated the 27th day of August 1657, being for the payment of 1000 l. for the use of the counccills contingencies	300		
Ditto.	Received out of his highness exchequer in full of the said seale dated the 27th day of August 1657, being for the payment of 1000 l. to the use of the counccills contingencies	128	6	
17.	Received out of his highness exchequer being in part of the seale dated the 16th day of April 1657, for the payment of 1000 l. to the use of the counccills contingencies	109	4	
Mr. Lifter				
Maij 2.	Received out of his highness exchequer in full of a privy seale bearing date the 29th day of March 1658, being for the payment of 403 l. 15 s. for the use of the counccills contingencies	503	15	
Mr. Bragg				
21.	Received out of his highness exchequer being in full of a privy seale bearing date the 31st of August 1657, ordering the payment of 500 l. to the counccills contingencies	124	12	9
Mr. Stone				
Ditto.	Received out of his highness exchequer in part of a privy seale bearing date the 29th day of March 1658, being for the payment of 1825 l. 14 s. 10 d. to the use of the counccills contingencies	500		
Mr. Stone				
Maij 25.	Received out of his highness exchequer more in part of the aforesaid seale for 1825 l. 14 s. 10 d.	400		
Mr. Bragg				
Ditto.	Received out of his highness exchequer upon a privy seale bearing date the 4th day of May 1658, for the payment of 400 l. to the use of the counccills contingencies	400		
Mr. Bragg				
		3876	7	5

Received

JOHN THURLOE ESQ. &c.

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l. s. d. A.D. 1658.

1658.			
27.	Mr. Stone	Received out of his highness exchequer part of the aforefaid seal for 1825 l. 14 s. 10 d.	300
	Ditto.	Received out of the exchequer in part of the aforefaid seal 1825 l. 14 s. 10 d.	100
29.	Mr. Lister	Received out of his highness exchequer in full of a privy seal bearing date the 10th day of April 1657, being for the payment of 535 l. for the use of the counccills contingencies 200 l. being formerly paid as by page 15 appeareth now	335
Junii 10.	Mr. Stone	Received of his highness exchequer upon a privy seal bearing date the 21st day of May 1658, being for the payment of 3000 l. to the use of the connccills contingencys	269 2
23.	Mr. Stone's office	Received out of his highness exchequer upon a privy seal bearing date the 18th day of June 1658, being for the payment of 500 l. to the use of the counccills contingencys	500
26.	Mr. Lister 300l. Mr. Stone 600l. Mr. Downing 600l.	Received out of his highness exchequer upon a privy seal bearing date the 4th day of May 1658, for the payment of 5000 l. to the use of the counccills contingencies the sum of	1500
29.	Mr. Downing	Received out of his highness exchequer upon the privy seal bearing date the 26th day of May 1658, being for the payment of 3000 l. to the use of the counccills contingencies	100
Julii 8.	Mr. Bragg	Received more out of the exchequer upon the aforefaid seal for 3000 l.	96 10
	Ditto.	Received more out of the exchequer upon the aforefaid seal for 5000 l.	400
28.	Mr. Lister's office	Received out of his highness exchequer upon a privy seal bearing date the 8th day of July 1658, being for the payment of 800 l. to the use of the counccills contingencys	800
Augusti 3.	Mr. Lister	Received more out of his highness exchequer upon the privy seal bearing date the 4th day of May 1658, being for the payment of 5000 l. to the use of the counccills contingencys	500
			4900 12
Julii 8.	Mr. Brage	Received more out of the exchequer upon the aforefaid seal for 5000 l.	100
Augusti 4.	Mr. Stone	Received out of his majesty's exchequer upon the privy seal bearing date the 26th day of May 1658, being for the payment of 3000 l. to the use of the counccills contingencies the sum of	30
12.	Mr. Stone	Received more out of the exchequer upon the aforefaid seal for 3000 l.	50
13.	Mr. Downing	Received more out of the exchequer upon the aforefaid seal for 5000 l.	500
20.	Mr. Stone	Received more out of the exchequer being part of a privy seal bearing date the 4th day of May 1658, and is for the payment of 2719 l. 3 s. 4 d. to the use of the counccills contingencies	1500
26.	Mr. Downing	Received more out of the exchequer upon the aforefaid seal for 3000 l.	300
27.	Mr. Downing	Received more out of the exchequer upon the aforefaid seal for 3000 l.	200

Received

A.D. 1658.

		l.	s.	d.
Septembris 1.	Received out of the exchequer upon a seale dated the 23d of August 1658, for the payment of 5618 l. 1s. 2d. to the use of the counccills contingencies	5618	1	2
Mr. Brage				
3.	Received more out of the exchequer upon the seal dated the 26th day of May 1658, being for the payment of 3000 l. to the counccills contingencys	50		
Mr. Downing's office				
Octobris 2.	Received out of his highness exchequer upon a privy seal bearing date the 4th day of May 1658, which is for the payment of 500 l. to the use of the counccills contingencys 3000 l. whereof being already received as by the accompt of the last year appears, and now more in the present for the same	800		
Mr. Bragg's office				
Ditto.	Received out of the exchequer upon the aforesaid seal for 5000 l.	200		
Mr. Downing				
8.	Received out of his highness exchequer upon a privy seal bearing date the 26th of May 1658, which is for the payment of 3000 l. to the use of the counccills contingencies the sum of 60 l. being in further part of the said seale 1097 l. 12 s. being received thereupon as by the last year's accompt appeareth	60		
Mr. Lister				
		9408	1	2
		6829	18	1
		9280	19	2
		3876	7	5
		4900	12	
	Sum total is	34295	17	10

Disbursements to military services being all the sumes which have been paid to that use from the first day of November 1656, to the first day of November 1658.

		l.	s.	d.
1656-7.				
Vol. lxii. P. 33.	Januarii 3.	TO captain John Nicholls, being for so much by him disbursed upon the reducing of some forces raised by order from his highness dated 5 Martii 1654	178	14 6
	1657. Maii 16.	To Sir John Reynolds, Knt. commander in chief of the forces sent into France, being so much advanced to him upon accompt of his personall pay	500	
	25.	To Sir Mathew Whittingham, assignee of collonell Lil- lington, which is to be disbursed by the said collonell to the officers and soldiers of his regiment therein concerned, being one of the regiments sent into France	255	
	Junii 26.	To Mr. Thomas Greene, sometime mayor of Lynne, being for so much by him disbursed in the building of a guard house in the said town, and furnishing the guards with fire and candles from the 11th day of March 54, to the 13th day of June 1655	29	12 5
	27.	To William Jessop, Esq; being paid by him to doctor French, physitian to the forces under the command of Sir John Reynolds, his acquittance for the same, bearing date the 9th day of May last, the money but now paid	50	
	Julii 9.	To doctor French, phisitian to the forces sent over into France, being so much advanced on accompt of his personall pay	50	

l. s. d. A.D. 1658.

30.	To Mr. Martin Noell, being by him expended in the buying of severall provisions particularised in an account annexed to the warrant	1066 14 2
Ditto.	To him more for so much paid to major-generall Morgan	200
Septembris 18.	To Thomas Luddington, being in part of a warrant from his highness bearing date the 20th day of August last, and is for the payment of 1000 l. unto him for provisions sent into France for the use of the forces there comanded by Sir John Reynolds, Knt.	700
Sum totall is		3030 1 1

Disbursements to severall pensioners, being from the first day of November 1657, to the first day of November 1658.

1657.		l. s. d. Vol. lxii. P. 37.
Novembris 6.	To Mr. Samuel Hart lib for half a year's salary due unto him the 24th of June last, being for his expences and care in some publick services	50
	To the lord president Lawrence, being for half a year's allowance as lord president, grown due from the 9th of May to the 9th 9 ^{ber} instant	600
	To the lord Sinclare, being for 15 weeks pension of 40 s. per week, allowed him by his highness privy counsell for his subsistence, and is due unto him from the 31st of July 57, to the 13th 9 ^{bre} 1657	30
21.	To the lord Spiney for 18 weeks pension of 40 s. per week, allowed him by his highness privy councill for his subsistence, and is due unto him from the 26th day of July 1657, to the 28th 9 ^{bris} 1656	36
	To lieutenant-colonel John Rosworme being for one quarter's salary as engineer-generall at 10 s. per diem, 2 Maii passat. and ending the 1st of August inclus.	45 10
Decembris 12.	To Mr. William Riley being for half a year's salary due unto him for his employment in the records in the Tower, from the 25th day of March 1657, to the 29th day of September last	100
24.	To lieutenant-colonel Rosworme being for one quarter's salary as engineer-generall, commencing 1 August exclusive, and ending 31 8 ^{bris} passat. inclusive	45 10
Martii 26.	To Thomas Williams for half a year's salary due unto him from the 15th day of May 1657, to the 15th of November 1657, and is for printing the bills of mortality, and presenting them weekly to the councill by two warrants	5
1658.	To Mr. Samuel Hartlib for half a year's salary due unto him the 25th of December last, being for his industry and expences in severall publick services	50
Aprilis 3.	To Mr. Hugh Peters being in full of a warrant bearing date the 30th day of October 1656, for the payment of 150 l. to him 100 l. thereof being paid unto him as by page the 12th appears, and now more	50
8.	To Mr. Nathaniel Needham being in full of a warrant bearing date the 20th of December for the payment of 50 l. unto him, 35 l. whereof was paid unto him as by the 14th page of this book appears, and now	15

A.D. 1658.

STATE PAPERS OF

l. s. d.

Ditto.	To Mr. Mauhomont Needham being for one year's salary due unto him 15th of November 1656, and was paid by three warrants	100
Junii 11.	To lieutenant collonel Rosworme employed as engineer-general being for one quarter's salary for the same, being for one quarter's salary for the same, beginning 31 ^{8bris} , and ending the 30th of January inclusive, passato	45 10
July 14.	To William Williams being for one quarters salary due unto him from the 15th day of February last, and is for printing the bills of mortality, and presenting them to the council	2 10
Augustij 17.	To Mr. William Ryley being in part of a warrant bearing date the 30th day of April 1658, and is for the payment of 100 l. unto him, for a half a year's salary for his employment in the records of the Tower, which was from the 29th day of 7 ^{ber} to the 25th day of March last	50

1225

August 31.	To Mr. Peter Sterry, for the use of his brother Mr. Nathaniel Sterry, for so much due for his attendance one half year on the publique service	100
Septembris 16.	To Mr. Nicholas Lockier one of the preachers in Whitehall-chappell, being for half a year's salary for the same, and was due 29 7 ^{bris} 1657	100
Ditto.	To the earl of Worcester for 52 weeks pension at 40s. per week, being from September the 24th to September the 25th 1658	104
Ditto.	To the lord Spiney for 80 weeks pension at 40 s. per week, being from November the 13th 1657, to the 7th of May 1658	160
Ditto.	To the lord Sinclare for 25 weeks pension at 40 s. per week, being from November the 13th 1657, to the 7th of May 1658	50
Ditto.	To Mr. Allein of Weymouth, for one week's pension at 20 s. per week, being from the 28th day of September, to the 5th of October 1657	1
Ditto.	To Robert Tatuall for 52 weeks pension at 10 s. per week, being from the 25th day of September 1657, to the 24th of September 1658	26
Ditto.	To myself due upon a mistake of 20 s. entered short, which was paid to the said Robert Tatuall the last year, as by page the 22d of this book appears	1

542

1225

542

Sum totall is

1767

To

Disbursements in reference to the government, being from the 1st day of November 1657, to the first day of November, 1658.

		l.	s.	d.	A.D. 1658.
1657.					
Novembris 9.	{ TO the lord president Lawrence being for half a year's allowance as lord president, grown due from the 3th of May, to the 9th 9 ^{ber} instant	600			Vol. lxii. P. 45.
27.	{ To Mr. James Wainwright, assignee of Mr. Gawen Hudson, being for the use of Richard Bradshaw, Esq; his highness resident at Hamburg, being in full of a warrant bearing date the 10th day of March 1656, for the payment of 400 l. to the said Hudson 200 l. whereof being paid 12 Junii passato, as by page the 14th appears, and now more	200			
Ditto.	{ To Mr. Martin Noell being for soe much by him disbursed to Thomas Symonds ship-master, for bringing the agent that came from Algier to Plymouth	6			
Ditto.	{ To captain Compton being for defraying his journey into France	15	11	1	
Ditto.	{ To Mr. Noell being for so much by him paid to Meadow upon account of his advance towards the defraying of the charges of his journey, being his highness envoy to the king of Denmark	500			
Ditto.	{ To Mr. Noell more being for so much by him paid to Sir William Lockhart his highness ambassador to the king of France, upon account of his allowance of 100 l. per week, being from the 1st day of August, to the 24th day of September last	800			
Ditto.	{ To Mr. Noell more being for so much by him paid to major-general Jephson for his advance towards defraying the charges of his journey, being his highness envoy to the king of Sweden	500			
Ditto.	{ To Mr. Secretary Thurloe being in part of a warrant bearing date the 7th day of May 1657, and is for the payment of 600 l. unto him for the carrying on the business of intelligence	200			
Decembris 8.	{ To Mr. Vaux for half a year's salary due unto him as house keeper in Whitehall, and is from the 15th day of August 1656, to the 15th day of February 1656-7, paid by two warrants	75			
30.	{ To Mr. Symball, for the defraying of the charge of his journey into Scotland, being sent thither by his highness command	30			
Januarii 4.	{ To the master of the barges, his assistant, and 25 watermen, being for one quarter's salary due unto them for the same 24 June 1657	50			
5.	{ To Thomas Priestly, keeper of Mr. Secretary's office, being for one quarter's salary for the same, and was due 1 July 1657	9	2		
6.	{ To the porters, gardeners, and chappell-keepers, in Whitehall, being for one quarter of a year's salary, due unto them from the 15th of February to the 15th of May last	72	10		
9.	{ To Mr. Isaac Dorislaus his highness solicitor in the court of Admiralty, being from one quarter's salary for the same due the 7th of April	50			
		3108	3	1	

A.D. 1658.

1657-8.

l. s. d.

Januarii 9.

To him more upon a warrant bearing date 8 Julii 1657, being for the payment of 50l. unto him for another quarter's salary for the same service due the 7th of July 1657

25

Ditto.

To doctor Walker his highness advocate in the court of Admiralty, being for half a year's salary from X^{bris} 1655, to June the 30th 1656

50

Ditto.

To him more upon a warrant dated 31 July 1657, being for the payment of 100l. unto him for a year's salary for the same service the 30th of Junii 1657

25

11.

To Mr. Beale and the rest of the trumpetts employed at his highness inauguration

49

12.

To the officers of the councill for a quarter's salary grown due unto them from the 29th of March exclusive, to the 28th of June last inclusive

1403 19 5

Ditto.

To the serjeant at arms and his deputys for their quarters salary

318 10

23.

To Mr. Secretary Thurloe for the business of intelligence

500

30.

To Mr. Martin Noell being for so much by him paid to several of his highness publick ministers in foreign parts

2971 10

Februarii 19.

To Mrs. Pell, for the use of her husband Mr. John Pell, being in full of a warrant bearing date the 7th day of July 1657, for the payment of 250l. unto her, 200l. whereof was paid 27th 7^{ber} passato, as by folio 22, and now 50l.

50

Ditto.

To Mrs. Pell more, being in part of a warrant bearing date the 6th day of November 1657, and is for the payment of 250l. unto her, for the use of her husband

50

25.

To Mr. Secretary Thurloe being in full of a warrant bearing date the 7th of May 1657, which for the payment of 600l. unto himself for the business of intelligence, 200l. whereof was paid 27th of November passato, as by folio the 28th appears, and now more

400

Martii 4.

To Mr. Kenersley upon accompt, being for the making of provisions for the furnishing of the other house of parliament and rooms adjacent

200

5.

To Mr. Martin Noell being for so much by him paid to Mr. Meadowe, his highness envoy to the king of Denmark, upon accompt of his allowance

143

Ditto.

To Mr. Noell more being for soe much by him paid to Sir William Lockhart his highness ambassador to the king of France, upon accompt of his allowance of 100l. per weeke, and is to the 16th of January last

400

9.

To doctor Walker his highness advocate in the court of admiralty being in full of warrant bearing date the 31st day of July 1657, which is for the payment of 100l. unto him, 25l. being paid to him page 30th, and now 75l.

75

Ditto.

To Mr. Isaac Dorislaus, his highness solicitor in the court of Admiralty, being in full of a warrant bearing date the 8th day of July 1657, and is for the payment of 50l. unto him, 25l. whereof being paid unto him, as by page the 30th appears, and now 25l. more

25

Ditto.

To Mr. Dorislaus more, being for one quarter's salary as solicitor in the court of Admiralty, and was due unto him the 7th day of October last

50

Ditto.	To the master of the barges, his assistant, and 25 watermen, being for one quarter's salary for the same, and was due the 29th of September passat.	50
11.	To Mr. George Vaux being for half a year's salary due unto him as house-keeper in Whitehall, commencing the 15th of February 1656, and ending the 15th of August passat, by two warrants	75
		6860 19 5
1657 8. Martii 13.	To Anthony Compton, Edward Titon, and Joshua Leadbeater, being to be disposed of by them, for defraying the charge of the entertainment given to the agent who came from Algier	82 18 5
15.	To the porters, gardeners, and chapple-keepers in Whitehall, being for one quarter's salary for the same, growing due from the 15th of May, to the 15th of August last	72 10
23.	To the servants of the councill for one quarter's salary due unto them for the same, commencing from June the 28th exclusive, and ending the 27th of September passato inclusive	1403 19 5
Ditto.	To the serjeant at arms, and his deputys, being for one quarter's salary for the same, commencing from June the 28th exclusive, and ending the 27th 7 ^{ber} last inclusive	318 10
Ditto.	To the serjeant at arms, the messengers, the serjeant's deputys, Mr. Suitt, Mr. Nutt, and Mr. Owen the stationer, for the satisfying their several bills for journeys ridden, and goods delivered, to the use of the councill, as by the warrant particularly appears	1631 13 8
Ditto.	To the lord president Lawrence being for one quarter's allowance for the same due 9 folio passato	300
26.	To Thomas Priestly keeper of Mr. secretary's office being for one quarter's salary for the same, and was due unto him the 1st day of October 1657	9 2
Aprilis 6.	To Nathaniel Bacon, Esq; one of his highness masters of request, being for one quarter's salary for the same, ended the 29th 7 ^{bris} 1656	166 6 8
May 7.	To Mr. Samuel Richardson, merchant, being for the use of Richard Bradshaw, Esq; his highness ambassador to the great duke of Muscovia, being in satisfaction of a bill of exchange for 500 l. drawn upon the councill, and was dated at the 20th of January 1657	500
12.	To Martin Noell, Esq; being for so much by him paid to major-generall Jephson upon accompt of his allowance as envoy extraordinary for his highness to the king of Sweden	503 15
21.	To Mr. Tobie Wickham, for the use of the lord viscount Fauconbridge, being so much advanced towards the defraying of the charge of his lordship's negotiation with the king of France	400
Ditto.	To Mr. Clement Kinersley being in full of his disbursements for the entertainment of the late Portugal ambassador, and for allowance made to several persons employed as officers in that entertainment	124 12 8
27.	To the lord president of his highness privy councill being for one quarter's allowance for the same, due the 9th instant, payable by warrant of his highness dated the 19th of February 1655	300
		5813 7 10

A.D. 1658.

l. s. d.

1658.
Maij 29.

To Edward Rolt, Esq; being in full of a warrant bearing date the 4th day of April 1657, for the payment of 535 l. as so much resting due unto him upon account of his disbursements in his agency from his highness to the king of Sweden, 200 l. thereof being paid the 14th of July 1657, as by page the of this book appears and now

335

Junii 11.

To Mr. Strutt being for half a year's allowance from the 12th day of September, to the 12th day of March last, and is for the setting up of lights in the severall passages of Whitehall

6

Ditto.

To Mr. Homerfly in satisfaction of a bill of disbursements made by him for provisions towards furnishing the lady Williams house for the reception of the Genoa, Spanish, &c. ambassadors

29 12

12.

To Mr. George Vaux being for one quarter's salary as house keeper in Whitehall, beginning the 15th day of August, and ending the 15th of November, passat.

37 10

Ditto.

To Mr. Ambro. Randolph, keeper of the paper office in Whitehall, being in part of a warrant the 30th day of September 1656, and is for the payment of 120 l. unto him upon account of salary for the same

40

23.

To Mr. Kinnerfley being towards defraying the charge of the entertainment of the lord ambassador extraordinary of the French king

500

Julii 7.

To the officers of the councill for a quarter's salary grown due unto them from the 27th of September exclusive, to the 28th of December last inclusive, being in all 92 days

1453 13 2

9.

To the serjeant at arms attending his highness privy councill, and his deputys, being for their respective quarters salarys due to them ut supra

318 10

Ditto.

To the porters, gardeners, and chapple-keepers, in Whitehall, being for one quarter's salary due unto them, beginning 15 Augusti, and ending 15 9^{bris} passat.

77 10

10.

To the master of the barges, his assistant, and 27 watermen, being for one quarter's salary for the same, and was due unto them the 25th of December passat.

52

12.

To Thomas Priestly, keeper of Mr. Secretary's office, being for one quarter's salary for the same, and was due unto him 1 Januarii passat.

9 2

Ditto.

To Mr. Isaac Dorislaus, his highness solicitor in the court of Admiralty, being for one quarter's salary for the same, and was due 7 Januarii passat.

50

Augusti 20.

To Martin Noell, Esq; being in part of a warrant bearing date the 8th day of May 1658, and is for the payment of 2719 l. 3 s. 4 d. by him disbursed in answering severall bills of exchange according to a privy seal in that behalf dated 4 May 1658

1500

26.

To the lord president of his highness privy councill being for one quarter's allowance for the same due the 9th inst. payable by warrant of his highness dated 19 February 1658

300

4708 17 2

Septembris 1.

To Martin Noell, Esq; being for so much by him disbursed in paying of severall bills of exchange, drawn upon him by severall of his highness publick ministers abroad, all which are particularized in his highness warrant dated 28 July 1658

5058 1 2

Ditto.

To Mr. Secretary Thurloe, being in part of a warrant bearing date the 22d day of March 1657, and is for payment of 600 l. unto him for the business of intelligence

560

To

l. s. d. A.D. 1658.

3.	To Mr. Andrew Marwell being for one quarter's salary for attending the publick service, and was due X ^{bris} 1657	50
Octobris 9.	To Mr. Isaac Dorislaus, his highness solicitor in the court of Admiralty, for one quarter's salary for the same, due unto him the 12th of April last	50
Ditto.	To Thomas Priestly, chamber-keeper at Mr. Secretary's office, being for one quarter's salary for the same, due unto him 1 Aprilis 1658	9 2

5727	3	2
3108	3	1
6860	19	5
5813	7	10
4708	17	2

Sum total is 26218 10 8

Disbursements to severall uses being from the first day of November 1657, to the first day of November 1658.

l. s. d. Vol. lxi.
p. 41.

1657. Decembris 12.	To Mrs. Dorothy Worley, relict of M. G. Worley, being for so much by him disbursed in the seizing of the estate of William Toomes, felo de se	15
22.	To lieutenant-collonel Roger Fenwick being in part of a warrant from his highness privy councill bearing date the 29th day of Aprill 1657, for the payment of 100 l. unto him as a reward for his service in accompanying Mr. Rolt to the king of Sweden	50
January 2.	To Mr. Francis Clyne being towards the charge of designing two stories to be wrought in hangings by the tapisttry men, by two warrants	40
20.	To John Wale, one of the warders of the Tower, being in satisfaction of his charges for keeping major Norwood and captain Dutton prisoners	49 7
1657-8. Februarii 8.	To Mr. Adam Hartman, and Mr. Paulus Cirillus, sent from the scattered protestant churches in Poland, being given for their present support	50
25.	To Thomas Whitton being for so much by him disbursed in making severall search upon severall ships in the rivers of Thames and Medway	52 7 11
26.	To the lady Williams being for one quarter's rent for her house in the Pallace-yard in Westminster, ready furnished, hired, and reserved, for the entertainment of ambassadors, which quarter was due 25 December 1656	75
1658. Aprilis 2.	To the lady Williams being for half a year's rent for her house in the Pallace-yard in Westminster, ready furnished, hired, and reserved, for the entertainment of ambassadors, which halfe year was due unto her 24 June 57, by two warrants	150
5.	To severall officers attending the committee for trade being for one year's fallary due unto them for the same 27 Maii 57, as by warrant particularly appears	280
Ditto.	To Mr. William Fenwick, for the use of his brother lieutenant-collonell Roger Fenwick, being in full of a warrant bearing date the 29th of April 1657, for the payment of 100 l. unto him, 50 l. being paid unto him as by page the 30th appears, and now more	50

811 14 11

To

A.D. 1658.

		l.	s.	d.
Aprilis 15.	To Thorneff Frank being in full discharge of a bill of charges for amending the chimney in the council chamber	2	14	2
19.	To Edward Dendië, Esq; serjeant at armes to the council, being in satisfaction of his disbursements about his lodgings in Whitehall	50		
20.	To Richard Clerke given him by the council for his present support	20		
21.	To Mr. William Carter, one of the executors of Mr. Francis Cleyn deceased, being in further part of the sum of 150 l. which is ordered to be paid for the designing of 2 stories by the tapestry men	20		
28.	To John Patterson for the better enabling him to transport himself and his family into Ireland	20		
29.	To Lawrence Chislett being given him in respect of his present necessity	10		
Maii 25.	To the lord viscount Fauconberge, by a warrant from his highness dated the 24th of May 1658	400		
26.	To Mr. Embree to enable him to pay for a parcell of cedar-wood which was bought for the use of his highness	400		
Ditto.	To him more upon accompt being towards the charge of erecting a place in Westminster-hall for the setting of the high court of justice	100		
27.	To Mr. Kennerley upon accompt towards the charge of covering with red stuffe the place erected in Westminster-Hall for the high court of justice	100		
Junii 10.	To Elizabeth Archbold, the wife of Henry Archbold, for the better transporting of her and her family to her husband at Jamaica	20		
14.	To Mr. William Legg, late keeper of the wardrobe in Whitehall, being so much by him disbursed in buying and hiring of goods and furniture for accommodating severall publick services	53	15	10
Julii 28.	To Edward Cressett, Thomas Gorges, &c. commissioners for enquiring of false debentures, and to some others employed in the said service, as by warrant appears	800		
Augusti 4.	To Mr. William Carter, being so much paid upon the accompt of tapestry-worke	30		
		2026	10	
		811	14	11
Sum totall is		2838	4	11

Mr. Bradshaw to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

ACCORDINGE to your direction I have drawne up my accounts both for the council and Mr. auditor Beale, which I here inclose. If your lordship please to peruse them, and require my further satisfaction as to any particular in them, I shall upon notice be ready to waite on you for it. The sume, which is to be cleared by a privy seall, being 3461 l. 5s. 10d. sterling, as by the foote of the accompt for the exchequer appears, I have charged my selfe within the other accompt for the council, upon the foote of which accompt there resteth due to me the sume of 2188 l. 0s. 9 d. for the payment of which I pray your lordship's favour in procureinge an order from the council to Mr. Frost for the payment of it. I am necessitated to acquaint your lordship, that in the yeare 1648 I beinge then receiver of the crowne-revenue in North-wales and Cheshire for the state, and cominge to London to passe accompts, and pay in some money to Mr. Fauconberg the receiver-generall, my lodgings in Kinge-street, Westminster, was broake into by theeves the very same day the apprentices ris in London, and

and came downe to Whitehall; and 430 l. was taken fourth of a truncke in the chamber A.D. 1658. where I lay. Though it was a tyme of great distraction, yet I used such meanes with the warrants and assistants of Mr. Fauconberge, as that I found out and apprehended the fellows the next day, in which the messenger captain Compton was assistinge to me, whoe were tryed and condemned at the sessions in the Old-Bailey, as Compton very well knowes, being the sonnes of persons of note in Covent-garden. The prosecution of them cost me above 100 l. besides the greatest trouble that ever I had in my life aboute any businesse. But before my accompt could be declared by the commissioners for the revenue, whereon I expected allowance for that money, I was commanded for Hamburg; and now being to settle those accompts in the exchequer, to have out my ultimate discharge thence, I am told, that it's not in the power of the lords commissioners for the treasury to give allowance thereof in the way of the exchequer, without a privy seale to pardon that sume. Therefore I humbly request, that the 430 l. so taken may be included in the privy seale with the 3461 l. 5 s. 10 d. and then the whole will be 3891 l. 5 s. 10 d. which if your lordship be satisfied with the accompts, I pray that Mr. Nutley or Mr. Moreland may have your lordship's order to make ready for the seale. I have noe businesse but this, that requires my care to settle it, before I returne to Hamburg. I am like to have a tedious worke of it, to passe my accounts for the powder and masts; for I am to passe them by parcells with the commissioners of the admiralty, of the navy, the customes, the officers of the Tower, and before the lords commissioners for the treasury, as the auditors tell me. I did thinke, I should not have been lyable to so much truble and attendance, for what I had onely in command from the councel. I am sorry to heare of the sad condition of the duke of Courland; but I hope he will not be found to have deserved it from the king of Sweden. Begginge your lordshipp's pardone for this truble, I subscribe my selfe

Axe-yard, first November,
1658.

Your LORDSHIPP's very humble servant,

RICHARD BRADSHAW.

I inclose copies of the other accompts, if you please to looke on them.

Mr. Claypole to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

MY LORD,

I HOPE, I need not doubt of having your pardon, (that your commands have layen so long with me without any returne) in regard that my late tryalls and exercise (wherein I confesse you have not onely had a share, but a deep fence) have bene so sad and dismal to me, that I could almost wonder I have thus far outlived them; and the reflecting upon them is soe amazing to me, that I am almost lost in darknesse, when I would know the meaning and signification of this great stroake. I desire not to aggravate a thing of this kind too much, knowing well the greatnesse of your concerne in it, as also my owne weakness; but desire to submit to God as to a merciful father, who considers our frame, and that we are but dust. It is of mercy, that we are not consumed.

My lord, his late highnesse was acquainted with your commands to me concerning major Staples, and seemed very desirous to countenance and promote the thing, which you were pleased to favour and owne, but never had opportunity to doe any thing in it, as major Staples can more at large informe you. Wherefore application having been made to his now highnesse by major Staples and my selfe, his highnesse is pleased to send this inclosed by my hand; wherein although I thinke my selfe much interested, as in the behalfe of my deare sister, yet if my life and whole fortune was in it, I should desire to submit itt wholly to your pleasure and direction. I confesse, I may easily forgett the civility I ought to have, when I cast any trouble upon you, whose time and thoughts are so considerable and precious. But so farre as you have a freedome to act a charity for my sister, and therein to all her freinds, I wish it may be upon the account of your especiall grace, certaine knowledge, and meere motion.

My lord, if in the midst of your many troubles and great tryalls, which I desire to be sensible of notwithstanding my owne; I say, if you can allowe any reflection or favour to one, whose sorrowes are come like a flood upon him, who is stript of all his glory, it will be a very great reliefe and support. And although I cannot promise to make a due improvement thereof, yet shall it ever be most deare and desirable by,

MY LORD,

Your servant,

J. CLAYPOLE.

H. Cromwell, *lord lieutenant of Ireland, to the lord Broghill.*

November 2. 1658.

A.D. 1658.

MY LORD,

In the possession of William Cromwell esq;

MY commission came on saturday, and was this day opened. No instructions are yet come. May-be the commission was sent before as a bait to engage me to swallow them, when they come. I must expect to be lustily threshed, when Th. hath the making of the clog. In brief I cannot expect much favour from the other side; for I am told on all hands, as well by letters as persons coming from thence, that I am a great eye-fore; and am also told from a very good hand, that they give out, that the apprehension they had of the consequences of my coming over was the cause of their late tumultuary meetings; and 'tis said I am not the only subject of their envy, but that it reacheth to Fa. Th. and Mo. who they say are particularly aimed at. Indeed, for ought I hear, his highness hath carryed himself with prudence and resolution enough. I wish with all my heart your lordship were there, and I can assure you, by the last express I had from his highness, he earnestly desires it. I hear William Pierpoint is with him, which would render your being there the more significant. Some say there is fire yet in the ashes; but Fleetwood, Disbrowe and Sydenham say, there was never any thing in the whole matter. For my part, I think things are not so desperate but there is matter enough to work upon, if you were there to bring things to a good consistence. And now, my lord, upon the consideration of the state of things in England, together with my own observation of the state of things here, I am something startled at the strange proposition made to your lordship; and, if it be possible, more confirmed in the assurance of your lordship's kindness and faithfulness to me, by your acquainting me therewith. But though your lordship thinks I may guess at the man without being a prophet, (which I suppose to be the reason you named him not) I assure you I cannot do it, and am so much distracted in my conjectures, that I cannot rest, till I know the person; and therefore I do earnestly desire that from your lordship, and conceive, that you are under no obligation of secrecy, having wisely conditioned, that it should not intrench upon his highness, the government, or myself; and upon the present view I have of things, this seems to have a great affinity with distempers in England, and particularly strikes at me; so that if I should never make any other use of it, it's necessary for my own safety to know the person, that I may be aware of his walk. Besides, who knows what a pack of roguery may be found in the womb of this business? But however this Machiavell hath traduced me, I have been always ready openly to avow myself

Your LORDSHIP's, &c.

Secretary Thurloe, to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

I BELIEVE I need not give you any trouble in making excuses for my silence, being persuaded your excellency hath so much charity for me, that you rest assured, that nothing but sickness or death could have kept me from doing my duty in this kinde. I had thought to have written at large by the messenger, who was dispatched away with the severall commissions; but truly I was not able to put pen to paper without throwinge my selfe downe againe into my bed, soe weake was I growne with my distemper, which yet hangs upon me, that I cannot yet engage in publique business, though, I thanke God, I am soe farre advanced towards my recovery, that I can write with my owne hand. I perceive by the last your excellency was pleased to favour me with, that you have had an account of the motions, which have beene in some part of the army. And truly I am very glad you had it from other hands; for I must professe my ignorance to be soe great of that business, either in the first rise of it, or in the growth and tendency thereof, that I am utterly unable to give your excellency, or any other body, any rationall account thereof. Sometymes it seemed to be allayed, and a satisfaction given. Then againe the fire burst out; and at this tyme new agitations are againe on foot; and at a late meetinge of some of the principall officers and some of the councill to speake about this affaire, which was desired might be at my chamber, with a minde to declare (as was sayd) the grounds of the dissatisfaction; and somethinge was sayd to this purpose, the whole whereof was, that his highness was lead only by the advise of Mr. controller and my selfe, and that he would doe nothinge without us. Haveinge heard this, and perceivinge alsoe, that it was industriously spread amongst the officers of the army, that I was a very evill counsellor, I did desire of his highness, that I might have leave to retire, hopeinge it might be a meanes to quiet thinges, and facilitate his affaires with the whole army. And truly, my lord, I doe not yet see, what opportunity there will be for my doing further service, in the station I have done,

done, either to God or the nation. I trust other honest men will have their opportunity, A.D. 1658. and may doe the same thing with my selfe with better acceptance, haveinge not beene engaged in many perticulers, as I have in your father's life-tyme, which must be the true reason of these stirrings; for they were all set on foot before his now highnesse had done or refused any one single thinge, or had received any advise from any one person whatsoever. I had some discourse with my lord Russell about your excellency's comeinge over for your health, as alsoe for my ladye's. He alsoe spake with others in it, and I doe not finde any great hesitation in it. The greatest thinge is, in what condition, and in whose hands, your excellency will leave the government in your absence. If your excellency pleases by your next (if you have not done it, before this comes to hand) to lett his highnesse knowe your thoughts therein, I hope your excellency will not long expect a resolution hence. I was not able to see the commissions, before they were sent. I heare the instructions are not yet gone, the counsell orderinge, that they should be againe revised, foe that I knowe not in what condition they are. If they be not gone, they must be sent by an expresse, by whom I shall, if I am able, give your excellency a further account.

Wee heare nothinge what hath happened betweene the Swede and the Dutch. The Swede lyes in the Sound with his fleete; and hath alsoe fortified both sides of the land to hinder the Dutch to passe with their releife into Copenhagen. I am able to give your excellency noe further trouble at this tyme.

Whitehall, 2. Nov. 1658.

Your EXCELLENCY's most humble, faithfull,

and obedient servant,

JO. THURLOE.

Lord Fauconberg to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

MY LORD,

I CAN say little to your excellency this week; for things have not only a seeming tendency to quiet, but indeed (a private friend tells mee) something is now done to keepe them so. For my owne parte, I know as little how matters goe as I shall a month hence, when I am at my owne house, where I shall not cease to pray for the government, and in that for your excellency and family, in whose happinesse will be included, in no little measure, that alsoe of

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

Whitehall, November
the 2d, [1658.]

Your EXCELLENCY's most humble, faithfull,

and obedient servant,

FAUCONBERG.

Dr. Thomas Clarges to Henry Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELENCY,

MY noble freind, my lord Broghill, has acquainted me with your excellency's bounty to me, which layes an obligation upon me to serve your lordship with all my faculties. The litle umbrages heere upon his highnes are, I beleive, vanish'd. They were managed with more insolence then discretion; and his highnes shew'd a great prudence and moderation in his proceedings, haveing not a friend that durst appear to advise him, or give him notice of any thing, that was doing, till it was done. And indeed if your excellency considers, how litle his highnes was heretofore exercis'd in publique affaires, and the great greif, that almost overwhelm'd him for the losse he had of so deare a father, it is miraculous how he waded through his difficulties at this time; and I am confident, if ever any stirrs appeare again of this nature, he will make the best and cheifest actors know their duties.

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

The common newes-book hath in it the latest account from Copenhagen; but the king of Sweden's affaires in other parts are more prosperous. Major-general Douglas, pretending, that the duke of Curland had broke the neutrality granted to him by his master, made a violent inroade into his cuntry, and tooke his cheif city, and the castle wherein the duke had his residence, and put garrisons into them, and carried the duke and duches, and their children, prisoners to Riga. The duches is sister to the duke of Brandenburg, and

was

A.D. 1658. was but a month since deliver'd of a child. The Portuguese, which lay before Badejoix, have drawn from the town without striking a stroke, upon the approach of the Spanish army within two miles of their trenches. There hath bin lately a very desperate mutiny for want of pay amongst the English soldiers at Dunkirk; but it is appeas'd by the care of the officers, and four of the cheifest mutineers are hang'd. The Spanish ambassador in Holland offer'd to exchange Neuport and Ostende with them for Mastrecht; but the king of France, having notice of it, hath sent to acquaint them, that if they proceed in that contract, he shall interpret it as a breach of the league betwixt him and them. The last post brought no news of the Dutch fleet, but that the king of Sweden hath put many souldiers on board his ships, and increas'd their number to forty-five, which will be ten more then the Dutch have; but it is sayd, they are not so good as theirs. I am,

May it please your EXCELENCY,

London the 2d of
Novem. 1658.

Your excellency's most humble and most obleig'd servant,

THO. CLARGES.

Dr. Thomas Clarges, to Dr. Gorges, secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland.

DEARE SIR,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

MY good friend, my lord Broghill, in his letter of the 20th of October, acquainted me, that my lord lieutenant had granted me 100 l. *per annum*, as agent for the army in Ireland, and that you would transmitt an order to me for it. I sent my lord Broghill by the last a copy of the commission I have from generall Monck, and a desire to have you write one in the same form; but least he should be gone before that came to Dublin, I have sent another to you, and I desire you will give the commission for me to Mr. William Temple, whoe will send it to me. I am pay'd in Scotland very constantly every three months out of the contingent purse; but I know not out of what treasury his excellency payes salarys of this nature, which I desire to be inform'd by you; and that to the many obligations you had conferred upon me, you will add an answer to this letter, which will be a great effect of your kindness to,

DEARE SIR,

London, this 2d of
November, 1658.

Your most humble servant,

THO. CLARGES.

Date the commission from the 29. September last.
Direct the letter to me at Whitehall.

Whereas it is necessary, that there should be a meet and able person appointed agent and solicitor at London for the publique affaires, which concern the forces heere, I doe heereby constitute and appoint Tho. Clarges esquire, doctor in phisick, agent and solicitor at London to the manageing and dispatching of such busineses as concerne the forces in Scotland, hereby setting on him the yearly salary of one hundred and fifty pounds yearly for his travaile and paines in those affaires. Given under my hand and seale, &c.

H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland, to the protector Richard.

May it please your HIGHNESS,

Nov. 3. 1658.

In the possession of William Cromwell esq;

ON saturday last I received your highness commission for my being lieutenant and governor generall of Ireland, &c. for which great honour the reflection of my own unworthiness will make me always hold myself bound in gratitude to serve your highness whilst I live, altho' I were not (as in duty and good conscience I am) obliged therunto as your highness's subject. Nevertheless, I presume humbly to acquaint your highness, that I had great strivings within my breast, before I could prevail with myself to accept and open the commission, (which I did yesterday) but do not thereby account myself any thing more at all obliged to continue it, than I was at first to accept it. I considered, that if I should refuse it, that could not be done without noise and reflection upon the state of your highness's affairs; and besides, I had no reason to think your highness sent it upon any other terms, then what I was bold positively to insist upon in mine to your highness, which was presented by Dr. Petty; and that altho' no instructions came with it, I had as much reason to

to think, that either you intended to send none at all, or at least such as would not unreasonably limit me, (being assured of your highness's care and favour) as to fear your highness might suffer the industry of T. and my enemys to procure such instructions, as might make my commission signify nothing; tho' I must needs acquaint your highness, that all observing men, who heard it publickly read, took notice, that the clause, which is of the very essence of a lieutenant's commission, and was always inserted in commissions to other lieutenants, was wholly left out of this, namely the power of making a deputy, and going for England; so that I have reason to say, I hope your highness will not by this acceptance esteem me bound to continue this charge without your licence to attend your highness in person for some short time, which I humbly conceive I have now much more cause to express than ever. I shall not at all look back into the causes and reasons, which first induced me to make this humble request to your highness, any further than to say they remain still in their full force. But I do now only argue from such things, as have since happened. I find that my enemys, upon this single issue, whether I should go or not, have hitherto prevailed, and so in effect have sentenced me with an honourable banishment. I am not conscious of any crime, which might deserve it; but if they can denounce such judgments upon my innocence, they will easily be able to make me criminous, by stopping all supplies from this necessitous army, who have no more now then keeps them alive, and from destroying our young plantations by free quarter. This is the compendious and infallible way to do it; but because they will be sure of a fair blow at me, before they give me the fatal stroke, they first cut my sinews.

They render me a persecutor of good men, and handle my reputation so rudely with their coblers thumbs, that they have already begot a doubt amongst some good men, (even my friends) whether all be right. And if I suffer this continuall dropping without effectually contradiction, it may, for ought I know, prevail even upon your highness, tho' the most just and wise person in the world; or at least upon such honest men, whose good opinion I so far value, that I will rather submit to any sufferings with a good name, than be the greatest man on earth without it. And, alas! Sir, how can I check this gangreen without appearing there? My friends have not power to help me; besides, 'tis doubtfull, who are my friends, and whether they do not sute their advice to your highness concerning me more to their own ends than my safety; and if they were never so powerfull and just to me, 'tis not possible they should maintain an argument touching matters or persons, wherewith they are not fully acquainted; and my condition is now such, that my very person is not known (I a little doubt) to my nearest relations, much less my disposition and manner of life. So that upon the whole matter, I beg your highness leave to conclude, that (according to the tenor of the 2 last letters I received from your highness) I shall receive your licence to present myself before your highness this humble request to that end; and in order thereto my wife being great with child, and so like to be less able every day to endure such a journey, I intend forthwith to send her over. I have also enclosed sent a copy of a letter (*mutatis mutandis*) from the late king, under his hand and privy signet, to the earl of Strafford, which, so signed and sealed by your highness, will both authorize me to come, and also to appoint justices in my absence, which I rather advise should be made than a deputy, as your highness's affairs here now stand. I should be too voluminous, if I should discourse all the concerns, which lead me to this opinion; and I forbear it the rather, because I am apt to think, that your highness, having thought fitt to entrust me with the charge of this place, will the more easily excuse me for presuming to offer how it may be secured till my return. And for the army, I intend to divide it into 4 brigades, according as they now lye in the 4 provinces, and leave the charge thereof to 4 colonells, with instructions what to do, in case a conjunction should be necessary, and to bring over Sir Hardress Waller with me, and such others as cannot so safely be left there. May it please your highness, I have considered how the favour your highness intends to Goffe, &c. may be effectual; and whensoever your highness shall send the warrant, care shall be taken to have them answered, and grants perfected accordingly, tho' I assure your highness here is so little left, that it is no easy matter to do it.

General Fleetwood to Henry Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

MY DEARE BROTHER,

I THINK your last gives a very true sense of our late sadde dispensation; and we cannot too often and frequent have the thoughts of it upon our hearts; and I believe this will not be a blow felt now, but I feare the wound is too deepe for any, that can pretend to have searched into the bottom of it. Oh! no; this is a dispensation, that calls for deep heart-searching. Our present quiet will prove our great mercy. If the Lord make us so improve the season thereof, to know what it is the Lord improves us for, why should the living

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

A.D. 1658. man complayne? a man for the punishment of his sins; search and trye your wayes, and turn to the Lord. This scripture is surely much our case, that we ought to consider of in this day. His highnes and counsell have thought fit to confer another title upon you, and now you are lord lieutenant of Ireland. The Lord keep you humble, and close to himself in the midst of all your outward injoyments, is that, which I desire for you. The experience, which you have hade, what a poor empty thing this world is, may give the better sense how to improve what you have without an over-value of what you may injoye above others. Let it be often upon your heart, who hath raised you, and for what you are raised, and how great an account must be given of what we are to be trusted with. The Lord still preserve you in his feare and love. I am

Your most affectionate brother and humble servant.

I must begge your favour in behalfe of that pretious woman's children, widdow Tracy, who had a pention of 28 l. *per annum* from his highnes out of Swanfy-lands, which is now fallen to yourself; the continuance of which will be a great act of charity in yourselfe: she was a truly gracious woman, and a great sufferer; the enclosed is the case.

Serjeant Wylde to the protector Richard.

Most gracious PRINCE,

Vol. lxii.
P. 123.

A GREAT dutie lies upon me to present unto your highnes my most humble acknowledgement of those gracious favours you have bin pleas'd to honour me with, which (had I windows in my brest) you would find there written as with the point of a diamond. And if it should please that God, who hath advanc't you to so great eminencye, with vertues answerable to so high a call, to make me so happie, as to be serviceable to your highnes, I think none should outrun me in that race, being driven by no artificiall motions, but by the inward principles of true love to your highnes, and to whatever else may conduce to your greatest happines. The long tract I have gone in the publick service, (thorough all degrees of my calling) with my best faith and industrye, hath met with a sad solstice, which hath eclipsed my greatest joyes; but if the beames of your highnes favour shall break forth upon me, as often they did appeere from your noble father, those clouds of misfortune, which have surrounded me, my friendes and familye, would soone vanish into ayre. Therefore, tender of your precoustyme, and with that modestie, which becomes me, to reduce myself to some particularitye, if there be any place voide in your highnes two courts of law in Westminster-hall, or in that other, wherein I served last, which your highnes shall vouchsafe to honour me with, I shall devest myselfe of that sad mantle, which I have long worne for the losse of busines, for time and repute, (the desired fruites of all our endeavours) and apply myself to such a course of action and service, as by the goodness of God and your highnes gracious aspect, shall render me what I am, and professe myselfe ever to be,

3. Nov. 1658.

Your HIGHNES most faithfull, humble

and devoted servant,

JOHN WYLDE.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, 15th November, 1658. [N.S.]

Vol. lxii.
P. 192.

THE duchess of Savoy and the princeesses her daughters arrived the 7th at Chambery, the capital city of Savoy. The duke of Savoy comes thither in post with a most gallant court. It is much talk'd of, a second voyage of Monsieur de Lionne into Spain, to make there some propositions of peace between the two crowns. It is the rather believed, because of 30 horses, which he brought out of Germany, he hath sold none. The count of Harcourt hath been well received at Dijon. The count de Fiesque, who was the prince of Condé's agent in Spain, is there dead. The mareschall d'Aumont come hither upon his parole is gone for Bruxells to make an exchange.

Monsieur Akakia is not yet returned from the court, which makes men believe, that his negotiation between this crown and Sweden hath not been unfruitful.

From

From Boreel the Dutch ambassador at Paris.

15th November, 1658. [N. S.] A.D. 1658.

DAILY comes news here of the ships making ready with Portugal commissions, and the damages, which the subjects of the United Provinces suffer thereby especially, going out of the havens of Bretagne, which they have at their devotion, and men of great power interested therein, whereof I have complained; because the king's declaration of August last hath not been publish'd, or sent to the admiralty, so that the seamen and merchants know not to whom to address themselves, since it hath been publish'd in some places of Bretagne, but not yet at Nantz, so that there they will take no notice thereof; and when any suit is commenced by their high mightinesses subjects, they are delayed, and no justice done; so that their high mightinesses will in their great wisdoms finde, that it were better by force to prevent the prizes, than to prosecute the restitution upon a declaration of the king's. Notwithstanding all my endeavours I cannot hinder the execution of the prohibition of the Dutch bringing in whale oil: they have just now seized divers ships of Rotterdam and Amsterdam at Rouen for the same, and pretend confiscation of ships and goods, and 10,000 livres of those to whom they were addressed; so that the owners are in great perplexity; wherein I shall expect your high mightinesses orders.

From Nieuport, the Dutch ambassador in England.

London, 15th November, 1658. [N. S.]

I UNDERSTAND by some persons of condition, that the protector and his council have resolved to tell the ministers of Sweden, that at present he could not assist the king of Sweden their master in his war against Denmark; and I am informed they give no hopes to them of entering into such a league as the Swede hath proposed, and that the money, that was promised here to pay the damages, which the Swedes have suffered during the war between England and the United Provinces, is not like to be had as yet; and that Sir Gustave Dowalt makes account to be gone hence in a Swedish frigate here in the river, and an English merchant-ship fraught by the Swedes for transport of English officers and mariners under Sir George Askew: but yesterday they say, that they were not willing to go to sea in this season, and that the convoy demanded by the Swedish ministers was refused; so that it is believed, that this fleet now ready will be for the Mediterranean sea, or the Canary isles.

An intercepted letter.

SIR,

London, 5th November, 1658.

THERE have been so many hindrances in my way, as I could not possibly as yet speak with the person I ought to do; but the chiefest has been his being in the country. I have sent to him; so as I am sure he will receive my letter, and have said all I can to oblige him to come speedily to town, or at least give me such an answer, as I may know directly how to govern myself either in staying or returning. This is all I can yet say to that particular. As to the generall news of this place, it is beleived by the best authors of all sides, and so delivered to me, that the protectoral and republican parties are absolutely irreconcilable.

That neither party is so destitute of force or friends, as that they need fear the success, if it be to be decided by arms. That half of the council, viz. Lawrence, Montague, Fiennes, Jones, Thurloe, and Sir Charles Wolfely, are strict adherents to the protectoral party.

That eight regiments of the English army, viz. Whaley's, Howard's, Fauconbridge's, Hacker's, Ingoldsby's, Goffe's, that which was Pride's, (who is lately dead) and two more, whose names I know not, are also firm to the protectoral party.

That all the forces of Ireland, those in France, and most of those in Scotland, with Moncke himself and the fleet, intirely are also of the same party.

That whatever are left unnamed, either persons or forces, are most of them declared for the republican party.

That the answer given by the protector to the officers of the army was but dilatory only, and not satisfactory, desiring them to remit that question till the obsequies of his father were performed.

That

A.D. 1658. That the treasuries are totally exhausted, and credit decayed. That neither party wish for a parliament, the republicans fearing, that if the elections be free, the moderate Presbyterian will have the greatest power, (which they much fear) be then too hard for them always, both by law and arms.

That the fleet is preparing to set out upon pretence of aiding the Swedes; but indeed to have them in a readiness to transport their forces out of Flanders, if need be, or at least to keep them from being debauch'd by the other party, as lying idle they may easily be.

That the republicans desire a peace with Spain, and would appear to be the authors of it, by that means gaining all such as are concerned in trade to their party; as also to take away the pretence of keeping such numbers in Flanders, and the expence the nation is at in setting out such vast fleet; which they believe will be a great weakening to their enemies. That for the reasons aforesaid, the protectoral party is not willing to make a peace with Spain, tho' they neither are resolved, nor indeed are in a capacity of prosecuting the war vigorously; only keep up the name, that they may not lose the advantages they have by it.

That the republicans gain much upon the protectoral party, both in the army and in the civil magistracy also, as appears by the said lord Lisle's and Sir Gilbert Pickering's declaring for them, both which not a fortnight since were against. The like defection there has been in the army, tho' not of those before named, but only of such as were neutral before.

That all the sectaries, commonly called the godly party, are by the industry of Desborough (the head of the republicans) firmly united to him.

That the others are no less diligent in making the corporation throughout England theirs.

D l n k 32 huge x 72 68 i 47 n y a 22 27 seems prlep 72 r 77 and d k n l g f q 72 93 pkarg 79 with 72 93 op 73 re of which the k q m g n x 293 79 have to my certain knowledge r k q 7 p l 9 g k d already, and seeks to make advantages of it; so that what is to be done that way, must be 72 93 x w 73 f g r 92 23 y r f x g 29 b n 44 g q; this and no other way is thought practicable at this time.

Order of the protector's council.

Thursday the fourth of November, 1658.

Vol. lxi p. 129. **T**HE lord commissioner Fiennes reports a paper from the public ministers of the king of Sweden, dated this day, which was now read.

Ordered, that it be referred to the lord commissioner Fiennes and Mr. secretary, to draw up an answer to be returned to the said paper, representing his highness's readiness, that his commissioners shall meet with the said public ministers to proceed in the treaty touching a nearer alliance; and that the season of the year is not such as will admit of sending any ships; and, touching the money insisted on, to intimate the present condition of affairs, according to the letter formerly ordered to be sent to that king.

HEN. SCOBEL, clerk of the council.

Intelligence.

Cologne, 19th November, 1658. [N.S.]

Vol. lxii.
p. 167.

THE ambassadors and envoys of the several states of the empire arrive there but slowly, to hold there an assembly; and it was thought it would be translated to Ratisbon by the emperor's desire. There is little probability of any thing to be treated this year. At Vienna the envoy of Ragotsky hath assured the emperor, that there is probability, that his master shall be re-established; because since the death of the grand vizir, musty, and bashaw of Istria, the present governor shews much affection for him. They speak there of 12000 men, that the emperor will send into Flanders. The Spanish ambassador is going post from Vienna to Inspruck, to offer the archduke there the government of the Low-countries, and his brother the archbishoprick of Toledo, or government of Milan.

Secretary

Secretary Thurloe to Henry Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELENCY,

A.D. 1658.

I WAS bould by the last post to trouble your excellency with a few lynes in reference to the publique affaires, and wish that I could have given you better satisfaction by this; but things hanginge as they then did, (if there be not a further declineinge, which I much feare) I may spare your excellency the trouble of enlargeinge upon a subject, which is only in the power of the Lord to remedye.

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

I professe ingenuously, that I am more to seeke for the reasons and grounds of some late actings amongst some of our freinds, then I ever was upon any occasion, since I had any reference to the publique affaires, nothinge haveinge been done or sayd, either by his highnes, or those who are upon the matter already proscribed since his late highnes death and proclamation of his now highnes, that should give the least offence to those, who fill themselves and others with discontents; but on the contrary all wayes sought and pursued, which might unite, and remove jealousies. But nothinge will doe: dissatisfactions are still reteyned, and many things whispered up and downe to affright honest and well-meaninge people into a feare of his highnesse and government, as if the cause were in the high way of beinge lost; whereas I doe verily beleve, that there is nothinge soe much in the desires of his now highnes, as to walke in his father's steps, and to adhere to his friends; and he hath profest to me, that the greatest trouble he had was to see, that great endeavours were used to perswade many godly men, that he loved them not; and that they could not trust themselves and their concernments with hym; but that he had cause to rejoyce in this, that God had given hym a heart to love them, and to be willinge to venture all for them, and truste, that God would never suffer hym to forsake that interest, let the measure be what it will, which he receives from some men, who have a name for godlines. And truly I was greatly comforted to heare words to this purpose from his highnes. He hath beene greatly tempted and tryed; and it is to me a great token for good, that God kepes hym in this tryall, from declyneinge to that party, which I am sure favours not godlynes. And truly, my lord, his highnes hath carryed himselfe very steadily, and with honour hitherto in all these agitations; and I am perswaded is not afrayd of men.

I heare, that the single thinge, which is now stood upon, is, that my lord Fleetwood be made comander in cheife of all the forces of England and Scotland; and the reason alleadged for this is, that his highnes might not put another over his head, which they say is resolved upon. His highnes did assure the generall officers long since, before these thinges were talk'd of in the army, that he had noe such intention, nor would not; but that I perceive doth not satisfie; and yet his beinge made comander in chiefe doth not secure that at all. And now those, who have stirred in these matters, are made to beleve, that they must prosecute what they have begun, or they are lost, when I am sure his highnes intends them noe more hurt then he doth to his children. What issue this will be brought to, I know not; and this beinge the first day of my goeing out of my chamber about buisnes, I am not soe particularly informed, as otherwise I might have beene. His highnes acquainted me this day with what your excellency writt about omission in your excellency's comission as lord lieutenant. Truly, my lord, I was not able to looke after the draweing it. The comission was directed to be drawne by your father's; and I was assured, that it was *verbatim* accordinge to that; and judginge that to be as large as ever any was, this caused the mistake, which for the present must be supplied by the paper enclosed in your excellency's to his highnes, and be rectified for the future by another comission.

His highnes will, I suppose, at the next counsell, move them about your excellency's comeinge over hither. The delay, which hath been in it, is to be imputed to nothinge but our present disorders and jealousies, which are exceedinge great. Much enquiry there is about the persons your excellency will leave the government with in your absence. I perceive most freinds encline to the counsell, who may be made justices; and truly that is my oppinion, as affaires now stand. I could offer severall reasons for it, which I will not trouble your excellency with at this tyme, but humblye submit it to your wisdom. I humblye take leave, and rest

Whitehall, November

Your EXCELENCYE's most humble

9. 1658.

and faithfull servant,

JO. THURLOE.

Noe newes yet, how it fares with the Swede.

General Fleetwood to Henry Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

A.D. 1658. DEARE BROTHER,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

I DOE wonder what I have don to deserve such a severe letter from you. How can I hope to have a healing of what breach hath bine 'twixt us, whilst you have such strange perswasions concerning me, as if I was guilty of any unworthynes against you? I know not what you meane by a tumult and stirre (you mention) about your coming hither. I know none, who have made such a buyfnes of it, as you mention. If the publicke be answer'd, your own perticular concernment and person is beter beloved, then I perceive you are ready to think. It is an easy thing to say you are aspersed: I wish I could tell in what; and to say his late highnes hath bine so, and you must expect the lik, I think such persons as suggest such things, doe both abuse you, and distroy the peace and quiet of thes poore nations, more then any thing else, that hath bine practised heare. So much, it seemes, is represented to you in Ireland, as I am very confydent is an untrue relation presented unto you, or else you could not have such a sence of things, as you seeme to have. You mention stories told you of the old enemyes designs. I wish the effects of it be no more than stories; and if there be no danger of their influence, it is not myselfe only deceived. I am no obstrufter of your coming: I was never so much as askt my thoughts about it but by one of the counsel, to whom I answer'd, I know no exception against it; but only askt, who should be left your deputy; and therin thought you ought to be consulted, befor you wer concluded by any settlement of ours heare; and if I have fayled towards you in that, it was otherwise intended. This readynes to receiv impressions will not be to your service and satisfaction. I should be loath to undeserve your affections; but if in this day of division you will receive all that is suggested, you neade no other burden. Condemne me not, befor you heare me, who am

November 9. [1658.]

Your most affectionat brother, and humble servant.

Lord Fauconberg to H. Cromwell, lord deputy of Ireland.

MY LORD,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

I WILLINGLY subscribe to your lordshipp's opinion, touching your comeing over, haveing for this last ten dayes (as things seeme to stand) been inclineing to it of myselfe, and to beleeve, that your lordshipp's presence would do a great deale of good among us; yet so as if his highnes resolve it not speedily, I would be loath afterwards to advise it; for really, my lord, delays will but give advantages to those, that wish neither you nor your relations once well. Your lordshipp may be assured, I shall further it all I am able; and certainly of the two am much more prone to erre on that hand, which brings so great a satisfaction to,

MY LORD,

November the 9th, 1658.

Your EXCELLENCY's most faithfull

and obedient servant,

FAUCONBERG.

Dr. Tho. Clarges to Henry Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELENCY,

London, Nov. the 9th, 658.

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

I CANNOT say the officers of the army here (that begune the late litle emotions) are satisfied, but they seeme to be. And on fryday theyr meeting of preaching and praying was fill'd with expressions of amity. His highnes hath taken more resolution in this bussines then some expected; but others (and those none of his worst friends) think he took too little. The French in Flanders, notwithstanding the great incommodity of the season, have taken Aloft, a strong place, within three leages of Bruxells.

There is nothing from Holland or Germany concerning the Swedish affaires more then what I communicated to your excellency in my last.

Yesterday the Portugall ambassador had his first audience, since the death of his late highnes, whose bussines was to condole and congratulate; a subject, which I never think of

of without much consternation of minde, and therefore shall not inlarge upon it to a A.D. 1658.
 person so nearly concern'd in it as your excellency. I am,

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

Your excellency's most humble and most obliged servant,

THO. CLARGES.

Nieuport, *the Dutch ambassador, to the protector's commissioners.*

MY LORDS,

I DID hope, that I should have had a conference with your lordships on the 28th of Vol. xii. p. 176.
 October last past, and therefor by an opportunity to receive some answer, not onely concerning the marine treaty, but alsoe to other papers, which I have exhibited since my last returne into England, because it had pleased the right honourable the lords commissioners, whoe delivered, on the 19th of the same moneth, to mee, some papers concerning the three ships taken in the road off Bantam, to assure mee, that their lordships would make report to the council off that, which I had then offered and propounded to their honors, that soe things being rightly understood on both sides, all complaints and differences might bee taken away, and a more firme amitie and confidence established; to which end, and noe other, I have waited on your lordships at your houses, and communicated, that being for severall urgent domesticq occasions off my own obliged to make a step over into Holland for a very short time, I did conceive, that yf I received before my going over such an answer and resolution, as the lords my superiors expected, that it would best have enabled mee to promote the publicq service, in relation to a compleate confidence and union betwixt his most serene highnes the lord protector off the three united kingdoms, and the state of the United Provinces. Truly my intentions to that purpose are sincere and reall; and therefore having preferred the publicq interest before my private, especially in the present intricate posture of affairs abroad, I wish that it may please your lordships to appoint mee a time, that I may attend your lordships; remaining, my lords,

Westminster, this 1⁹. of
 November, 1658.

Your LORDSHIPS most humble servant,

WILL. NIEUPORT.

Colonel Doyley to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I RECEIVED your honour's, by the Coventry frigate, the 9th of September last; and Vol. lxii. p. 180.
 therein the very pleasing news of the mercy of the Lord to his highness and our nation, as well in blessing them with success abroad, as detecting and confounding the devices and machinations of wicked and turbulent men at home. And as we have good cause to rejoice at so general a deliverance and mercy, so we have some hopes it may redound (with his highness's favour) to our particular benefit, or at least the advantage of this place, where God hath cast us. Our great want is men, and yet have too many, unless they were better; and I know no place fitter to tame such restless spirits than this. Besides, there would be much benefit accrue; the nation would be rid of such turbulent men, the island here supplied with their chief want: and if the meaner sort may be sent, the officers will be content to allow what shall be thought fit out of their pay, for such a time as they shall think reasonable to be bound to them; and this also will in some sort be an advantage to them, who not knowing the price of peace and plenty at home, will by the looking-glass of labour be taught to value it. I suppose colonel Barry hath so perfectly informed the state of this place, that you cannot so be wanting to your own interest, as not to take some speedy course for men of some quality or other. We lessen every day, and are in the midst of many enemies; and the planting we have hopefully begun will fall to nothing without some speedy course be taken. I have made two handsome garisons or forts, and am making the third and chief, which is for security of this harbour, and indeed for the reputation of our country; but shall not be able to effect it without one thousand pounds more, being necessitated to make it of stone and brick, a chargeable way, which I humbly intreat may be speedily sent. Likewise we want some contingent money, here falling out many accidents, for which ready money must be paid. We are in want of cloaths and shoes, so that we appear more like savages
 than

A.D. 1658. than Englishmen. And I humbly and earnestly beg, that seeing God hath placed me in some eminency, and hath given me a fervent desire of serving my country, that I may not have my endeavours stifled by being made incapable through continual wants at land and sea of such things, as are necessary and requisite for the undertakeing; but that rather my want of abilities for the carrying on so great a business may be made good by your care in supplies. However you may deal in that, I am sure you cannot render me incapable of testifying myself, as far as I am able,

Cagway in Jamaica,
Nov. 10th, 1658.

Your faithful servant,

EDW. DOYLEY.

I have sent two more colours, which I took since from the enemy, and some wounded soldiers, which I hope shall be taken care of.

General Fleetwood to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

DEARE BROTHER,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

I HAVE received your late quæries, which I shall give some brief account of. As to their meeting, when I heard of their intentions therein, I sent to them to dismiss their meeting, which accordingly they did; and though their desires were of meeting the next day, yet upon what was sayde, when some of the officers came to me, and other of the generall officers, they very freely contented themselves in that disappointment; and so I appointed a meeting of all the officers upon the fryday, and spake what I had reason to say, with which, and what was sayde by other generall officers, the meeting was sent away with much satisfaction. As to the matter of the petition, I confesse I did see; but for the thing itself, I cannot call to minde any thing, which reflected upon either of their highnesses. As for his late highness, I think nothing could make any of this army have in the least such an unworthy heart; no, no, let men say what they will, we cannot, we dare not be guilty of such wretched unworthyness; and I think both in life and since, never did any army give such signal testimony of endeared hearty dutyfullness to a general and cheife majestrate, as most deservedly was due to him. And as for his present highness, he hath done nothing to deserve otherwise, then what becomes a person in his condition. And I hope we shall not be guilty of any neglect: if some have their thought, which might be the best way to preserve the honest interest in the army, and that his highness his other occasions were of that pressing necessity, that he could not spare so much time as to intend that business; and therefore desired some might be commanded to make their business upon all vacancies, to render his highness an account of such persons, as they think might best supply such vacancies, I hope it is no lessening to his highness; for what is desired is as under his highness authority, and to be commissioned by him; neither is so strange a thing; for to my knowledge, his late highness intended such a course out of this sense, how much his other affaires took up his time, that he could not attend that of business as formerly he did; besides, much more is practised and done in other armies under his highness command. As for the Savoy meeting, it was long since appointed, and a most choyce spirit appeared amongst them. I think their business and close will cleare it up. They had no unworthy design; it is far from us to encourage an imposing spirit in any: it is both against principles and practices of us. Let us be rendered as men please for mutinous spirits, we shall through grace be found both soberly honest and faithful to his highness. I am sure, I have otherwise deserved then to be rendered as I perceive by yours I am; but this is not the first time I have bene unworthily represented. I hope you know me better then to believe such things as may be reported; but the Lord, I trust, will vindicate my integrity and faithfullness. You know I have not served myself, but the publick; and so shall, I hope, still do. As for your coming into England, I am not the hinderer of it. I must, I see, beare the burden of all things, which may tend to reproach or jealousy. I know of no designs to keep you in Ireland, and shall be as glade to see you heare as those who pretend more. If your publicke capacity be not in the way, there is nothing will; neither will that be a hinderance any time. But surely you are not without account of this business from others; and certainly none can be so unworthy as to put the obstruction upon me. If it be so, I begge you to let me know the truth. Your freedom in your last much obliges me, and so it be if you will in this; let me know whether it is looked upon as lying at my doore. This will adde to your last favor in the freedom you have exercised unto

Your most affectionate brother, and humble servant.

Resolution

Resolution touching assisting Denmark.

21st November, 1658. [N.S.] A.D. 1658.

AFTER deliberation, it hath been resolved to require the council of state, that confer-
ring with the ministers of the king of Denmark, they would think how the relief
already sent and to be sent may be employed either by sieges or otherwise, to deliver the
king and kingdom of Denmark from this oppression, and what instruments and other
things will be necessary for the execution thereof, that so the want thereof put not back
the designs; taking also the advice of some chief officers here at present. [The deputies of
Zeland have not thereto consented, not having any such order.]

Mr. Downing, resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Hague $\frac{22}{2}$ Nov. 1658.

UPON Sunday last, Croke the lord Nieuport's secretary arrived here from London, Vol. lxii. p. 194.
having very narrowly escaped drowning by reason of a most terrible storm, which
they met withall at sea. An English catch, whereof one Yates was master, which used
to go between London and Rotterdam, which came out in company with him, was cast
away neer the coast of Zeeland, and in it was drowned Mr. de Plat, Somersdike's eldest
son, and the lady Herbert's eldest son, and all the rest of the company, except one man
and a boy, who came on shore on pieces of the wreck, and one of Mr. de Plat's horses,
which swome on shore. Croke speaks high of the
divisions in the army, vilifies your counsells and affairs;
153 346 345 141 339 468 214, and thereupon extremely 153 69 362 302 287 511
he says that colonel Hufon is very discontented,
254 155 106 251 83 144 207; 192 298 71 134 287 324 450 147 62 467 254 365
and blows the
390 85 62 41 160 141 412 346 157 45 441 267 142, 254 108 466 109 151 279
coals.
207 22 365 161 287 468 254 199 287.
The lord Nieuport them his highness fleet being to go to the Sound,
468 527 gives 468 89 a further account of 534 48 358 289 231 339 58 477
noise here. I tell them,
314 477 468 459 153 105 33, which makes a very great 395 346 44. 324 132 73
it do go, it doth
466 84 468 101, that if 72 149 270 314, which yet is uncertain, that yet 73 150
not to make the king of Sweden master
270 145 61 395 151 314 477 376 468 536 371 140 148 286 408 552 244 477
of Denmark, but to save him from ruine, ballance
142 14 156 45 326 306 447 339, and to 227 83 355 108 251 affairs there, in
a peace; his highness states gen.
order to 16 427; and that 534 hath reason to look about him, whenas the 535 213
are putting the world into arms,
43 434 149 339 37 all that part of 468 160 416 83 34 339 477 213 102 287 207
and bringing the house of Austria down to the sea side,
19 441 107 56 339 58 468 544 271 477 142 40 12 141 336 44; the conse-
quences thereof may be such, as that those, who have the hand in bringing it about, may
repent when too late; and also considering, that 535 323 313 106 416 263 132 140
to seek out the king of Sweden's fleet; and attack
477 530 477 142 43 44 350 418 468 536 49 358 289, if occasion were, 207 221
them, offensive invading the king of Sweden,
468 133, which is an absolute 408 51 42 105 252 155 43 339 155 16 267 108 57
their sending their succour,
468 536, and quite another thing from 468 72 136 454 339 58 468 70 134 142
which they were engaged to give to the king of Denmark;
156 29 254 155 131 138 493 468 172 158 42 133 44 43 105 308 311 37 477
but I am you
313 477 468 537; 244 73 202 clearly of opinion, that 510 had need before-hand,
sure of what conditions you expect from the king of Sweden;
as much as may, be 231 143 156 134 43 408 491 254 109 267 475 412 143 510
k. of Sw. high again, and the work done,
294 426 30 150 306 536; for when 536 shall be 325 58, 65 17 309 207 468
his mind change also,
161 416 78 272, possibly 317 88 70 108 33 may 28 319 109 58 199 459, espe-
cially

A.D. 1658.

cially in point of ^{traffic;} 150 437 49 302 130 156 44; and I think it is not but need ^{to tie} 477
 him lure, ^{h. of Aust.}
 475 44 326, as to the 544. De Ruther's fleet is near ready again to go to sea; but that
 and the sending of the 4000 men, and the lending of moneys, as I gave you an account
 in my last, all stand still at present for want of knowledge of what is past in the Sound,
 which as soon as it shall come, all things are in a readiness to be put in execution accord-
 ingly. In the mean time all men are in great pain, thinking it very strange, that in
 all this time there is nothing come either to the state or to the ministers of Sweden or Den-
 mark, which can be built upon, though I doubt not but by the letter by the last past,
 which came from Amsterdam, you were filled with news of the defeat of the Swedes fleet,
 which also we had here about 3 or 4 hours after the post was gone; but there is no con-
 firmation thereof since: but that to which most credit is now given, is a letter, which Mr.
 Rosenving, the king of Denmark's deputy here, saith he hath receiv'd from a friend at
 Hamburg, who writes him word, that he had received a letter from a secretary at
 Copenhagen, wherein he gives him an account, that they had then news there, that the
 Swedes and Holland's fleet had fought, and that the vice-admiral of the Hollanders was
 sunk, and 3 Swedes ships taken, 3 burnt, and 3 sunk; and that they did not doubt,
 but that Opdam would prosecute the rest of the Swedes fleet, and totally destroy it.
 But this letter makes no mention either of the succours from hence, or any Swedish ships
 coming into Copenhagen, as the former news reported. And this is the news, that is
 here most credited; but 'tis withall said, and by people of credit, that a galliot (which
 the people on the shore knew to be one of Opdam's galliots) was seen to run upon the
 Sand of North Holland, and all the men drown'd; and this is render'd as a reason, why
 there is as yet no more certainty of what is past; but undoubtedly, if the fleets did fight
 the 8th of this month, (which most men here do believe, though as to the particulars
 they know not what to say) you will have an account by this post from Amsterdam.

The councill of state here hath demanded a million of livres for the quota of the states
 of Holland towards the defrayment of this extraordinary charge for the fleets and succours
 gone and going for the Sound; and a proposal hath been made thereupon in the states
 of Holland for the said money.

The lord Nieuport hath written, that he was dispatching one on purpose

468 527 322 161 441 149 466 109 467 324 488 267 141 122 219 28 325
 to the

109 54 413 512 123 156 135 431 142 43 477 468 50 358 289 477 155 72 44
 fleet to visit de Witt; his he

158 70 146; and that 327 intention was, that 324 should directly from thence
 come hither with that account;

255 325 468 137 500 467 184 254 155 107 151, and without peradventure this is
 expreis hinted at in yours; but he is

that other 295 122 135 287 325 109 148 279 219 330 511 144 244 324 346
 not yet arrived here.

395 148 171 289 215 37 324 131.

Colonel Stanley went yesterday to Breda, with the

254 365 390 87 139 339 390 168 159 42 105 146 171 287 466 135 261 477
 prince's royal; and will thence for Bruxelles, and be heer again in

22 133 41 260 55 61 500 468 570 207 503 468 108 251 305 585 207 231 324
 ten days.

133 12 309 339 about 466 109 261 287.

Palmer informs me, that

he saw the twenty thousand

121 199 379 135 339 305 101 287 379 467 for certain 324 142 15 159 468
 arms, which are at merchant Toipson's house at Bruxels,

149 161 44 106 475 474 213 379 139, 493 213 41 219 379 134 28 319 107
 in Sir Marmaduke Langdale's custody,

148 477 88 119 459 107 141 329 219 585 339 138 67 131 371 132 371 273
 lies at this house, and

355 104 53 260 358 139 259 141 477 267, who also 362 287 219 467 329 207
 care of them, whereof four thousand are horse arms; and he sayth, that

takes very great 245 133 41 408 468 100 496 408 304 159 131 474 213 42 328
 they are extreme good.

133 140 213 89 287 207 324 450 145 62 467 468 171. 213 40 294 146 103 40
 I have given him order to have an eye to their stirring. There

101 317 69 323 313 106 326 416 263 133 477 323 245 42 171 44 477 468 70
 is one Sir Theophilus Kilby,

133 142 475 131 441 108 57 468 135 346 413 141 70 134 468 111 120 325
 who was Langdale's major-general in England,

370 144 351 82, 239 498 488 355 104 53 260 358 139 371 68 416 311 390
 and who has now served the duke of Florence,

437 82 239 547 207 498 322 140 339 251 141 286 153 279 468 273 408 49
 365

who is now at the Brill, to go for England

365 133 42 105 251 498 346 397 219 468 22 441 83 477 314 305 547 306 355
from Langdale: he is an ancient man with short grey

107 56 260 358 324 346 205 205 252 43 105 146 372 500 141 328 133 147 56
hair, a red face, and long nose, middle stature, and

437 171 319 71 135 16 135 279 298 251 207 366 395, 142 44 381 36 358
thick. Mistris Stevens came the last post from

142 463 149 156 137 45 207 150 325 28 350 103 346 141 135 287 144 466
Gravefend to Flushing,

153 44 105 138 246 468 356 121 217 143 12 311 306 54 437 152 287 282
and is gone to Bruxels; she is also gon over

477 46 370 140. 325 107 56 207 346 316 477 585 477 572 358 42 346 199
for England.

459 316 115 154 286 305 547.

Sidney

that Giles Rawlins is lately gone for

142 336 390 168 assures me again, 467 312 358 132 437 159 362 106 140 346
England, employed by the d. of York,

355 466 362 316 305 547 42 100 120 365 171 279 particularly 239 468 573
d. York his intelligences; debate

as mistrusting 573 327 339 466 87 362 311 106 25 287; and there hath been 263
to send the duke of York before; but Ch. Stew. apprehends

227 466 141 477 454 468 573 231 305 43 244 572 210 121 133 42 63 282
danger in that case, lest he should set up

144 260 107 55 286 339 467 358 142 149 324 143 328 84 35 138 44 149 522
for himself.

305 326 138 43 84 57. I cannot send you a copy of that letter of mine you miss;
for it is not possible for me to keep copies of my letters to you, only some notes of the

of newes from

principal things contained in them; but in that was inclosed a paper 408 390 158 139
Ch. Stew.

306 572, of which I have no copy, but I hope that letter is since come to your hands.

I pray your thoughts for this last quarter for the ministers heer; and that it may be payd
to me, by me to be payd to them, untill that the businesse be settled; unlesse you shall be
pleased, that the order speedily be sent to the trustees for tythes, ther will, I doubt,
be no mony to be had, and without it I shall have been a meanes of the fall of the English
church at the Hague, which would be to me a great trouble and scandall to his hyghnesse,
upon whose account I did what I did.

There is now news come by a galliot from admiral Opdam, which brings a letter from
him, dated the 2d instant, N. S. wherein he writes to the states, that he was then got
as far as the Lap behind Cronenburg, and intended forward as soon as the windes would
give leave; and this is all the newes that letter brings, but I suppose you will have more
by this post from Amsterdam. The inclosed will give you an account of the arrival here of
Mr. Luban, embassador of the elector of Brandenburg. I have inclosed heerin to you a
copy of the states generals letter to Opdam, as also another copy of the points of deli-
beration in this assembly of the states of Holland, and of the states generals resolution,
to assist the elector of Brandenburg, lest myne by the last post should be miscarried, which
yet I should be very sorry for; and am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE

Your most faithfull humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

A letter of intelligence.

Hague, 22d Nov. 1658. [N. S.]

THIS morning here is arrived a galliot from our fleet, with letters of the 2d instant,
from our admiral lying then near Cronenburg waiting for a wind to go forward. It is
believed, that on the 8th instant there was a fight to the advantage of this state against
the Swede. Mr. Dorp or Maesdam, embassador hence to the king of Sweden, is returned
hither, but hath not yet made his report. Here is arrived an embassador extraordinary
from the elector of Brandenburg, who had audience of the old prince of Orange in be-
half of the prince of Anhalt, general to the said elector, to demand for the said general
her daughter the lady Henriette d'Orange in marriage; and another embassador from
the said prince of Anhalt shall have audience to-morrow of the said prince. The 40
companies

A.D. 1658. companies of foot, that are to make up the 4000 for the relief of the king of Denmark, are to be the 25th instant at Amsterdam, where colonel Killigrew hath order to receive them; but they are to be commanded either by prince William of Frise or Monsieur de Beverwaert.

Nieuport, *the Dutch ambassador in England, to the states general.*

London, $\frac{1}{2}$ 2. November, 1658.

Vol. lxii. p. 190.

LAST monday I received four letters from your high mightinesses, whereby I am charged to the memorials, that I presented his highness touching the last invasion of Denmark by the Swedes, which I send herewith, hoping that I have thereby satisfied the resolutions of their high mightinesses, taken June the first, and September 20th. The 2d letter was touching the consul Van Straten, and captain Ebbersbon at Leghorne. The 3d letter was their high mightinesses placard against strangers bringing in their prizes into the United Provinces, &c. The 4th was, that I should continue here. Having translated the said papers, I presently addressed myself to get the restitution of the sugar prizes here detained against all law; and having written to the sieurs Fiennes, and Wolsely, and Strickland, his highness's commissioners, to confer thereon, I endeavoured also to speak with Mr. Thurloe, with whom at length I had discourse about the affairs of the north and the marine treaty, as also of the 3 ships taken in the road of Bantam. He answered me, that he had declared it to the council; and touching the 3 ships, he asked me, if I had not received papers: I told him I had received some from the state advocate Walker; but not being signed, I had not sent them to your high mightinesses. Then I asked, if the council had taken no resolution upon my memorials. He answered, he knew not, but that he would inform himself. I told him, that if the English had suffered in the Indies, the Dutch had suffered as much at the Barbadoes by admiral Penn; and that I had other things to complain of; and that it was to be feared, that the traders would there continue on both sides; and therefore, it would be necessary at length, to know the sense of the 24th article of the treaty of peace: to which he answered, that he would speak thereof to the commissioners.

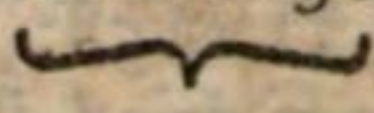
I am told to-day, that vice-admiral Goodsonn is gone hence to the Downs; and that he will be ready with 21 ships in two or three days, to sail towards the south.

[There was also another letter of the same date from ambassador Nieuport, but had nothing but concerning the Portugal ambassador's audience, and other English affairs not worth translating.]

The protector Richard to Henry Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and the council of that kingdom.

Vol. lxii. p. 202.

RIGHT trusty and right well-beloved brother and counsellor, and right trusty and well beloved counsellors, we greet you well. Calling to mind the great worth and merit of our trusty and well-beloved William lord Goffe, major-general of the foot in our army, and his many eminent, constant, and faithful services, and with what singular valour and prudence he hath done and performed the same to these nations in time of the late wars and otherwise; and also being made acquainted with the gracious intentions of our most dear and intirely beloved father, his late highness of blessed memory, towards the said William lord Goffe; and to compensate his desert; we are well pleased out of these considerations, and as a mark of our especial grace and favour to the said William lord Goffe, to grant unto him a lease of such of the lands of the late archbishops, bishops, deanes, and deanes and chapters in our realm of Ireland, as will amount to the clear yearly value of 500 pounds, for the term of 500 years. And to this end our will and pleasure is, that (with the advice of our counsel learned in the law in that our said realm) you forthwith cause an effectual grant for us and our successors, of such of the said lands as shall be, *de claro*, of the said yearly value, to be made and passed unto him the said William lord Goffe, under our great seal of Ireland, to have and to hold unto him, his executors, and assigns, from the day of the making of our letters patents thereof, for the term of five hundred years, under the yearly rent of six shillings eight pence, without impeachment of waste, together with all such royalties, liberties, franchises, and privileges, as the former proprietors, bishops or others, enjoyed, had or used, with or within the same; and that such full and comprehensive words, clauses of *non obstante*, and other clauses for the best benefit and advantage of the said William lord Goffe be there inserted, as in grants of like nature ought

ought to be. For which these our letters shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge in A.D. 1658. this behalf. Given under our signet at our palace of Westminster, this 15th of Nov. 1658. + 

The superscription.

To our right trusty and right well-beloved brother and counsellor, Henry lord Cromwell, our lieutenant-general and governor-general of our realm of Ireland, and to the rest of our council there.

Mr. Downing, resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I RECEIVED yours by the last post, and you will find by mine, which was not then Vol. lxiii
arrived, that I had prevailed with the Portugal ambassador for recanting the proffer, P. 220.
which he had made of obliging his master every year to hire 20 sail of the ships of this
country, which, I assure you, doth not a little trouble them here, which you will perceive
a hint of in their last answer to him.

That, which most of the provinces drive at, is a restitution of their lands in Brazil.
Holland would be content with a sum of money,

557 551 231 254 105 466 107 149 500 17 144 155 101 379 408 384 393 207
and a free trade; hereby

48 133 40 45 151 437 263; but finding themselves 324 133 239 24 441 36 84
bridled, to

279 468 131 239, and thereby guessing, that the like measure will be meted 477 468
them in other things, and that England privileges

88 339 118 468 137 470 143 207 467 547 will have more 135 441 154 41 358
then them, angry;

36 55 287 468 110 468 170, this makes them very 205 54 441; and they do say,
without this not make a peace,

that 500 418 469 they will 395 151 376 16 427, as I formerly hinted; so that yet
notwithstanding what is done for the prevention of the like, or worse, it will be good to
to the k. of Portugal, hee

remonstrate what is past 477 541, and to desire, that 324 will take care to give no
instructions contrary to the peace made with the protector.

343 254 107 150 437 441 477 468 427 375 500 534. It's easy preventing what
afterwards is hard to be redressed.

The begining of this week we were full of news of a great fight, which had been
between Opdam and the king of Sweden, a particular account whereof you will find in
the inclosed; and I need not tell you, what a fit of rejoicing it put all men into here; but
that holds not, for by letters come this day we understand, that there was no news of the
Holland's fleet arrival in the Sound at that time, when the said fight was said to be; nor
do we know, where they are, whereas it is yesterday a month since they sett out of the
Flye. The king of Sweden hath strengthened his fleet as much as possible, consisting,
with his fire-ships, of about 50 sail, and upon which he hath put very many foot with
their officers, even to lieutenant-collonels and majors, and every man attends with impa-
tience the issue; and in the mean while all things possible are doing here, in order to fur-
sixteen flutes are sent from

ther attempts upon the Swede. It is said, that 144 71 165 466 42 108 49 370 71
Amsterdam, to transport the elector of Brandenburg's

148 287 213 40 142 44 105 306 566 477 150 437 106 140 431 136 151 468
forces into Zealand;

543 305 251 143 339 477 588; but I cannot assure you of the certainty hereof,
that

although I have it from hands of credit; but this you will see by the inclosed, 467 343
instructions are sent to Opdam to do it;

213 40 141 42 108 149 477 530 477 270 71 150; as also you will perceive by an
letter from ambassador Isbrants, that the elector of Brandenburg do intend to

inclosed 361 306 202 227 143 449 416 346 22 437 109 143 467 543 276 341 477
transport forces into some isles of Denmark;

149 437 107 141 431 132 146 305 29 287 339 477 460 346 87 287 408 552;
lord Nicupoit hath abused you in his memorial,

so that thereby you may perceive, that 527 322 178 524 279 510 339 327 379 384
the States general are

441 199, which you sent me by this last post, wherein he averrs, that 535 213 42 395
not making leagues against the king of Sweden;

145 376 339 55 358 15 318 287 13 310 468 536; for you will see, that they are
engaged to the elector of Brandenburg, forces em

already 42 108 308 311 34 477 543, and his 305 29 287 and the 42 100 426
peror's itir

443 135 140 are all one. Besides, therein you will see their resolution to 142 142 475
up the Muscovites; treaty with the k. Denm.

137 522 468 89 524 254 155 71 466 134; and although by their 479 500 537,
obliged to let him have six thousand men;

they were 401 362 58 279 471 360 326 323 144 73 167 474 380, yet they were
not

A.D. 1658.

not obliged to any of the rest above-mentioned; so that this is ^{plain} 121 355 339 44 107 21
embroyling against the king of Sweden,
443 170 362 107 57 all that part of the world, and all this, 17 310 468 536, and
issue upon the protector and the king of France.
in conclusion more than possibly all this may 73 143 140 152 523 534 207 542. I
keep very secret these papers.
pray 350 44 123 152 44 441 142 278 135 289 468 142 122 210 286 140.
The patents were yesterday given out for the other 4000 men, which are to be sent to
Denmark, who are all to be ready by the 25th of this month at farthest, and are to be
sent as shall be most necessary, according to the state of things, upon the issue of the fight
between Obdam and the king of Sweden; but in probability a part of them, and as you
to Gluckstau; and the states general
will also perceive by some of the inclosed, will be sent 477 53 370 28 77 141 163
do insist to have that place put into their hands,
151 207 535 270 339 142 346 151 477 323 467 121 355 251 434 339 477 468
as securitie to them for their charges
69 132 319 109 36 140 217 141 278 153 441 477 305 468 72 131 26 319 134
in assisting the king of Denmark, Cronenberg-
55 287 339 217 141 346 475 108 56 537, and also 31 443 393 106 53 231
caltie, will give you the law in the Elve and in the
136 59 250 358, and thereby 503 313 510 468 357 339 468 42 84 155 44 207
Sound; the lord protector
339 468 459 155 106 33; all which are things, which do touch 534 very near. The
itates are also sending about fourscore officers into Norway, to train and command the
people of that country, and thereby putting them into a capacity of making head against
and thereby also possibly get
the king of Sweden there, 207 468 134 239 199 459 431 138 144 334 362 311
some footing in Norway.
150 460 304 113 475 110 59 339 395 135 160 45 68 59 66. There are also
propositions on foot for the lending great sums of money to the king of Denmark and
elector of Brandenburg; for your more particular information wherein I refer you to the
inclosed, wherein you have the points, upon which this assembly of the states of Holland
is called, wherein are very many material things of great concernment; and therefore I
did labour with the more industry to obtain them for you. It will be near tuesday or
wednesday next before the said states will be here, and you will perceive, that all possible
ways are set down for the getting money, whereby to be able with effect to carry on
what is undertaken for the assistance of Denmark. They begin much already to complain
at Amsterdam for the decay of trade. They are resolved there to hazard all upon this
business; and indeed if it should succeed ill, their trade would fall very low, they sending
all their East-India, and West-India, and southward commodities into the Baltick sea,
and from thence carrying to the southward and westward all such things as that sea
affords, which was wont to employ an incredible number of shipping. So that I need not
the news, which Nieuport hath sent this post,
tell you, that 468 390 159 141 493 527 322 141 43 106 150 469 432 408 534
of the protector intending to send a fleet into the Sound,
341 339 58 477 143 282 14 48 358 289 339 477 468 459 156 110 38 313
gives here a great alarm;
143 324 131 14 53 137 45 219 199 213 379; yet this is most undoubtedly to be
to them, that they are making leagues
objected 477 468 103 467 468 173 213 376 339 58 358 16 318 387 155 393
universal, no-ways bound
156 286 144 199, which certainly, as it is what they were 395 483 171 287 241 155
to treaty with England, in the illue strike deep
108 34 477 by any 479 500 537, so it cannot but 339 468 346 144 157 139 148
against England and France, the states general their
441 350 263 284 16 310 547 207 549, both in relation to 535 468 71 136 443
rooting themselves in those parts,
112 475 108 58 468 101 144 42 85 153 287 339 473 422 144, as also by the
forces against them,
turning of the superfluous 305 28 287 345 30 287 14 310 468 103, and by also
giving the emperor footing on
more than probably 313 339 59 468 45 102 426 443 157 137 304 118 151 339
the sea-coast;
59 412 468 144 41 16 254 217 146; so that, I take it, theis things do wholly
change this cause,
30 319 106 58 469 245 524 44, and now it is another kind of a business then 535
itates general their meer relieving the king of Denmark, according
468 71 134 379 44 136 132 40 362 41 155 339 58 468 537 185 339 58 477
to their treaty. if the lord protector send his fleet,
468 70 134 479. And 72 50 434 143 282 327 51 358 289, it may be not as at
all

to meddle first account, and A.D. 1658.
all 477 379 35 358 upon that 302 133 140 150 184 258, but upon the latter, 207

to promote a peace. the states general
for that end 477 124 443 384 466 17 427. This is clear, that 535 having once
got footing, do not quit it, as king James

314 149 304 114 475 108 55 270 395 149 128 153 71 145 73 150 217 352
did Flushing;

73 202 287 268 52 370 144 325; and against this I know not what can be said,
late in the year; but yet

save that it is very 355 466 339 468 171 44 213 244 170 289 there are twenty
flutes, which are now making ready for the transporting of the 4000 men, which are to
go for the Sound; and De Ruyter arrived three days ago in the Texel with 16 fail of
men of warr from Portugal, and hath order to stay there, and to be ready at command;
and if occasion, it is supposed, that he also shall go for the Sound.

If such ships of the lord protector as shall go to the Sound,

72 50 144 156 29 55 456 142 408 534 217 142 319 85 314 477 468 459
action, if they shall fight

156 110 38, and shall be necessitated to 184 475 412 72 51 468 173 144 319 66
under the states general colours and commission, this

302 59 65 149 519 468 536 254 365 154 136 142 207 254 90 381 139 142
state can say nothing against it; the king of Swed.

345 169 142 463 466 247 450 395 470 16 310 71 150; for that 536 346 395
is not their declared enemy.

151 468 73 135 263 28 355 136 279 42 390 381. But this I should wholly think
the lord protector his

necessary, that 534 doe (if he have not already) forthwith give notice of 327 339 466
intentions to the king of France, and carry him along with him,

110 151 345 144 477 542 207 249 326 199 412 59 500 326, and that whatever
instructions you send me in this, the French ambassador may have

343 510 142 282 379 339 469 282 141 339 287 468 532 324 137 377 323
the same.

468 448. This I take to be of very great importance upon many considerations, and
that no delay be therein made; and it's best to be both upon the same foot, and at the
same time; for that what might have been obtained one day, the change of affairs makes

not to be had the next; and many things, wherein you 477 156 30 65 535, it is good
touch the states general,
the king of France,

to have 542, where it may be had, as in this business I am confident it may; and to

this end I have the last night 254 102 103 157 293 245 150 279 477 532 such
communicated to the French ambassador
as concern this business,

papers herein inclosed, 217 254 108 251 135 109 469 242 143 339 287, together
the lord protector's intentions.

with 534 339 466 108 151 345 140. The king of Sweden hath at this time, as it's
said, transported all his forces out of Holstein into Funen, except five regiments of horse,
and some few foot, which are left to keep Fredericksode; so that he hath at this time
twelve thousand horse in Funen, and Fredericksode is not to be attacked, unless it be

first blocked up by sea, which can hardly be done by this state. 120 441 109 251 503
Prince William's
friends do advise him

72 202 143 51 441 282 143 270 17 38 156 346 45 326 not to offer himself 477
go with this force for Denmarke.

314 500 469 305 251 305 552. All this last week it's not imaginable, with what
credit it hath been received, that the army were resolved, that they would have a gene-
ral; and although some were inclined to have Fleetwood, yet that the generality of them
were resolved to have Lambert, as the man they could most steadily rely upon on many
accounts; and that all the council, except 6, were to be turned out, of which 6, that
were to remain, were the lord Fleetwood, general Desbrowe, the lord chamberlain, the
lord Strickland; and that it was a measuring cast among them, whether the lord presi-
dent or the lord Fiennes should stay in; but that they were resolved not to continue them
both. The name of the 6 I have not heard; but for yourself, you were the first, that was
to be turned out as an evil councillor. And however slight you may make of this report,

written hither by divers,
I can assure you, that it was 161 441 150 466 109 325 468 136 239 267 155 286

144, and in particular 239 143 72 134 444 286 149 331 393 162 117 407 477
by Sir Robert Honiwood
to Sir Walter Vane; and that Sir Henry Vane,

142 71 134 483 85 151 286 514 390 207 467 140 70 133 63 44 107 441 514
kinsman of his, was to come into the council,

107 42, and also a 351 109 143 372 408 327 488 477 255 339 477 468 254
which he would not write; but that there

153 106 251 86 493 324 501 395 151 158 443 466 244 467 468 133 488 460

A.D. 1658. was something in the wind, and Ch. Stuart doth very much build

470 339 468 502 109 38 207 572 270 149 64 155 42 441 102 155 29 64 242
therupon, what follows, given

73 86 38 468 137 523, as you may perceive by 491 304 84 365 162 287 313 107
me by collonel Sidney.

379 239 254 365 390 87 143 336 390 172.

I can give you no account of ourselves,

72 247 313 510 395 184 258 408 116 155 136 144 43 85 152 287 244 467
but that we expect when they will fall out in England, and so honest

160 44 294 426 30 150 492 468 172 503 298 85 418 339 547 207 459 328
men come by their goods. I have herein

107 287 145 380 255 239 468 73 131 317 141 70 323 324 136 339 339 29
inclosed a meature, according to which I desire you to

365 139 279 14 379 217 155 131 185 339 58 477 493 67 263 144 73 137
get me a suit of the best arms.

510 477 311 150 379 16 142 156 71 148 408 468 235 213 379 144 140 71 56
Signed Daniel Ellis.

108 279 260 393 44 86 45 83 362 115 146.

Our expectations of a disturbance in England

116 156 137 294 426 30 463 475 412 140 408 15 267 143 151 157 137 227
are great, and we are ready to answer

109 251 339 547 213 44 53 131 39 219 207 161 42 213 43 133 44 15 267
with our persons anie summons

477 205 143 161 286 500 116 155 134 122 286 143 412 138 206 144 157 102
thence, which is all the assistance they are

384 109 139 145 60 39 104 251 493 346 199 468 217 140 346 463 109 251
like to have hence. The duke of York hath a

468 172 213 44 362 350 477 323 64 42 106 251 468 573 322 15 135 43 312
regiment of horse granted him by the king of Spain,

379 108 149 408 328 135 142 56 437 108 149 279 326 239 468 545, and an
of three thousand pounds per annum

addition 408 149 64 135 44 474 431 155 107 35 142 426 136 205 108 518 477
to his pension, besides the employment of

327 426 109 143 345 231 138 336 287 468 44 101 122 365 338 43 109 150
maistre de campe general,

408 371 346 148 133 263 245 90 426 311 390 437 86, which is 159 416 148
fix thousand pound a year. worth mention

63 142 72 165 474 431 155 109 37 16 171 44 213. This that I 380 475 412
of the duke of York is no publick news; so the

408 468 573 346 395 124 156 23 362 350 390 160 142 459 397 468 273 142
duke stays in the king of Spain's service. Signed Taaft.

463 171 287 339 468 545 143 44 136 155 73 251 139 68 55 106 279 463 49
50.

and the duke

The princefs royal intends to go this next week for Breda, 207 468 273 140 341
intends to be with her there most of this winter, if they go not

477 231 500 62 286 468 133 385 408 469 502 110 151 286 71 49 468 172
for England.

314 395 150 305 547.

Here is very much talk of the transferring what the king of Spain hath in the Low-
countries to the emperour, and thereby to elude the Imperial capitulation, and so that it
shall not be for the future the emperor's assisting the king of Spain, but the king of Spain's

have weekly letters out of Flanders,

assisting the emperour. I hope you 323 490 362 361 143 418 408 50 355 107 263
he sometimes directing his letters to Forga,

135 142 324 460 475 379 141 267 133 278 475 109 58 327 361 142 477 305
to Gabriel Thompson. Sidney

308, and sometimes 477 308 24 441 34 82 150 328 102 123 142 412 142 171
be engaged under a thousand pounds

36 390 171 will not, I fear, 231 42 108 308 311 38 519 474 471 155 36 138
per annum.

426 133 205 109 156 103. I shall try, and give you a full account by the next.
He was resolved to go to Bruxels, and the dukes intend

324 488 135 287 116 85 154 279 477 314 477 585 207 468 273 143 341 477
to be at Breda this winter, he will

231 219 23 133 45 260 most of 469 502 108 147 286, whereby 324 501 have
opportunities, papers, copies

great 414 431 135 150 156 393 475 287, and the 123 210 286 142 254 429 287
whereof and the bonds you have of him not to

496 408 I sent you, 207 468 241 106 35 143 510 323 408 326 395 150 477
return into England, are great ties upon him.

137 289 152 131 104 339 477 547 213 40 54 133 41 219 475 287 523 326.
I without your positive orders.

72 shall do nothing 500 418 511 431 142 73 475 155 44 416 263 137.

I pry

I pray you order for the ministers stipend heer, which truly is a thing, which neerly A.D. 1658. concerns you in point of reputation; and if, till the settling of it, you would please to order the payment of this last quarter ending at Michaelmas, and that it might be transmitted to me, it were well.

I pray you will do me the favour to let me have a copy of that paper or book tender'd by doctor Goodwin lately to his highness about church government; and am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hague, 9^{br.} 15. 58.

Your most faithfull humble servant.

Sidney informs me,

Giles Rawlins,

139 336 390 172 339 305 90 287 379, that for certain 312 85 287 437 160

who killed Ashburnham's son,

362 107 142 498 351 84 35 217 62 242 136 108 319 100 141 459 110

is gone within this five days for England from Charles Stuart:

346 316 500 339 469 302 155 43 261 287 305 547 306 572; also that

a young tat man gone about the same time,

there is 17 171 116 155 109 58 298 148 372 316 182 468 448 476 498

who received his letters here at the Hague from

132 42 251 70 154 279 327 361 143 324 136 219 468 319 318 39 306

Armourer;

he saw, but knows not his name.

213 384 157 136 286; and this 324 142 14 459 244 353 287 395 150

Armourer was his self in England last winter

327 388 213 384 133 286 488 326 138 43 85 51 339 547 356 502 110

upon that plot.

466 137 523 467 124 365 145.

Resolution touching the English East-India company.

25th November, 1658. [N. S.]

THERE was received in the assembly a certain memorial of the Sieur resident Down-Vol. lxii. p. 219. ing, and at the same time exhibited many several pieces concerning the ship Postillion, and other English ships, taken at the coming out of Bantam by those of the East-India company of these Provinces. Whereupon, after deliberation, it hath been found good, that the said memorial, and the said several pieces, shall be sent to the presidial chamber of the East India company at Amsterdam, to see and examine the same, and then to send to their high mightinesses, so soon as possible, a pertinent information of all the business, to be made use of as shall be expedient.

From Nieuport, the Dutch ambassador at London.

London, 25. of November, [1658. N S.]

SINCE my last came letters from Mr. Meadows from Elsenor, and from the king of Vol. lxii. p. 276. Sweden to his ministers here, concerning the fight in the Sound. After which letters, it was debated at council table touching the Swedes demand; and yesterday I had from good hands, that it was resolved the day before, that the fleet in the Downs, consisting of 21 or 22 ships, commanded by vice-admiral Goodsonn, should go directly for the Sound; and that Sir George Askew should go in a Swedish ship within a day or two, with divers officers, and 300 mariners. The last envoy from Sweden hath taken his leave to be gone with the fleet. The messenger Hinsky goes hence to day in a bark to carry the news of this resolution to the king. Hereof I thought my duty speedily to advertise your high mightinesses.

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

I RECEIVED your lordshippe's of the 9th instant, and am very glad to hear you are Vol. lxii. p. 244. soe well recovered. I shall bee very careful to looke after our businesse heere in Scotland, and I hope shall give his highnesse a good account of any of the actinges of the enemy heere, either in the country, or from abroad. I prayse God, wee are all quiett, and well heere. All the newes that wee have from abroad is, that the Swede have defeated the Hollander in the Sound, their admirall slain, their vice-admirall taken, and the rest of their shippes taken or funke, which, wee are very confident, is true; which (thankes

A.D. 1658. bee to God) is very considerable newes, and good for our interest, as well as advantageous to the Swedes. Which is all att present from

Your LORDSHIPPE's humble servant,

Ed. 15th Novemb. 1658.

GEORGE MONCK.

Heere is one George Olyphant, that I have apprehended. I shall intreate you to lett mee know, what you have against him. I lighted uppon two or three before; but I believe hee is the person you intend, having taught schoole in England, and was secretery to Montrose in the hills. I shall intreate to heare from you what you have against him; otherwise the man being very poore, I shall sett him at liberty againe.

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

THERE have noe letters come from Ireland the 2 weekes past, which puts us upon some difficultye as to the answere, which your excellency expects concerninge your comeinge over, which truly, my lord, is by all your freinds and servants here since my last, thought a matter of soe great moment, and hath soe great a reference to the publike, as well as to the concernements of your whole family, that it is hard for us to determine, what advise to give you; and what the grounds and reasons of our thoughts are, it is not possible to give you by writeinge, things of that nature beinge rather fitt to be discoursed of, then put in paper; and therefore his highnes is resolved to send over to your excellency a person, who may, by word of mouth, acquaint you with the true state of things here, and debate it with your excellency, wheither your beinge here or there be of most use, advantage, yea let me add, safety, to the present affaires; and may be able to tell your excellency all those considerations, which doe occur here, both the one way and the other; and havinge done this, the determination will be wholly left to yourselfe. This I will say now, that I am sure your beinge in the head of soe good an army hath tended very much to our preservation, and render'd designs against the present government the more difficult in the execution. But I will not trouble your excellency further upon this subject, reserveinge myselfe to the expresse, who will acquaint your excellency, how all things stand here, and how much things are changed, since I writt my last. As for the motions in the army, their meetings are not yet ended; and certainly great dissatisfactions doe remeyne in the mindes of severall of the officers, and it's an impossible thinge to tell, what will be the issue of this buissines. Sometymes the fire seemes to be out; then it kindles againe. Now there are endeavours to procure a remonstrance to his highnes, to assure hym of their honest intentions in all this buissines; but I finde others of the army against this way, and judge, that his highnes needs noe satisfaction in that perticuler, and can distinguish betweene the worke and the end of the worke. What this will end in, I knowe not. In the meane tyme it goes for currant, that some of the ill counsellors must be removed, before any thinge can well goe on; and there is a servant of your excellency's, who is resolved, if he be cast out here, to flye for Ireland, where he hopes he shall finde your excellency to give him protection, there beinge noe place in the world else he can be safe in. The funerall of his late highnes is to be this day senight. When that is over, wee shall begin buissines, if troubles do not begin before; I trust they will not, and then revive the debate of a parliament, and some other things of moment enough to the peace and welfare of these nations. For my parte, I have beene for many weekes a great straunger to all affaires through sicknes; and my heart is ready to breake, when I remember the stroake wee had in the death of your deare father; but I am now about the house, and will doe what I can towards my duty, without much consideringe the daunger, where I finde my way cleare.

The enclosed is an account of a fight betweene the Dutch and kinge of Sweden at sea. I have sent your excellency the very originall letter from Sr. Ph. Meadows, for want of tyme to transcribe a copy, humblye beseechinge your excellency to returne it to me by the next. His highnes hath ordered 20 ships to sayle into the Sound, to mediate a peace betwixt those 2 kings, and to secure our owne interest in those parts. I am already weary, although this be all the letters I have writt this night; and therefore will cease alsoe to weary your excellency, beseeching you to continue me in your good oppinion; beinge in all truth

Your EXCELLENCY's most obedient, faithfull and humble servant,

Whitehall, 16. Nov. 1658.

J. THURLOE.
Dr.

Dr. Thomas Clarges to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELENCY,

A.D. 1658.

THE officers heere continue once a week their meetings in St. Jeameses chappell; but the time is chiefly spent in prayer. At the last time there was some litle mention of the petition, but nothing done. His highnes, by his moderation, hath pretty well allayed the distemper, and I hope there will be no eruption. I have heard privately, that they would have had five or six eminent officers displac'd; but I know not their names: but certainly your excellencie's being made liutenant of Ireland gave the alarme to those emotions.

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

The Spanish army in Flanders are a litle encouraged by a late affront given to a parcell of French horse by a party from the garrison of Hesdin. They write from Bruxells, that the archduke Leopold shall come to commande in these parts the next spring; and that allreadie commissions are issued in Germany for the levyeing of four-and-twenty regiments for their succours.

The king of France is supposed to be about this time at Lyons, where there will be a magnificent interview betwixt him, the duke, and duches of Savoy, and the duke of Parma.

There is nothing come to my knowledge of the proceedings of the king of Sweden at Copenhagen, or of the Duch fleet, but what is publique in the publique printed book. I could sometimes give your excellency account of private tranfactions, but wanting a cypher, dare not be too buffy in such matters; but I shall from time to time inform doctor Petty of what I know, and upon all occasions strive to render myself in the quality of,

May it please your EXCELENCY,

London, the 16th of
Novemb. 1658.

Your excellencie's most obleig'd and
most humble servant,

THO. CLARGES.

General Fleetwood to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

DEARE BROTHER,

I SHOULD be very unwilling to have the lik occation as I had in my last, of wrighting to you concerning that subject, whearin I am more charged then I shall be found guilty; but that is a subject I delight not in the discourse of, whearin you may take any occation of exception against me, I desiring so much to be found in wayes of kindnes, which to maintaine will be by more mutuall confydence, and not hearkning to reports and discourses of others. We have now received the certeinty of the late engagement 'twixt the Sweeds and Holland fleet, which though it hath bine very prosperous on the Sweeds part, yet is like to increase the flame in thos parts through this interposition of the Hollander, who designe the wafeting over of the Brandenburgers and Imperiall forces, hoping to gayn an advantage to themselves in the Sownd. How farr this concerns ourselves, I neade not tell you; and accordingly we have order'd a fleet of 20 ships to goe into the Sownde, upon the account of mediation. What other errand they have, I presume Mr. secretary will acquaint you with, whearin if the Lord please to give his blessing, it may prove of happy consequence to us. I presume, I gave you an account of a litle somme, which I moved the counsell to send you in specie, for which you must send a vessel. It is very inconsiderable in itselpe; but may a litle help you with beter coyne then I feare goes now in Ireland. We are forced again to call in your next 6 months assessments befor the time. Excuse the haste of

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

Nov. 16. [1658.]

Your most affectionate brother, and humble servant.

Col.

Col. John Clerke to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

A.D. 1658. May it please your EXCELLENCIE,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

THESE 3 daies past are full of the late newes concerning the fight, that happened betweene the Duch and the Swede on the 29. of October last, in which the Swede is said to have had the better. Enclosed is the narrative, which is extracted from the K. of Sweden's letters; and what comes from his highness's resident is much the same. Indeed the Swede hath acquitted himself in this sea encounter much beyond what was expected, and the losse of the Duch vice-admirall de Witte and his ship (which was the same, in which Van Trump was slaine) renders neither their courage nor successe such, as their owne people neverthelesse cry it up to be in this action, nor suiteable to what they have formerly done. However, though they had a fore brunt of it, yet they have carried on their releefe to Coppenhagen; and there they have the accesse of some 10 or 12 ships of warre belonging to the Dane, which will so far reinforce them, as 'tis feared they may overpower the Swede, if they come to a second encounter, to which neverthelesse the Swede is fully resolved, if the Duch fleet come forth. This great affaire fills all mens minds and mouths; and 'tis strange to observe, that those, who have bene of the cavaleer party heere, are favorable to the Duch, and the rest of the Swedes enemies; and those, who have bene of the parliament party, to the Swede, as if our divisions here had an influence upon these great transactions abroad. His highnes and councill conceive these affaires of so great import to the interest of these nations, that they have resolved to send a fleet to the Sound, which is now ready to saile from the Downes, which, if those new-growne contests betweene the Duch and Swede be not accomodated, may in all likelyhood terme very great consequences; and I wish heartily we were in a better case to beare them. May it please your excellencie, I have humbly to pray your excellencie's favor in the behalfe of my major Rawlins, whom I presume both able and faithfull for lieutenant-colonel to my regiment, which place, I understand, is void; and truly I should not have adventured to have offered him, had I not a very good beleefe of his answering your excellencie's favor and trust in that employment; and indeed having so good an assurance thereof, I accompted myselfe obleidged to preferre this humble request on his behalfe; and craving your excellencie's pardon for this great trouble, I subscribe,

Your EXCELLENCY's most humble servant,

Whitehall, the 16. Nov. 58.

JOHN CLERKE.

Resolution of the states general touching the late sea-fight.

27th November, 1658. [N. S.]

VOL. LXII. P. 218. AFTER deliberation upon the letter of the king of Denmark received this day, dated $\frac{3}{13}$ instant at Coppenhagen, and news touching the sea-fight the 8th instant in the Sound, between the fleet of this state and the Swedes, it hath been resolved hereby to require Mr. Gent, and other deputies for the affairs of France, also Mr. Huygens, and other deputies for the affairs of England, to communicate these things to the embassadour de Thou, and the resident Downing, declaring, that their high mightinesses have no other intention, than to relieve the king of Denmark in this danger and oppression, in pursuance of the treaties and leagues, and to re-establish peace in those parts, and to contribute all good endeavours with other christian princes, particularly the king of France, and the lord protector of England, that so the troubles and wars between the crowns of the North, which must necessarily beget damages to their neighbours, may cease. And the said rencounter shall be by the agent de Heyde communicated to the envoys of the emperor and king of Poland, and a copy of this resolution shall be also sent to the ambassadors Bareel and Nieuport, to serve them for information, and what shall be expedient.

Intelligence sent by Mr. Downing.

Resolution upon the king of Denmark's letter.

27th November, 1658. [N. S.]

VOL. LXII. P. 264.

WHEREUPON it hath been resolved, that letters shall be written to the lord admiral Opdam, that their high mightinesses have understood with great rejoicing and content of his diligence, and courage, and conduct, manifested in the late sea-

sea-fight against the Swede in the Sound; and that they doubt not, but that he will prosecute the victory for the relief of the king of Denmark; and that he will endeavour to recover the dead bodies of the chief officers of the fleet, and send them hither into these parts, if it may be done conveniently: and whereas their fleet, going to succour the king of Denmark, have acted only as auxiliaries, the said admiral shall leave the prizes to the disposal of the king of Denmark; yet declaring that order, which is wont to be observed for dividing the spoil in favour of those, that have taken them, leaving to his majesty the disposal of the Swedish prisoners, with charge however to endeavour, that some of them, if need be, may be made use of for redeeming such of this state as are fallen into the hands of the Swedes.

Another resolution of the same date.

SINCE it is evident by many letters come from the North, particularly by those by lord admiral Opdam of the ninth instant, that in the late naval fight in the Sound some captains did not their duties, as they were obliged by oath; after deliberation, it hath been resolved, that letters shall be written to the said lord admiral, that notwithstanding that their high mightinesses do not doubt, but that he exercises their intention, they do hereby charge him, that he inform himself exactly of the carriages of the captains and other officers, soldiers and mariners; and having found those, who have failed in their duties, he shall examine them speedily before a council of war, to punish them, and execute the council's sentences at sea aboard their ships, proceeding against them according to their cowardliness, without any favour whatsoever.

From Nieuport, the Dutch ambassador in England.

Nov. 27. [1658. N. S.]

I HAVE from good hands, that the intention of this state is to incline the king of Denmark by this fleet now sent to treat separately, and upon the treaty of Rotschill, or else to assist the king of Sweden with a part thereof, which shall be seconded by some Swedish ships commanded by Sir G. Askew, and manned with mariners, and furnish'd with cannon of this state, and to maintain the castle of Cronenburg and the Sound. The most part of the Seamen hold, that it is very dangerous for the great ships to go to the Sound at this season, but some officers of the army and others are inclined thereto in favour to the Swedes. Others say, that the king will yield up Cronenburg and the Sound to this state, so to engage them against all whatsoever. I perceive also, that the merchants and others labour to stir up new troubles. The owners of the three ships taken at Bantam continually press for letters of mart, and they give me no answer to the offer I made according to the resolution of their high mightinesses of the sixth of August last.

Yesterday I wrote to Mr. Thurloe, that I might speak with him; but he sent me word, that about the evening he would let me know the hour, which he did not till yesterday morning, that I should come at two of the clock afternoon. Then I told him, that the owners of the said three ships brag, that they had got letters of mart, or that they should have them to-day, which I did not believe. However, that I had made ready a memorial, desiring him to present it to his highness and to the council, which he promised me, assuring me also, that there were no thoughts thereof, and that they hoped, that their high mightinesses would give good satisfaction to the owners. He asked me also about the late fight. I answered, that I had received nothing thereof from the Hague. He told me, that he had letters from Elseneur, but written during the fight, without the particularities; and that he expected an order of the council touching my memorials. Afterward Mr. Marvell came to me with a letter from the secretary Thurloe, and a great writing signed by the commissioners Fiennes and Wolfely, Jones, Strickland, and Thurloe, being an answer of my memorial of the sixth, the copy whereof is here inclosed.

H. Cromwell, *lord lieutenant of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I RECEIVED yours of the 2d and 9th instant. I thanke you for being so particuler; yet I could wish you had given mee the names of those that mett at your chamber; and indeed if you could at any time let mee know, who meet, and where, and when, you say more then in telling all they do. But let these these men bee who they will, I hope such little knacks will not fright you from your duty. It is good to bee square, and sober, and trust God.

VOL. VII.

6 P

If

A.D. 1658. If they, that now seem to threaten our peace, have evill designs, and if honest men dare stand still, and not seem afraid, as they will want a specious occasion, so they will want courage to use force, and matter to work upon to make their wickednes so great, that they cannot be safe but by a greater. But I doubt the industry you speake of in using all wayes to satisfy jealousies, is the chief thing, that keeps life in their enterprize; and if you doe it simply and plainly, hoping thereby to convince, will they not laugh in their sleeve, that they are not perceived to strike deeper then open pretences? Alas! I feare their crime is not ignorance, but ambition, which in some cases is rather strengthened than cured by tampering. But why doe I talke thus? I confesse myself ignorant of the full state of your case, and therefore have noe bottom to build upon, and would have you take all that I have said for nought. Pray God direct you, and keep you close to him, and I am sure it will bee well with you. I am glad to heare, that God is so good to his highness, as to keep up his spirit in this day of tryall. If our instructions are not yett past, I wish they may hange in the hedg till I come over, which I take for granted will not bee long deferred; and I have allreadie assured his highness, that I would not stirr, if I were not fully assured, that I could secure bothe the civill and military interest in my absence. I remane

Your very affectionat freind, and faithfull servant,

Nov. 17th, 1658.

H. CROMWELL.

Mr. Downing, the English resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lxi. p. 295.

I RECEIVED yours by the last post, whereby I perceive, that you had then received an account from Sir Philip Meadows of the late fight between the king of Sweden and this state's fleets. Upon tuesday last, and not before, the states general had a letter from admiral Opdam, which came by a galliot dated the 9th instant, which was the day after the fight, and had been ever since at sea upon her way hither, by reason of contrary winds, a copy whereof I have herewith sent you, as also of all such other relations as are come thereof. But the accounts, which we have of that business, do all of them much differ from that of Sir Philip Meadows, it not being acknowledged, that Opdam hath lost any more ships than that of Witt de Wittens only; but the loss of Witt de Wittens and Peter Floris is much lamented, but especially the loss of Peter Floris, who is judged without doubt to have been the best sea-officer, that this state had; and Opdam's fleet being reinforced by the conjunction of 9 or 10 great Danes ships, a further account is hourly expected of a further attempt upon the rest of the Swedes fleet; and if any considerable part of them be gone into Landsschronen, as it is here said, it is not much doubted here, that admiral Opdam will stop up the mouth of that harbour by sinking some vessels, so that they shall not be able ever to get to sea again; and an account is also now dayly expected of the landing of considerable forces of the elector of Brandenburg at Copenhagen, and attempting the Swedish forces, which are in that island. De Ruyther hath orders to go to the Sound, and he hath 12 men of war near ready; and it's said, that some 3 or 4 more shall be joined to him, which they hope also to have ready; and there are also 16 great flutes near ready for the transporting the soldiers and provisions. The council of state did send for Monf. Beverward, and some other of the chief officers of the army, that were in town, to have their opinion, whether it were best to send the remaining 4000 men now or in the spring. They gave their opinion, that considering how far the season of the year was advanced, and the want, which was like to be of necessaries for them, how great a weakning 'twould be to their own strength at home, and the impossibility in their opinion of besieging Cronenberg castle in this winter time, by reason of the great frosts; that for these, and other reasons, it were best to delay the sending of them until the spring. Yet notwithstanding such is the instance made by the Danish ministers, and such as assist them, that orders were issued out the day before yesterday to all such officers, as were not yett gone, to repair to the rendezvous at Amsterdam; and they are accordingly gone in all haste, and there the soldiers are in boats, not being suffered to come into the town, and in those boats are to be transported thence to the flutes, to the Vlye, and so to the Sound.

The states general do earnestly press, that part of them

468 535 270 40 13 132 390 140 146 362 120 132 287 467 422 408 468 90
may go for Gueckstad, but the Danish

377 314 305 55 370 26 75 140 463 35 244 468 260 393 138 60 381 393 141
ministers would have them all go for Zeland; and the the k. of Denm.

466 135 142 501 323 468 100 199 314 305 558 207 468 truth is, 468 537 322
395

hath no need of them at Gluckstad, but the states general have

395 390 279 408 468 101 219 59 87 156 31 74 144 463 38 244 468 535 323
in their hands that place and Cronenberg castle.

339 468 72 133 319 105 34 143 467 120 355 251 207 26 443 393 106 55 231
Collonel Killigrew, that commands

132 54 250 358 254 265 390 85 351 82 358 55 132 41 160 467 254 90 371
the English, is a desperate cavillier.

106 34 140 468 43 105 56 362 143 64 346 14 263 139 426 437 466 245 514

85 362 286. And so far as I can suppose, notwithstanding all, 324 231 42 106 450
these four thousand men will speedily goe, and for Zealand.

34 468 141 304 159 133 474 380 503 141 426 279 70 362 314 207 305 558.

I did last night, as soon as I had my letters, according to what was in yours, forth-
goe to Monsieur Appleboon to desire him to

with 314 477 384 105 140 68 41 153 132 210 154 241 412 477 263 141 70
send an expresse to the king of Sweden to give him notice, that the

133 326 477 454 205 294 120 132 287 477 536 477 313 326 394 475 251 477
lord protector's fleet would set sayle Monday last,

534 49 358 289 501 141 289 450 358 about 384 106 261 356, that so accord-
lyce might order his affayres, he forth-

ingly 324 381 55 61 146 416 263 132 327 192 298 71 133 287, which 324 305
with did by land; and the lord Nieuport's letters by the former

148 64 500 268 239 355 107 33 207 527 140 361 141 239 468 305 379 135
post did assure them, that the lord protector's fleet would not go to

432 268 217 140 154 133 468 100 467 534 52 358 289 501 395 149 314 477
the Sound,

468 459 153 106 35, a copy whereof I have herewith sent you.

I have herein inclosed to you the resolution of the states general upon my memorial
concerning the Postillion, and other English ships, taken coming out of Britain, whereby
you will see they have sent it, together with the papers therewith presented to the East
which yet they did not do, till the

India company at Amsterdam, 493 170 289 468 170 268 395 147 270 475 84 468
certaynety came, how matters had passed

251 134 463 339 475 246 328 159 371 148 466 133 139 319 24 120 217 141
between their fleet and the king of Sweden; would

279 231 148 159 40 42 106 468 71 134 48 358 289 207 536; and I believe 501
not yet have done it, if victory had been total,

395 147 169 289 323 272 71 146 72 50 155 335 477 441 319 33 232 477 463
as was expected.

84 217 488 294 426 28 145 279. Some time the beginning of the next week I under-
stand that the deputies of the states do intend to have a conference with me about theis
ships; and they say, that much is untrue, that is alledged. I tell them, that enough is too
clear, to wit, that the ships were taken merely upon the account of trading with their
enemy, and that not in counterbanded goods, and that in places not blocqued up as
Cadiz hath been by his late highness, or Lisbon by them; and plainly, that his highness,
that now is, is resolved to have reason done him in this business; and that whatever orders
or instructions they may think fit to send to their ambassador at London, yet that it is
in vain for them to expect any issue thereof, until satisfaction be given in this business. I
do earnestly also wish, that you would be pleased seriously to take order for the restoring
of that ship mentioned in one of mine by the last post, which was taken in open sea
by general Penn in the West-Indies. It would stop many mens mouths, and take away
the whole cry of that long list of ships said to be wrongfully taken in the West-Indies,
whenas in truth, so far as I can understand, all the rest of them were taken actually trad-
ing at the Barbadoes, contrary to the law of England. There are several ships come into
this country lately from Barbadoes, and one which hath been trading at Jamaica also,
whereof I thought it my duty again to give you notice.

The king of France, finding that the prince of Condé's instruments did all make their
way out of Flanders into this country, and so hence, for avoiding suspicion, into France,
hath given order, that all such Frenchmen as come into France from this country, shall
be secured, unless they have the pass of his ambassador residing here, which is a great
stop to their frequent passage to and from France by this country; and thereby he hath
notice of such persons as do pass to and again; and whether such a course might not be
of use for you, is worth consideration. This country is but very small, and this the
French ambassador practiceth constantly.

Three regiments of the elector of Brandenburg's forces are most of them cut off by a
fally of the Swedes out of Fredericksode; and some letters say, that the general of the
Poles is taken, but that is not certain.

Just as I am writing hereof, I have received yours of the 16th instant, which you sent
me by a man of war; and because it is near the going away of the post, I can only say,
that I shall endeavour to observe such instructions as you have therein sent me. I do

not

A.D. 1658.

that the French ambassador hath yet received such instructions
 not yet find, 467 468 532 322 170 289 133 41 251 69 154 279 142 153 27 62
 as yours mentions, ^{this week's}
 343 217 511 141 380 475 412 141, and I was with him since he received 469 490
 letters. ^{the absence of the court}
 141 361 142. Possibly the reason may be 468 178 141 42 109 251 408 468 254
 from Paris;
 155 136 147 306 122 213 346; but it is good making sure on that hand betimes,
 that the king of France may be engaged as well as the lord protector;
 467 468 542 377 231 42 106 308 311 36 217 160 42 84 217 534; for you must
 that the states general will do as much in
 expect, without all peradventure, 467 461 535 503 270 217 101 154 25 61 339
 this business, as if it were their own war;
 469 242 141 339 287 217 71 49 73 151 162 43 135 468 71 133 112 159 105
 winds new vour, de Ruyther may be
 487; and if the 502 108 36 142 398 155 113 152 131 263 447 468 136 377 231
 time in the Sound with twelve or fourteen men of
 in a very little 476 339 468 459 153 108 33 500 147 159 41 83 153 416 304 158
 war more, and twenty flutes, and
 131 466 41 105 380 408 487 384 133 40 207 148 160 41 49 370 72 149 287
 four thousand land-men. ^{the Fr. amb.}
 207 304 161 133 474 355 104 33 380. And upon this you may build 468 532 hath
 general instructions; ^{go to him this night}
 some 311 390 437 82 343; and I will 314 477 326 469 393 55 61 146 again, and try
 prevayle with him.
 how far I can upon them 121 132 43 152 15 69 358 500 326. I know I can do much
 with him.
 500 326. I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hague, Novemb. $\frac{19}{29}$. 58.

Your most faithful humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

This week we have news from England, that a small English frigate being encountered by two Dutch men of war, she commanded them to strike; which they refusing to do, they fell to fighting; that most of the men in the said English man of warr were killed in the frigate. This is written hither by the same person, that wrote hither the news of most of your councell's being to be turned out; and scarce a week but that hand writes some malignant story hither, which may not be amiss for you to know.

I could not rest satisfied, but have been with 532; and though he hath no 343, yet I have prevayled with him, and to-morrow he will give a memorial with me. But if you ^{the Fr. emb.} ^{instructions,}
 intend clearly to carry 542 500 510, you must let them know you will also be willing ^{the k. of France with you,}
 to push by itself also with them the 427 between 536 207 538, so as that 544 231 395 ^{peace the k. of Sweden and k. of Poland, h. of Austria be not}
 included; ^{queen, which is a French}
 150 339 26 370 263 38; wherein you will highly content them, for they are much en-
 gaged in that affair, both upon the account of that 126 152 40 41 105 493 346 16 47 ^{Poland the h. of Austria.}
 woman, ^{the fleet of the lord protector hath}
 132 42 106 27 60 158 411 205, and to keep 553 out of the hands of 544.

I have also acquainted Monsieur Appleboon, that 468 47 358 289 408 534 322 140
 set sayle.
 289 450 358. Yesterday it was resolved again forthwith to send the 4000 men to Den-
 marke.

Instructions to Mr. Downing.

Vol. lxi. p. 457.
 In the hand-
 writing of
 secretary
 Thurloe.

THE council having by your letters understood the state of the treaty of peace between the king of Portugal and the lords the states general of the United Netherlands, and that the proceedings thereupon have been such hitherto, as give no great hopes of any speedy conclusion thereof, but that the war between them is like to be continued; and although they are sorry, that the former good offices of this state for reconciling the differences between them have not been more successful, nor the great importance of that affair made great impressions upon the minds both of the one and the other, yet the council are still resolved to continue their utmost endeavours, in all friendly and amicable ways, for the re-establishing of a good understanding between them. You shall therefore,

therefore in the name of this state, do all good offices both towards the lords the states A.D. 1658.
 general, and the ambassador of the king of Portugal now residing at the Hague, for
 accommodating the differences yet remaining between them, and shall by such ways and
 means, as you shall find most proper and effectual, represent to the particular lords of
 the government, to the states of Holland, and also, if it be necessary, to the states general,
 the great desire that this state hath to see the war between them and the king of Portugal
 well ended; looking upon it as that, which is not only prejudicial to their own naviga-
 tion and commerce, and also that of their neighbours, but to be of most dangerous conse-
 quence, in other respects, it being a thing not to be expected in a human way, that the
 king of Portugal should be able to defend himself both against Spain, now ready to assail
 him, with an intire and united strength, and against the army of the United Netherlands
 also. And this state doth conceive, that the greatest security, which the states general can
 possibly hope for by this war, can't in any sort recompense the detriment, which will befall
 themselves, this state, and, most of all, the common interest of that religion, which we
 both profess, if the kingdom of Portugal should at this time fall into the hands of the king
 of Spain, who by the late peace with France is also become formidable to all the Protestant
 party in Europe. Upon which grounds we hope the lords the states general will maturely
 weigh, and make such reflection upon these things, as the nature of them requires; and
 rather abate of their demands (the justice whereof we object not to) for peace sake, and to
 prevent a greater danger, than by peremptory insisting thereupon, to run the hazard before
 expressed.

2dly, In case you find, that a peace cannot at this time be obtained, you shall propound
 a truce to be concluded between them for some years, upon such conditions, in reference
 to trade, and otherwise, as may be of mutual convenience to them both. And if during
 the truce (the treaty being continued) the main questions may possibly be determined in an
 amicable way, or if not, but that the war must be renewed, it is to be hoped, the time
 for it may be more seasonable, and that a war then will not be so hazardous in all respects
 as in this juncture.

3dly, If either a peace or truce can be obtained, you shall then endeavour to dispose the
 states to consider with England touching the means for the preservation of Portugal out of
 the Spaniards hands, which their interest doth oblige them to, equally with that of any other
 state; and they are not hindered by any of the publick treaties, which they have with
 Spain, but that they may give assistance to the crown of Portugal.

4thly, Whereas by your letter of the 7th instant, N. S. you give an account to the
 council of an alliance designed by the states general to be made between France and their
 commonwealth, wherein are many things of great consequence to England, and of the
 representations, which you have made of that affair to those of the government; the
 council doth well approve of your carriage therein; and you are further to desire a sight
 and communication of the particulars of the intended alliance; and that, in case they shall
 think it adviseable to proceed therein at this time, you shall insinuate, as you have already
 begun, the conveniency and necessity, in order to the common good, of having a business
 of this nature managed by their joint counsels with England.

5thly, And upon this occasion, you shall take notice to them of a proposition, which
 hath been here discoursed between the council and the lord Nieuport, ambassador of the
 United Netherlands, touching a defensive alliance to be made between England and that
 state; whereinto might be drawn such princes and states, as might either from their prin-
 ciples in religion, or other interests, be of use to the Protestant party; and that the said
 ambassador declared, that his superiors were very ready to co-operate with England in all
 things, which might be thought advisable to be done for the defence of the Protestant
 religion and professors thereof. You shall therefore endeavour to understand, how that
 government stands disposed to any counsels of this kind; and whether they have thoughts
 of any means to obviate the dangers now impending, declaring to them the sense, that
 this state hath hereof, and the readiness they will find here for the ends aforesaid.

6thly, And in case you find them inclined seriously and in good earnest to consider these
 things, you may, as you have opportunity, confer with such of them, as you shall think
 fit, touching the affairs, as they stand between the emperor and the Swede; and whether
 means may not be found to induce France to engage with England, Sweden, the United
 Provinces, and such other princes and states as will join them in a defensive league, upon
 terms wherein France may find its own interests, which seems not difficult to be done, in
 case a peace be not concluded between the emperor and Sweden. And in case any thing of
 this be thought practicable, then you shall endeavour to have it so ordered at the Hague,
 that their ambassador intended for France may have instructions to deal with the French
 court therein; and that no alliance may be propounded to France but in conjunction
 with this state.

7thly, Whereas, in pursuance of your former instructions, you have communicated
 unto the lords the states, what the sense of the council was touching the satisfaction de-

A.D. 1658. *manded of the king of Denmark by their lordships, for the charge their state had been at in assisting against Sweden; and not understanding, that there is any answer yet returned thereunto; and perceiving by the lord ambassador Nieuport, that satisfaction and security for the payment thereof is expected from the said king; and although he is pleased to disclaim all intentions in their states to take into their hands and possession either the feignory of Drunheim, or any other part of the territories of the king of Denmark; yet he acknowledgeth and maintaineth the justice of their demands of satisfaction, and the taking the profits of Drunheim, as a pawn and pledge for securing the payment; you shall therefore let the lords of that government know, that you have received new orders to confer with them upon that subject; and that it is not only the actual possession of themselves of Drunheim, that this state expressed jealousy of, but are also very much unsatisfied, that the United Netherlands should expect any satisfaction of the king of Denmark, for the charges they have been at in this assistance, their fleets and forces having been employed, in conjunction with those of England, upon treaties made between them and France, not so much for the assistance of either king, as for the compelling both of them to make peace upon such terms and conditions, as the 3 states agreed upon; having respect therein to the common good of ourselves, as well as of those 2 kings; and upon this ground, England hath not demanded from the one or the other any satisfaction, for the great and vast expences the same hath been at, either by their fleets or embassies, for the making of this peace, which yet they have the same pretence to as Holland hath. And it will be very hard upon the king of Denmark, to be compelled to make peace upon terms agreed upon by other states, without him, and contrary to his own inclinations, and then be constrained to be at the charge himself of that compulsion. And if he must pawn his provinces to his friends for the charges of making the peace, it will not make his condition much better, than if he had lost them to his enemies in the war, especially if the greatness of the sum be considered, which, without doubt, the United Provinces (if we may make the computation by the charge of our own fleets) have expended upon this occasion; for the securing the payment whereof a great part of the United Provinces will be required; and although the profits of Drunheim are first to be applied for the re-payment, yet it can't otherwise be but the possession itself must needs follow after.*

It is to be considered also, that England, both in respect of its own, as also for the common interest, is obliged to favour the king of Portugal, and to afford him supplies in his wars against Spain; and to that purpose a treaty hath been lately made with him, a copy whereof is herewith sent to you, to the end you may communicate the substance of it to the states general. If now the war be at the same time continued between Portugal and the United Netherlands, it is to be feared, that occasions of difference and misunderstanding may fall out between these two states, the preventing whereof is equally to be endeavoured by both sides; and the council doth believe, that the states general have that sense of the present posture of affairs, that they themselves will not advise this state to forbear their assistance to Portugal against Spain, and thereby suffer Portugal to fall into the hands of Spain. It must then necessarily follow, that the United Netherlands ought, out of their desire to maintain a good understanding with England, to contribute their endeavours to establish the peace aforesaid.

Intelligence sent from Holland by resident Downing.

Hague, 29th November, 1658. [N.S.]

Vol. lxi. p. 302. **T**HE states here are resolved to send away the 4000 that are behind the Denmark, the 8th of December. They are to go to sea in 20 fly-boats, to be convoyed by 4 men of war: colonel Killigrew commands them; and order shall be sent to Opdam to come and meet them with all his fleet; and that he shall return home with 12 or 16 ships, and leave the rest to winter in Denmark; and the prizes taken by him he is to give to the mariners.

The old princess of Orange hath communicated to the states the marriage concluded lately between the prince of Anhalt and the princess Henrietta her daughter.

Vice-admiral de Ruyter last monday made report to the states of his return from Portugal, having been there 4 months without doing any thing, because the Portuguese durst not come out of the river of Lisbon. He greatly commends the English frigats, which he met thereabouts, of whom he received all civility and courtesy imaginable.

Prince William of Nassau and his princess go hence next week towards Friseland.

Paris, 22d November, 1658. [N.S.]

From Nieuport, the Dutch ambassador in England.

November 29th, 1658. [N. S.] A.D. 1658.

TWO days ago I sent my son with letters, whereof here are the copies inclosed. The same day the secretary went to his house at Kensington, to stay there till after the burial. This afternoon I visited him, to have some interpretation of the writing given me by the commissioners. He told me, that if their high mightinesses would declare, that they would not tie the peace between the two kings to the emperor and Poland, and that they would divert the elector of Brandenburg from joining with that party, they would make some proposals thereupon. I find also, that they have sent new orders to Mr. Downing, touching the said writing; also that the fleet of 22 ships went yesterday to Yarmouth to ship some pilots and mariners. The frigate, Maidstone, of 50 guns was to join with them, to transport also the last envoy from Sweden. The secretary promised me, that after the funeral he would endeavour to get me an answer touching the 2 prizes of sugar, and my memorial of the 3 Bantam ships.

The states general to the king of Denmark.

Serenissime, &c.

29th November, 1658. [N. S.]

NOT long since was sent relief to your majesty by our fleet under the command of the Sieur de Wassenaer or Opdam, which also is happily arrived; since which time we have issued forth again letters patents for 40 other companies of foot, to make up the number of 6000 men, which have been promised by the treaty of alliance, and resolved this morning, that the said relief shall be speedily sent, to the end that during their voyage it may be manifest by this new levy, what we have found fit to make known to your majesty, that the 7th of the next month they are to go to sea, if time permit; praying and recommending to your majesty, that in the mean time lodging and fire, and other necessities, may be provided; and to use them as our own militia, manifesting to them all kind of favour and good will, as occasion shall be, which will be very acceptable to us; and our militia shall be thereby the more encouraged to do their duty in serving your majesty.

Intelligence sent from Holland by Mr. Downing.

BY other letters of the 13. and 15. instant N. S. it is written, that eight great Danish ships are joined with the Hollanders, and that the Hollanders have sent 8 of their own ships, which were disabled, into Copenhagen: That upon the 10th instant they had taken a Swedish man of war, which was then coming from Sweden, to join with the Swedish fleet, and had chased two Swedish ships on shore near Landschronen: That the 11th instant soldiers landing at Copenhagen took their oaths of fidelity to the king of Denmark: That in the islands of Laland, Langland, and Falster, great store of furniture of war are making ready for 5000 Brandenburgers, that are to be transported out of Holstein; and that a fly-boat sent with letters from admiral Opdam was lost by a tempest with all the people that were in her: That on the 15th instant, the Hollander and Danes continued to block up the Swedish fleet, part in Cronenburg, and part in Landschronen. This news comes by several particular letters, to which no full credit can be given. In the mean time three regiments of Brandenburgish forces have been totally routed by a sally from the Swedes out of Fredericshode; and some letters say, that the general of the Poles is taken prisoner. The 4000 men, that are going hence for Denmark, are almost ready, and so also is vice-admiral de Ruyter with 12 men of war. The death of de Witt and Peter Floris is greatly lamented. 400 Hollanders, which were killed in the fight, are buried at Copenhagen; and there are very many wounded there.

Hague, 29th November, 1658. [N. S.]

Resolution touching relieving the king of Denmark.

A.D. 1658.

November 30th, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lxii. p. 281.

THE advice of the admiralties of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and North Holland being read touching the demand made by the king of Denmark for a part of this fleet to stay all winter in Denmark; after deliberation it was resolved, that 12 ships should be there left this winter; and to this purpose letters should be written to admiral Opdam, that he should leave 4 ships of Amsterdam, and 2 of each other admiralty; and if the Swedes strength required more ships to be left, he might have 3 or 4 more ships upon the king of Denmark's desire, observing the said proportion for the several admiralties. And because the ships to be left must be victualled, and for transporting there must be fly-boats fraught, it was resolved, that letters should be written to the admiralty of Amsterdam, that they shall freight them, and buy the provisions in presence of the other admiralties; and a month's pay shall be given to all the officers and mariners, that shall stay there: and the council of state shall be required to agree with the receiver-general for one hundred thousand florins, to be employed for all these charges, upon condition that it shall be repaid out of the moneys, which are not yet paid by the provinces for the equipage of the sea; and to execute the same with all diligence. And hereby is authorized the vice-admiral Ruyter to command all the ships of war left in Denmark; and for this purpose, to go to Copenhagen with the men of war appointed for the convoy of the 4000 men, and to command them also; taking also, if he think fit, his own officers; and being there arrived, or at the Sound, to put himself aboard the ship called the Joshua, or such other he shall please to chuse; and he shall have an order, whereby he may have power to command the ships, that there remain, and all in them; and to this end he shall be dispatched without delay.

Mr. Downing, the English resident in Holland, to the states general.

Vol. lxii. p. 309.

THE underwritten resident of England, &c. having received the resolution of their lordships the states general of the 27th instant by the agent de Heyde, wherein they do declare, that their intention in intermingling in the present war between the kings of Denmark and Sweden is no other than to re-establish peace in the northern parts, that so they may afterwards with all their power co-operate jointly with other Christian princes, and particularly with the most serene lord protector of England, and the king of France, to the end, that those parts may be freed from all sorts of troubles and wars, which tend only to the prejudice of their neighbours, represents, that his most serene highness his master hath most heartily accepted of the said offer, and is now ready to co-operate with the king of France, and their lordships the states general, for the said ends.

And his said highness doth conceive the most proper and most probable means hereunto conducing to be a joint offer of a mediation for making a peace separately between the kings of Sweden and Denmark, without intermingling of any other interest or matter whatsoever; nor doth he doubt, but that this proposition will be very acceptable to the states general, considering that they have herein the same interest, and that they are wholly at liberty to endeavour the said peace in this manner, not being engaged in any offensive treaty against the king of Sweden, but only in a defensive treaty with the king of Denmark, as hath lately been declared by their ambassador now at London, in his memorial of the 6th instant.

And his said highness is the more stirred up to the moving of their lordships hereunto, in regard of the reports scattered abroad, as if (notwithstanding what hath been declared as abovesaid by their ambassador) their forces were to be joined with the forces of the house of Austria, and as if their fleets and shipping were to be made use of for blocking up by sea such places as should be besieged by land by the imperial forces now in Holstein, and for transporting considerable parts of them, a thing which doth in no-wise seem to his master to tend to the restoring of peace, the liberty of commerce in those parts, but to have accidentally in it most dangerous consequences, even to the hazard of putting the command of the Baltic sea into the hands of the house of Austria; and therefore to be hindered by his master to the utmost of his power, be it by whomsoever attempted.

And considering the present posture of affairs in these parts, and to the end their minds on both parts may be the more inclined and disposed to the acceptation of the said mediation, his said highness doth most affectionately desire, that it would please their lordships to forbear the sending any further supplies of men, ships, or other warlike provision into these parts for the assistance of either side.

And

And as to what may concern other the friends of his master and this state now also in war A.D. 1658. in those parts, he will be most ready and desirous, together with France and the United Provinces, to use his utmost endeavour for the obtaining and settling peace amongst them also, and doth not doubt of a good and happy issue of these his endeavours in this separate way to the freeing of the aforesaid kings of Sweden and Denmark, and other his good friends in those parts, from the great dangers they are now in, especially if it shall seem good to their lordships heartily and thoroughly to concur therein. But however, his master is resolved to proceed upon this foundation; and to that end to employ such means, as God hath put into his hands, leaving the issue to him, who is the only wise disposer of all things.

Given at the Hague, the 30th of November, 1658. [N. S.] Signed,

G. D.

The French ambassador to the states general.

THE underwritten ambassador of France, having considered and examined the resolution Vol. lxi. p. 311. of the 27th instant, received at the hands of the baron de Ghent, finds himself obliged to assure their lordships by this present memorial, that the intention of the king his master is still, as it was, to endeavour by his ministers with all possible diligence the reconciliation of the kings of the north; and that he cannot see without extreme grief and displeasure, that the treaty of Roschfield hath not had its effect, and hath not been perfected by reason of the suspicions and diffidences, which have been cast into the minds of the two kings, and of their council, by the artifices of those, who will have no peace, and who seek indirect advantages in the continuation of war, which they would continue through all Europe, although till now it hath been very advantageous. Wherefore the said ambassador believes it to be his duty to represent to their lordships, that in the intention, which they profess to have for peace, it behoves them nearly, that they suffer not themselves to be surprised in entering into new engagements, which renders the accommodation not only difficult, but as it were impossible, and in sending of new reliefs of such importance, and in such a season, which may cause one to doubt of the truth of their intention; as also not to pretend to make a general peace, which may comprehend those, who (it is well known) desire it not, but those who are truly in war, and have a common interest to get forth; and for this end to enter speedily into the matter, and make propositions jointly with England, who prepare things for an accommodation, and to search all security possible, that may render it firm and lasting, which leaving to their wisdom, he offers them all what his care may contribute for the advancement of a work, wherein all sides may find contentment.

Given at the Hague, the 30th of November, 1658. [N. S.]

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

I MAKE bold to give your lordshippe this trouble att this time, being desired by some Vol. lxi. p. 303. gentlemen of the bishoprick of Durham to write unto you, that Mr. Timothy Whittingham having bin sheriff of that shire these two yeares, and having given a great offence to the honest gentlemen of that country, hee is an anabaptist in his judgement, and, itt should seeme, very violent too in his carriage; and soe they have desired me, that I would write to you, that some other man may bee chosen, and hee may not keepe itt any longer, which if you can prevaile with his highnesse to doe, itt will give a great deale of satisfaction to many gentlemen in these parts. I have nothing of newes to acquaint you with: all thinges are very quiett and well, both amongst the Scotts people and the officers; and I heare nothing yett of Charles Stuart's endeavouring to promote any designs in this country: soe soone as I doe, you shall be sure to heare of it from

Dalkeith, 20th November,
1658.

YOUR LORDSHIPPE'S very affectionate

and humble servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURED SIR,

A.D. 1658.

Vol. lxii.
p. 305.

MR. Vaughan, the post-master of Ireland, haveinge acquainted me with his case, and desyred my help in beinge a futor for your favour to him in a full settlement of him, I could not deny complyinge with his request therin, haveinge found he has ennemyes undeservedly, and observed him diligent and usefull in his office; upon which accounts I am a futor to you in his behalfe, for your countenance to him in his just designes; and haveinge beg'd your pardon for this trouble, I conclude with the reall assurance of being very cordially,

HONOURED SIR,

Ballemaaloe, the 20th
November, 1658.

Your most affectionate, and most faithful

humble servant,

BROGHILL.

Resolution of the states, on sunday, after the morning service.

1. December, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lxii.
p. 281.

AFTER deliberation it was resolved, that letters should be writ to the admiralty of Amsterdam, that their high mightinesses, having seriously and again considered the business of the transportation of the relief of Denmark, have thought fit to require, that they would endeavour to add some more ships for convoying the 4000 men appointed to go for Denmark, so many as they shall judge necessary for the safety of them; and to confer with colonel Killigrew, and to put aboard the said ships some musketeers of the militia of this state for their more security, as the service and reputation of him is therein interested; and this shall be dispatched without delay.

Mr. Downing, the resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lxii.
p. 313.

BY the post I gave you an account, that I had received yours that afternoon, which you sent me an exprefs from the Downs; and that I had been with the French embassador and Mr. Appleboom, as I therein gave you an account. And tho' I had prevailed, as I then wrote to you, with the French embassador, to give in a memorial with me the next morning; yet after 10 at night he sent his master of the horse to me, to let me know, that he found some new difficulties therein, and therefore he desired, that it might be deferred till monday or tuesday; to which I returned him for answer, that the 4000 men were now upon the very point of going away; and that the loss of two or three days time would upon that account be irrecoverable; that Mr. Appleboom had that night writ to his master, that both of us would the next morning without fail give in memorials; and therefore that we were obliged to it, besides the consideration of the fleet's being on the way; and therefore earnestly desiring him, that he would continue firm to his first resolution. And the next morning early I went to him again, but found him much wavering in his mind; and he told me, that the thoughts of the business had wholly broken his sleep that night. But I was very earnest with him, considering of what importance it was, that both of us should go together, and how ready people here would be to have made constructions of it, if both the memorials had not been given in the same day; and to have taken courage to have taken some resolution, which it may-be they will not now be so forward to. The truth is, the embassador had a hard part of it, on the one hand, considering how much it imported his master not to seem wholly negligent of the king of Sweden, when England should own him so highly by word and deed; and this, as I had told him, by the communication with and instigation of France. On the other hand, it was hard to be put to give in such a memorial without any orders at all, but especially upon the account of making a separate peace between Sweden and Denmark. He was free to have given in his memorial so, as mention might indifferently have been made of the king of Poland, and elector of Brandenburg also, with the exclusion of the house of Austria only; but he said, it was hard to put him without particular orders to move for the making a particular peace between Sweden and Denmark; only he said, that Poland was very considerable; and that if they were wholly neglected, it was the right way to make them fall wholly in with the house of Austria; and that possibly the emperor, or some other

of that house, should be chosen king of Poland, in case this king should die, a thing of A.D. 1658. very bad consequence; besides, that the queen of Poland being a French woman, and highly maintaining the French interest in that court, and having indeed very great authority and interest, that by no means they might seem to neglect her. I told him, that it was notoriously known, that England and Poland had always been in a good understanding each with other; and that I was very sure, that his highness would also be willing to help the making a peace between Sweden and Poland, so as it might be with the exclusion of the house of Austria; but that it was very evident, how much his interest was interwoven with that house; and that while they should be able, under the notion of making a general peace, to continue the war in Denmark, it was clear, that they would make no peace; for that the war continuing in Denmark, the Poles had liberty to besiege and take by force their towns in Prussia; but that when they should see, that England and France were jointly resolved to pursue a separate peace between Sweden and Denmark, they would then also think of hearkening to reasonable terms: whereas it is evident, that as things now stand, the Poles do refuse such propositions made by the Swede, as before this late war in Denmark they did not expect, the king of Sweden having lately declared his willingness to accept a very small equivalent in money for the restitution of Prussia. In fine, I did prevail with him, and to couch it in such terms as you find; a copy thereof, together with mine own, being herein inclosed to you. I did endeavour to couch mine own in such terms, as might give least offence here, but especially to him; and upon that ground have therein also made mention of his highness's readiness in a separate way, to deal for his other friends in those parts, without which I could never have persuaded him to have given in this memorial; but that upon that account I did let him see, that his highness would be as ready as the king of France to deal for the king of Poland and elector of Brandenburg, and that this desperate way of treating would only produce the effect desired.

I need not tell you, how much the states general were startled at these two unexpected thunder-claps coming thus both together. My lord Nieuport, as you will find by his letters, had still written, that his highness's fleet would not go for the Sound, but towards the south; nor is it yet known here, that it is gone or going that way, nor do I think fit to divulge it, but to let that news come of itself by the post; whereby they will see, that his highness is in earnest, which now I only endeavour to persuade them to believe by words, that so upon other occasions they may give the more credit to what I shall offer to them. The states of Holland have taken both these memorials into their hands to deliberate upon, and to-morrow they intend to begin to consider of it; and according to what resolution shall be taken by them, so will the matter go in the states general. As soon as we gave in our memorials, we sent to Mr. de Witt, to desire, that we might both that afternoon come to speak with him together. He returned us for answer, that he had so much business, that he could not possibly appoint us any time that afternoon, but desired, that we would come to him the next day at 4 in the afternoon, which accordingly we did. I told him, that his highness was very sorry for this late unhappy unexpected breach between the kings of Sweden and Denmark, and very apprehensive of the consequences of it; that he saw no possibility of making any comprehensive peace to the satisfying of all parties, that were now at war in those parts; but that in that way of procedure, it would be still in the power of the house of Austria to hinder any good issue of what should be undertaken; and that therefore his highness was resolved to proceed in this separate way, hoping for a good issue thereof, but especially if this state would heartily concur therein. He said, that this state had no other end than the making peace between them; but that they did not so well understand this separate way of proceeding; but yet that possibly they might be brought to agree therein, if first they might have assurance upon what grounds the king of Sweden and the king of France, would proceed; for, said he, unless those two kingdoms be somewhat evenly ballanced in their power, they would be perpetually in war, and consequently this state put to a perpetual charge in defending the one of them; and therefore, that he thought, that the treaty made in the year 1645 between these two kingdoms, ought to be the ground of the peace; and that the king of Sweden ought to quit all he had got by the treaty of Roschfield. The French ambassador told him, that was a most unreasonable and ridiculous proposition; but, saith he, we are to look upon this war, that now is, not as a new war, but only a continuation of the last war, upon the account of the jealousies risen between them, upon the non-full execution of the late treaty; and that for his part, if the treaty of Roschfield were waved, he saw little hopes of making any peace; for that he saw no other ground, whereby to be able to prevail with the king of Sweden to quit the footing he hath in in Fredericshode, Funen and Zeeland; but to speak of quitting Schonen, and those other things which were yielded to him by the said treaty, he thought it was a long war, that must bring him to that. I told him, that for my own part I had no particular orders, but only in general to assure him, that in case this state did not think fit to join with his highness in this separate way of treating, that he would endeavour to gain the best conditions he could for the king of Denmark; but, if I might speak mine own opinion, that considering

A.D. 1658. { dering how matters now stood with the king of Sweden, I did very much wonder, that this state could imagine to bring back that king to the treaty of 1645, who hath in his possession not only his own part of Denmark, but in a manner all the rest; and that they should do well to consider, that the winter was now coming on fast; and if such another frost should happen as was the last winter, that undoubtedly the king of Sweden would march into Holstein, and endeavour to fight the elector of Brandenburg; and if he should beat him, that then they might judge what would be the consequences thereof; besides, that the king of Sweden had well fortified three quarters in Zeeland, and provided them with all necessaries for horse and foot, and so would be able to maintain his station there against any, that should come to attack him, if any forces should be transported by their shipping into that island; and if the castle of Gottorp should be delivered into the hands of the imperial forces, and that the said forces should get footing in Zeeland by their means, that they would do well to consider, whether this would be for their interest, and whether it would be then in their power to say upon what foundation the peace should be made. Besides, I desired him to consider, that the treaty, which this state had with Denmark, was only a defensive treaty to defend the king and kingdom of Denmark, and not offensive to augment its territories; but that Schonen, and what else was yielded to the king of Sweden by the late treaty of Roschfield, was not now any part of Denmark, but rightfully belonging to the crown of Sweden; and therefore, that for the state to speak the crown of Denmark any of those places, was to change the nature of their league defensive into a league offensive against the king of Sweden. De Witt did confess, that their ambassador Boreel had propounded to the court of France, that procedures should be made to the making of a treaty between them upon the aforesaid treaty of Roschfield; and that he believed, that thereupon orders had been given to the French ambassador to make this proposition; but withal he seemed to be very angry with Boreel, saying that he had made that proposition without orders. We both took hold of this, though neither of us had any knowledge of it before, and asked him, how in honour they could go back from what their ambassador had proposed?

We had much discourse with him about the 4000 men, which are sending away in such haste; and told him, that the sending of them could produce nothing but evil; and that Mr. Appleboom had already orders to go hence. He desired earnestly, that we would use our endeavours for the staying of him; and that what they had done ought not to be construed as a war with the king of Sweden, but only as an auxiliary supply to the king of Denmark. We told him, that at his desire we would do our endeavours; but that we doubted we should be able to prevail very little therein, unless the 4000 men were stopt. To which he answered, that to speak as a minister of state, he ought to say, that they must go, they being part of that supply, that they are obliged to give the king of Denmark; but to speak as one endeavouring with us to make peace between them, he must say, that assuredly they ought not to go. This is all we could draw from him upon that business, upon which nothing of certainty is to be founded. In the conclusion, the French ambassador told him, that there was one article in the treaty of Roschfield concerning the passing of the ships of enemies through the Sound, of which the ambassador of this state had so much complained at Copenhagen, which for his part he neither understood nor liked; for that, said he, it may be applied to France or England, or whomsoever they pleased; and therefore, for his part, he thought it very fit, that that article should be cancelled at the joint desire of the mediators, it not being good, said he, that there should be any treaty, or any article of any treaty on foot, by which either of those kings might claim from the other the exclusion of the ships of any with whom they should be in war; but that it was all our interest, who were out of the Baltic sea, to keep matters so, as that in case of being in war with one of those kings, we may yet be able to pass the Sound, and supply ourselves with the commodities of that sea by the favour of the other; and that he did wonder, that the ministers of France or England could consent to that article, which may be of so dangerous consequence to them both; and that, that article being abolished, he knew nothing this state had to object against the treaty of Roschfield.

From Mr. de Witt we went both to Mr. Appleboom's, giving him a full account of what had passed between us and Monsieur de Witt, whereby we said he might take his measures as to what was the inclination of this state, but withall desiring, that he would write seriously to his master, that he would make it appear, that this real interposition of England and France, on his behalf, would not make him the farther from peace, but on the contrary; and that we should not see any other foundation for this treaty of peace, than the treaty of Roschfield, and this, said the French ambassador, guaranteed by all the mediators. I desired him, that he would again write to his master, to take care, that his fleet be not in some hole, so as to be in an incapacity, as the winds may be, to join with his highness's fleet, as the Dane's was with the Holland's this last fight. You will perceive by the inclosed, that the 4000 men are ordered to go hence under the convoy of only 4 men of war; and that Opdam was to meet them with only 12 men of war; and I have desired

Mr.

Mr. Appleboom to give his master notice thereof, and that he have a diligent eye upon the motions of the Holland fleet, lest, upon some notice, which may possibly some way or other come to them, they should endeavour separately to fight his highness's fleet. And as to the sending of these 4000 men, I can only say, that yet it's not stopp'd, but all possible haste used therein; and the Brandenburg and Danish ministers do vehemently press the going of it; but when it shall be known, that his highness's fleet is gone, they will hardly think four ships a sufficient convoy for them. Besides, it hath been a great snow and frost yesterday and to-day, so that men begin to be in an apprehension of the Sound's freezing. De Witt said, that a grave burgo-master of one of the towns of North-Holland, who is now here, told him yesterday, that if this weather hold, the Sound will certainly be very suddenly frozen, and that himself did once cross the Sound upon the ice the first of December, N. S. I did send you the foundation of the instructions, upon which the embassy to the duke of Muscovy was to be founded, to wit, to persuade him to make peace with Poland, and war with Sweden; and if it go forward, I shall endeavour to give you a further account of it. Between this and the next post, we shall, I suppose, be able to judge, which way the states of Holland, and consequently the states general, will resolve; they are now in a great streight. The truth is, they would give the law to all Europe, and not receive it from any, and have England, and France, and every body else, steer after their compass; and their north pole is their traffick, measuring all things only by that, without any other considerations whatsoever, and in the which they are not willing any body else should have the least share; and this trade of the East Sea is one of their greatest mysteries in trade, they venting there what they bring out of the east, south and west; and again, supplying other countries with the commodities of that sea: Poland alone spent more pepper than all the rest of Europe; and by this backing the king of Denmark, and bringing down the king of Sweden, they thought to make themselves absolute masters of that sea; and although their Spanish, and East-Indy and Spanish trade, be richer, yet the destroying of this trade is also the destroying of those other; and besides, the commodities of the East sea, being bulky, did employ numbers of ships and seamen, so that the failure thereof will make them inconsiderable in both.

As for Gluckstadt, when the Danish ministers made their desire of borrowing money, and did proffer Cronenburg-castle, and other things, for security, the deputies of the states general asked them, if they had not power to proffer Gluckstadt; and when the council of state were ordered to give their opinion, whether it were fit to send the 4000 men before winter or not, they gave as their opinion, that it was fit to send the 4000 men, but that it was fit to send 2000 to Gluckstadt; whereas the Danish ministers desired only the sending of provision, not of men, to Gluckstadt, but that all the men might be sent to Copenhagen. I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hague, the $\frac{2}{22}$ Decemb. 58.

Your most faithful humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

I pray that Mr. de Bordeaux's packet here inclosed be sent to him speedily, it being sent from Mr. de Thou here; as also the other, to the lord general Fleetwood, from Mr. Appleboom.

I find that great sums of money have been given by the ^{king of Denm. ministers} 537 381 393 140 466 131
of the k. of Poland.
140 to divers 408 468 538.

I pray your thoughts at the ministers as to the Hague, as to the settling the 150l. *per annum*; and in the mean while for the last quarter.

I had very much adoe to gain the French ambassador; and I doubt you will not firmly carry France with you in this businesse, if it come to difficultye, unlesse you assure them, that you will also help in making the peace also for Poland, so as with the exclusion of the house of Austria; and truly I take it also to be your interest; and if this state find France any thing inclining to their way of a general peace, they will be very troublesome. I know not how they may be; however, I am sure they are full of anger.

Sir John Marlay to secretary Thurloe.

A.D. 1658.

Vol. xii p. 321.

My LORD,

I KINDLY thanke your honor for the favour I received from Mr. Fawbanks by your order, wherewith I have a little pacified those, to whom I am indebted since my coming over; but perceiving your occasions are so great, that I cannot have the honor to confer with you, and my owne condition so lowe, that I am not able longer to subsist, and maintaine my family; therefore I humbly beseech you to take into consideration these followinge brief propositions, and lett me receive some answere, that I may knowe what to relye upon.

If his highnes the lord protector wil be pleased to receive me unto his grace and favour, trust, employ me, and put me in some condition fitt to serve him, it shall be my utmost endeavour really to doe his highnes considerable service; and if uppon triall I faile, either in faithfulness, or in want of abilitie to performe what I promise, his highnes may dispose of me at his pleasure.

If this be thought not fittinge;

Then my humble suit is, that I may have the benefitt of such part of my estate, as is not yet disposed of; and I shall confine myselfe into some part of the kingdome, where I am least knowne, and may live most privatly, ingaginge myselfe never to act, or so much as speake, of state affaires.

And if this will not be graunted,

I most humbly intreat, that I may have free libertie to acquaint my friends, and those that have formerly knowne me, with my present condition, implore there helpe and assistance for imployment of my children, and my owne subsistence; and that nether myselfe for desiringe, nor they for assistinge, may receive any blame or harme: provided alwaies there be nothing asked or said prejudicial to his highnes or the present government. I dare inlarge no further for feare of beinge troublesome, but shal be ready to answere any thing, that may be objected; and ever remaine,

MY LORD,

November 22d. 1658.

Your most humble servant,

JOHN MARLAY.

Resolution of the states general touching admiral Opdam's return, &c.

3d December, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lxii p. 282. BEING again put to deliberation, what order should be sent to admiral Opdam touching the security of the 4000 men to go for Denmark, and the ships that are to return home; it hath been resolved, that letters shall be written to the said admiral; that their high mightinesses think fit to advertise him of two things to be considered: first, that the said 4000 men, that are to go to sea the 7th instant, if the season will permit, may be received and conveyed securely. 2dly, That he return home with those ships, that are not to winter in Denmark. Therefore it is put to his consideration, that if the forces of Sweden are very considerable in the Sound, to stay and receive these forces between Flekero and Schagen, or thereabouts; and to convey them to Copenhagen, with the ships, that are to winter there; and if the Swedish fleet be not so considerable, then that he come home, as soon as he can, giving order to the ships, that stay behind, to convoy carefully the said forces to Copenhagen: yet that this is not wrote by their high mightinesses as an order, but only as advice; so that he may do as he shall think best, to arrive to the two aforesaid aims; and this resolution shall be sent to the admiralty of Amsterdam, to serve them for information.

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

My LORD,

Vol. lxii p. 337. I RECEIVED your lordship's letter of the 16th instant, and with itt a grant from his highnesse for the custody of Haly-rude-house, and the parke neere Edenburgh, for which I returne his highness most humble thanks; and to you for your care in sending of itt. I know nott how I shall deserve these favours from his highness's hands. I shall endeavour

endeavour to doe him the best service I can. All thinges, I praise God, are well hear. I A.D. 1658.
heare nothing of Charles Stuart his endeavouring to act in this country, which is all att
present from

Dalkeith, 23d November, 1658.

Your LORDSHIP's very humble servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

Captain Langley to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

Leith, Nov. 23. 1658.

HERE hath been little of importance, which together with my want of health kept me from writing to your lordship some posts by-past, all things being at present, like the season of the year, frozen and dead in outward appearance: only the Quakers make a great bustle here, still prating out their idle stories, Yorkshire and those parts adding daily new fewel to there fier, here being lately come two new ones thence, to declare they have many vain disputes with the free-willers so called. But all I can observe from them, that is new, is, that they do not like this protector soe well as the last, but will give noe reason for it.

The Scotts continue as malignant as ever, hoping for redemption, as they call it. The present good and happy settlement of the present government nothing moves them to alter from their dark principles. The leopard cannot change his spots. The Anabaptists, in deep silence, still seem to take no notice of the weal or woe of the present times. Their words nor actions leave no tract for present as formerly, which makes me think they are out of design at present. Yet some of them still sadly complain, that they have been outwitted; so that at present in these parts it seems to be falling water with both them and the Quakers, their designs and all their other endeavours being altogether fruitless, and I hope will so continue. Those that formerly halted between two opinions, not baptizing their children, making ready to, but did not outwardly join with the Anabaptists as to their discipline, are now come in to Mr. Collings, who was some 14 days past ordained pastor of a new-gathered church here, by 6 ministers that came from Newcastle and thereabouts, of which Mr. Haman was chief; since which time most of their grown children are baptized by Mr. Collings. This church encreaseth something, but the others nothing.

Sir, here hath been lately 10 ships taken by the St. Peter frigytt of East-end, who plyes the Staples coast constantly. When he is out, and doth much mischief, all ships being forced to keep off at sea, to sail clear of those rocks; then he lies so, that he may get sight of them, and keep always, or for the most part, out of sight of land. He plied there 6 weeks, and carried away 10 masters to East-end, whose ships he compounded for to have such sums of money paid before the masters have liberty. His best prize was one of 8 guns, three quarter mine. He killed in her 2 men, and shot a young woman, that was passing, and big with child, all to pieces. This is a sad loss for me after many others. Truly, Sir, one frigot to lye off these rocks constantly would save all this harm, if but one of 16 or 20 guns. I had not troubled your honour with this, but that I hoped you might prove instrumental towards preventing the like for the future.

Sir, wheat is at present to be had at 32 to 35 R. per quarter. It's thought 'twill be dearer. Biscuit may be had at present at 16 s. per cent. Beef and pork good at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per pound, if you should need any for D. R. Here is fallen such a snow, as hath not been seen this many year so early in the year: but I shall trouble you no longer, only wish I could serve your honour and my country in something more acceptable than these poor endeavours of,

SIR,

Your lordship's cordial and most humble servant,

TIMOTHY LANGLEY.

The last time I spoake with generall Monck, I told him, that your lordship would take care to gett the businesse don according as my lord Disbrowe had desired. He then promised mee, hee would writ that night to your honour, and in these words: The business my lord Disbrow writ to you about will do well, because his secretary should not take notice; but I repent me for reminding him of it; for by the sudden execution of the business it was to my cost. He promis'd Mr. Fleetwood should mis of a commission for captain Forth. I hope hee could not . . . you.

Secretary

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

A.D. 1658.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

NEITHER are the Irish letters come this weeke, which doth somewhat disappoint his highnesse as to his intention of sendinge the messenger my last promised, who is yet here, and we knewe not but that your excellency's next letter might occasion somethinge to be further sayde to you upon the subject the messenger is sent upon; but seeinge it is so fallen out, that wee have had noe letters these 3 weeks together, the sendinge to your excellency shall noe longer be delayed; but the person, who goes, shall depart to-morrow or upon thursday at furthest; and I hope he shall bringe with him the instructions to the councell, wherein noe alteration is yet made, nor I hope will be, though I can undertake nothinge therein now; but I spake of these and some other things unto Dr. Petty, who I suppose will write more at large, and the aforesayd messenger will come to your excellency foe fully instructed in all things, which relate to affaires here, that I shall not trouble your excellency in any thinge of that nature by this.

The funeral of his late highnes was solemnized this day with very great honour; but, alas! it was his funeral. Much endeavour there hath been to blowe the coale amongst the fouldiers to have begotten some disturbance this day; but, blessed be God, all is ended with peace, and things carryed in great order. There is yet noe further newes come from Sweden. Our fleet went out of the Downes towards the Sound upon wednesday last; but I feare they are not farre onwards of their journey, the windes haveing beene contrary ever since friday. This is all from

Whitehall, 23. Novem.
1658.

Your EXCELLENCY's most humble, and

obliged, and faithfull servant,

JO. THURLOE.

Lord Fauconberg to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

MY LORD,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

EVER since your last, which was about three weekes agoe, I have endeavoured to contribute all I was able, in bringing your lordshipp over to us; but I finde it has oppo-

sition from all parties. ^{They that hate you feare you too,} 39 16 11 47 41 14 5 39 16 3 41 11 49 26 38 12 11 5
and therefore oppose it.

37 13 47 28 40 39 28 26, 5 27 6 39 14 13 37 10 26 35 11 28 33 31 26 36
^{They that love you have apprehensions,}

11 19 41. 41 14 13 49 39 16 3 41 25 26 40 13 49 28 38 16 5 38 11 5 33
neither Ireland nor Henry Cromwell are secure,

31 35 11 16 13 29 34 19 28 27 36, 27 11 49 39 14 13 37 21 35 13 23 5 27
it separated.

8 27 28 37 A. 5 37 11 34 13 7 38 37 13 21 10 34 13 33 3 37 5 39 11 6.
This lord Falc. assures Hen. Crom. is the only reason he can learne

39 16 19 34 B. 5 36 34 38 37 34 A. 19 36 39 16 11 28 27 13 25 47 35 13
that makes protector

5 34 28 27 16 11 13 9 3 29 25 11 5 35 27 13 41 14 5 39 24 3 18 13 34
backward in it.

Z. 4 3 9 20 43 5 37 6 21 27 19 41.

As to our affaires, the factious party, discovering

5 34 39 28 26 40 34 5 20 12 3 21 35 13 34, 39 16 11 12 3 9 39 21 26 40
themselves not strong enough

34 31 3 37 39 49 6 19 34 9 26 40 11 35 21 27 17 41 16 11 24 34 13 23
to carry on delignes alone,

40 11 36 27 28 41 26 39 35 28 29 15 11 29 26 40 17 14 41 26 7 5 36 34 49
are treating with the

26 9 6 13 34 19 17 29 11 34 5 23 26 29 11 3 15 13 39 35 13 5 41 19 27
men the and that rabble,

17 45 19 41 14 41 16 11 I. 22 13 29 39 14 13 D. 3 27 8 41 14 3 39 35 3
and, wee heare, wil put it to

4 2 25 11, 3 29 6 43 13 11 14 13 3 37 11 43 19 25 33 38 41 21 39 41 26
a push that way.

5 33 40 34 14 39 16 5 4 45 5 47.

and

Desbrowe are the heads,

keeps his ground;

O. 5 27 6 V. 5 35 13 41 14 11 16 11 5 6 36. Z. 18 11 13 31 36 14 21
but truly gets none of them;

31 17 35 28 38 27 8, 2 40 39 39 37 38 23 49 15 13 39 36 29 26 27 13 28 10
39

for things run in the same channel,
 39 16 13 22, 12 26 35 41 14 19 29 17 34 37 28 29 21 27 39 14 13 36 3 22
 managed by the same hands as formerly;
 13 9 14 5 29 27 11 25 22 5 27 3 15 13 6 2 49 39 16 11 34 5 22 13 16 3
 and truly thinks
 29 6 36 5 34 12 26 35 24 11 37 25 47; 3 29 6 41 35 38 25 47 B. 39 16 21
 nothing would conduce to publick good
 27 18 36 29 26 39 14 21 27 17 45 26 38 25 6 9 28 27 6 40 7 13 39 28 31
 more then some attempt of
 98 4 25 19 9 18 15 28 26 6 24 26 27 11 39 16 11 29 34 26 24 13 5 41 39
 theirs, if it please God
 11 24 31 41 28 10 39 16 11 21 35 36, 21 10 19 41 33 23 13 5 34 11 17 26
 to make it unsuccessful.
 8 41 26 22 5 20 11 19 41 38 29 34 40 9 7 11 36 10 38 23.
 made a speech to all the officers last friday,
 Z. 24 3 8 11 5 36 31 13 11 7 16 39 28 5 25 23 39 16 11 26 12 10 21 7
 but with very great moderation
 11 37 36 23 5 34 41 10 37 47 8 5 49, 2 38 41 45 19 39 16 40 11 37 47 17
 and kindness, has commanded
 35 13 3 41 22 28 6 13 35 3 39 21 26 29 5 27 6 18 21 27 8 29 11 36, 14 5
 not to go yet into the country,
 34 7 28 24 22 5 27 6 11 8 B. 27 26 41 39 26 15 28 11 47 13 39 19 29 41
 which I assure
 26 39 16 11 7 28 38 29 39 37 47 45 14 21 7 16 21 5 36 34 38 38 35 11 A
 obeys unwillingly, unless he could be more
 B 28 2 13 47 36 38 27 45 19 25 23 31 29 15 25 47 38 27 23 13 36 14 13
 serviceable to him
 11 7 28 38 25 6 4 11 22 28 35 13 34 13 35 38 19 9 11 5 4 23 13 39 28 14 21
 here.
 24 16 11 37 13. Our solemnity is (God be pray's'd) well over, tho' wee have beene
 much threatned with great matters, to be enterprised as this day. I am

Your EXCELLENCY's most faithful humble servant,

B.

A friend of mine has a petition lying before your excellency and the council, which

Wickham.

I hope you will favour him in: his name is 43 21 7 18 16 5 22.

Dr. Thomas Clarges to Henry Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

THERE is little farther from the Sound then came in the last account, but some say the
 Hollanders lost four ships, and their vice-admiral's and rear-admiral's persons, and had
 twelve ships disabled; but neverthelesse, it is not by any contradicted, that Copenhagen
 is reliev'd, which may much disturbe the king of Sweden's enterprizes, and his misfortunes
 may be increas'd by the delay of our fleet, which was goeing, as I am privately inform'd,
 under vice-admirall Goodson to those parts, and is now winde-bound in Yarmouth-roade.
 The Holland ambassador is very apprehensive of our interposition in these transactions, and
 thinks his masters glory will be much eclipsed, if they ruine not the Swede fleet, and hin-
 der their attempts in the Sound, which nothing can prevent (as he thinks) but our aide.
 I dare not pretende to so much state knowledge as to give my poore judgment in these
 great matters; but certainly those eastern parts will be the scene of important action and
 great consequences. This day his late highness funerall was solemnised; the manner
 whereof I have written to the lords of the council, being unwilling to renew your excelen-
 cie's affliction with a narrative of such a nature. I am,

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

London, this 23^d of Nov. 1658.

Your excellencie's most humble servant,

THO. CLARGES.

Resolution of the states of Holland.

A.D. 1658.

4th December, 1658. [N.S.]

Vol. lxi. p. 341.

THE counsellor and pensionary hath reported the considerations and opinions of the deputies of their most noble mightinesses for the affairs of Poland, who have examined, according to the 8th of October last, the contents of the memorials and propositions of the Sieur Pinocci, envoy of the king of Poland, made to their high mightinesses, and to their commissioners, and put in writing, where they have observed these points considerable:

First, Whereas in the negotiation touching the evacuation of Prussia for a sum of money, which the French ambassador had proposed some while since in the name of the king of Sweden, that this satisfaction might be done without great prejudice to the crown of Poland, to wit, by consenting to the king of Sweden's raising of customs in the Baltic sea, upon the merchants of the king of Poland, according to what was practised in the year 1629; that the said king of Poland shall be fully informed of the intentions of their high mightinesses, that the peace may be concluded, and also an accommodation to the contentment, and according to the interest of his friends.

Secondly, Seeing that the said king of Poland is already engaged by treaty for the defence of the kingdoms and states of Denmark, and of the elector of Brandenburg, his majesty is also ready to make a defensive league with their high mightinesses for the conserving and maintaining the navigation and commerce of the Baltic sea.

Thirdly, That the city of Dantzick coming to be besieged, his majesty requires for this reason, that it may please their high mightinesses to assist the said city with a considerable fleet.

Fourthly, That his said majesty would willingly understand, what their high mightinesses will do to maintain the king and crown of Denmark against these oppressions, to the end that the said envoy may discover also the intention of the king his master.

Finally, That a day being again set for a meeting at Braunsburg, there to treat a peace between Poland and Sweden, his majesty desires to understand speedily, if their high mightinesses will be concluded in the same treaty as confederates of his majesty, or if they will be there only as mediators. Whereupon, after deliberation, it hath been resolved, that in behalf of the states of Holland, endeavours shall be made with the states general, that upon the said points answer shall be made to the said envoy as followeth.

Upon the first, That it would greatly displease their high mightinesses, that there should be new customs raised upon the Baltic sea, as this intention hath sufficiently appeared in the year 1656; and therefore they promise themselves, that the king and kingdom of Poland will by no means give thereunto their consent, or give the least occasion of the same.

Upon the second and third of the said points, that their high mightinesses have made a treaty the 10th and 12th of July, 1656, as well with the minister of the city of Dantzick, as with the Sieur de Bye, the Poland resident here; and that with intention to conserve the navigation of the Baltic sea, and the city of Dantzick, and prevent all new impositions, whereof the ratification could not hitherto be obtained; and if the said envoy hath power to deliver the said ratification, that their high mightinesses will not fail in such case to defend the said city of Dantzick and the king of Poland, adding thereunto, that their high mightinesses judge, that this ground being laid, there will easily be agreements upon other aims and interests on both parts.

Upon the fourth, That their high mightinesses have evidently made appear by real proofs, both by the sending a great fleet of ships of war, and relief to the king of Denmark, that they are resolved according to the treaty, with all their power, to deliver the said king from the oppressions of his enemies, wherewith he is at present overwhelmed; hoping that his majesty's other allies shall be the more encouraged by their example to do the like.

And upon the fifth point, That their high mightinesses, being advertised of the progress of the said assembly, will not fail to send thither their ministers, with such orders and instructions, as in such a time shall be thought expedient to advance a peace in the northern parts.

Lord

Lord chief justice St. John to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

A.D. 1658.

I HEARE that Mr. Gott is in the paper for sheriffe of Suffex, who is a petitioner for his discharge. He is a barrister at law, and now reader of an inn of chancery for Gray's inn. I hope these causes may prevayle with his highnes. If he be discharged, be pleased by a messenger to lett him know as much. He will be certainly of the next parliament; and it will be a greate obligation to him. Sir, I rest

In the possession of the right hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

24. November, 1658.

Your most affectionate servant,

OL. ST. JOHN.

General Fleetwood to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

DEARE BROTHER,

I AM fearfull it must be still my portion to lye under your jealousyes, as a guilty person of the last weeke's intelligence from hence, in relation to your coming over; concerning which I was as unknowing as my child till afterwards, that my cosen Fayrcloath told my wife of the staying the litter, and my lord Russell acquainting me with the occasion of it. But I am so cleare in this thing, that I shall not pleade any thing by way of apology, I needing none.

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

I am not without the hopes, that if the Lord sees it good to bring us together, that we shall better understand each other, then to admitt of any such suggestions or jealousyes to be received by us. I think it is our duty and interest to have a hearty love one to another; and if the Lord will but please to give us that frame, it will be, I trust, a blessing, which we shall both have cause to rejoyce in. I hope, in this, my lord Russell will give a true account of what he finds. We have no account from our fleet, but that on thursday they sayled by Yarmouth, and hade a good winde till fryday night, and then the winde turned against them. Whear they are now, we heare not; but hope they may be a good part of their way. Here is a report of a second fight 'twixt the Dutch and Sweed, but no certainty. I shall only add this, that I having now deceived some in the expression of a forwardnes for your coming, which will be suddenly, I may as well hope to undeceive you in many reports, which I canot but beleive have bine very unworthy, in a right understanding of which is the desire of

Nov. 24. [1658.]

Your most affectionate brother, and humble servant.

Mr. John Barwick to king Charles II.

May it please your MAJESTY,

I ACCOUNT myself very unhappy in those many rubbs I have met with in a busines, wherein I had reason to think myself so deeply concerned. Your majesty received the first account of it (but that only verbally and generall) from Mr. Davison. Since that time I had address'd a more particular account of it to him, but retrived it again upon the first notice of his untimely death; and since that I dispatched a third, which I took the boldness to address to your majesty imediatly, and inclosed it in a letter to Mr. Thornton: and though, I perceive, he missed of it, by reason of his coming over hither about the same time, yet I hear the packet was received by one Mr. Bovie; and I hope it is long ago arrived at your majesty's hand. And out of that confidence I shall only presume to give your majesty an account of what passed since that letter, in relation to that busines, setting aside all unnecessary repetition of what went before.

In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner Temple, esq;

It was the desire of Mr. D. that the money might be sent 100 l. after another; and that upon notice of the receipt of the first, a second might be sent; and that the bill might be consigned to Mr. Isaac White, and the money received in his name: but the first 100 being demanded and received in Mr. D.'s name, made such a noise among the English merchants there, as eccho'd hither, which compell'd Mr. Gregson for his own security to remand back 200 more, which lay there in his correspondent's hand; and the rather, because hereby we may put it into a more privat way of coming to your majesty's purse, without any man's taking notice of it, which was very much desired by the person, of whom I received, and whereupon I had passed my promise to use my utmost endeavours. But however, to supply your majesty's privat purse for the present, Mr. Gregson (immediatly

before

A.D. 1658. before I came up to London) payd 100 l. of what he had in cash, to Mr. Thornton, to be returned to your majesty, according to the order your majesty sent by him; and this I hope your majesty hath received before this time.

For the rest, your majesty will receive it with what convenient speed may be by this bearer, who hath received 100 l. already, to be returned upon his own account, and to whom the bills for the rest will be sent as soon as Mr. Gregson hath notice of his arrival there. The sum is near upon what my last guessed it to be, but not fully so much; for Mr. Gregson tells me, there wants in all 6 l. 15 s. in the count of what it was delivered to me for, and by mee to him. It was deposited in so many hands before it came to myne, as may make this probable; and, for myself, I can safely depose I never saw a peny of it, but only the baggs.

Beside this, I have received 250 more from another hand, which I have also committed to Mr. Gregson, to be returned in the same way. There is as much more promised by the same person the next moneth; and if it comes, I shall not fail in my duty of directing it into the same channell. Your majesty will hear more of it from my lord chancellor; for it comes to my hand immediatly, though not originally, from one, that honours him, and directed me to acquaint his lordship with it.

I have no more to add but an humble propofall, which was suggested to me by Mr. Gregson, that he conceives it a more secure and privat way of returning money, to have it payable to some foraigner then any English merchant, (if your majesty knowes any such, that will be faithfull) though it should come with the charge of 20 or 30 s. more *per cent.* then the other way. This reason is, because there is not much done in this way there, by any one, that is not known to all the rest. I humbly submitt itt to your majesty's consideration, and myself to your gracious pardon, for all this boldness, beseeching God so to multiply his blessings upon you, that you may attayn to your own kingdoms here, and his eternall kingdom hereafter.

November 25. 1658.

Mr. Downing to Secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lxi. p. 487. UPON monday last I wrote to you, by the frigate, that brought me the express from you, and therein inclosed to you my memorial given to the states general in pursuance of orders receiv'd from you in the said express. Upon tuesday the states of Holland began to consider it, as also that of the French ambassador, but as yet are come to no resolution thereupon. They had a mind to see what news by the post from France and England, but especially from England, the letters from whence are not yet come; so that it is not yet here known, that his highness's fleet is gone for the Sound; and though my memorial makes them have a great jealousy of it, yet that the assurance that the lord Nieuport had given them of its being to go for the south, makes them, that they can hardly believe otherwise; and that my memorial is only a rhodomontade to affright them. I had yesterday a letter from Zeeland of the 2^d instant, giving me advice, that a ship, arrived there from the Sound, reported, that they had met an English fleet of men of war about the Dogger-sand in the North sea some days before; yet so confident were the people there of his highness's not meddling in this business, that they would not believe the master; and this week it was printed in the Gazette of Amsterdam, that whereas it had been reported, that the English fleet was gone to the Sound, that the said report was not true. You will perceive by the inclosed, that upon sunday last the 4000 men were

so that de Witt did endeavour to impose upon

ordered to be gone with all speed: 459 467 263 502 147 268 412 362 282 41 166

the Fr. ambassador and mee, insinuating

153 112 154 133 477 338 431 140 422 523 468 532 207 379 339 142 171 108
as it they should not go,

154 219 339 55 217 722 499 468 168 141 328 81 32 395 146 314, according to what I gave you an account of in my last. And upon tuesday last the men were sett sail from Amsterdam for the Texel, there to be embarked for the Sound. By a letter this day from Amsterdam, it's written to me, that they do storm most extremely at the French ambassador and me, for our late memorials, but especially at me, as looking upon what the French ambassador hath said to be only words, and that nothing will follow thereupon. They say it will never be well, till they take down the English courage; and that then they shall have nobody to board and controul them at sea. The court of Holland sent their officers with an order to the printer to stop and seize upon his memorial and mine in the press, whereof the French ambassador hath made a great complaint, for that the ambassadors of this state do ordinarily print their memeorials at Paris, and so have all their public ministers

ministers done here ; and the Danish and Brandenburgish ministers do daily print their papers in disadvantage of the Swede. For mine own part, I have little concerned myself in it, for that mine had the good luck to be printed, and very many of them published e'er the officers came ; they have also hindred the printing my memorial, concerning the

The truth is, the st. gen. are unwilling, that the people should

East-India business. 468 145 447 146 60 346 468 535 213 39 152 105 522 81
know these things.

362 105 54 467 468 426 414 358 140 328 82 33 353 468 141 422 470 143.

The talk of all men in general here is, that if his highness do meddle in this business, a war must necessarily ensue between him and this state ; for they say, they cannot nor must not quit the Dane ; and for him to make a peace upon the treaty of Roschfield, they say, is ridiculous ; for that he will only be thereby king of Zeeland and Schonen ; and those parts remaining to the king of Sweden, it will be in his power, every winter, when the Belt is frozen over, to land on a suddain, to invade and over-run him and this state, not able to help him by reason of the ice ; and that it were better for them, now they are engaged, at once to make a business of it, than to be perpetually alarmed from those parts ; and for the king of Denmark to make any separate peace with the king of Sweden, they say can in nowise be safe for him ; for that, say they, the king of Sweden hath no regard of his faith, as appears, say they, by this last business of Zeeland and the business of Courland ; and therefore, that the king of Denmark can in nowise be safe but by keeping firm and close to his allies and confederates. Do we not see, say they, how little the king of Sweden regards England and France further than to serve his own turn, in that he begun this late attempt upon Denmark, without so much as making known to them his design or the reason of it, altho' they had so lately been mediators of the peace between him and Denmark ? And upon these grounds, it is the general sense of all men here, that no particular peace ought to be hearkened to, and nothing less to be insisted upon for the king of Denmark, than the rendition of whatever hath been taken from him, by virtue of the treaty of Roschfield ; and that England and France ought not to be considered at all in this business, or hearkened unto. The day before yesterday the ministers of Brandenburg were with me, who are also much alarmed, and say that their master hath always been a friend to England, and is of the same reformed religion ; and therefore, that they hope his highness will not desert them. I told them, that it was far from him ; but on the contrary, that I had instructions, and desired to know what might be done in pursuance thereof. They said plainly, that the king of Sweden's desiring their master's ports in the Baltick sea had forced them to a league with the king of Poland, and that his way of dealing with him this last summer in refusing so much as to give his ambassador audience, had forc'd him, for his own defence, to enter into a treaty also with the emperor, in both which he is engaged, but not to ruin the king of Sweden, but only to resist his universal designs, as they called them, of rendering himself master of all his neighbours, and thereby to force him to peace upon reasonable conditions. They said also, that if his highness would meddle in this quarrell, he must take his lot as well as others ; and that this state was so far engaged, as that they did not doubt he would find enough to do ; and that they prayed God he had not cause to repent it, both upon the account of the unjustness, as they termed it, of the king of Sweden's present quarrel against the king of Denmark, and upon the account of the issue thereof ; for, said they, it cannot be expected, that the king of Denmark will adventure any more, upon the incitation of England and France, to make a particular peace with the king of Sweden. And if the consequence of the war shall be, that the king of Sweden shall be beaten, that his highness must expect share in what may ensue thereupon ; but, if the consequence shall be, that the king of Sweden, strengthened with such an addition of force as that of England shall beat the Dane, and thereby become master of the Sound, that then he will neglect England, as being able to subsist of himself ; yea, he will then become formidable to it, as having the sole disposition of the Baltick sea, and consequently of all materials for building shipping, and of those magazines of corn, and endangering the rendering himself by little and little master also of the Hans towns. I told them, that I perceived they were much afraid of the growing greatness of the Swede, but very little sensible of the danger of the growth of the house of Austria ; and that I thought they had sought a very ill remedy, for fear of the Swede, to throw themselves into the hands of the emperor to the making him master of all at last ; and that it was already reported, that the castle of Gottorp was to be garrison'd by half Brandenburgers, and half Imperialists ; and that the next step was to be the transporting of them both into Funen and Zeeland, the which I desired them to consider, if it did not nearly touch England, which hath always been, and is more jealous of the growth of the house of Austria than of the Swedes. They said, it could not be expected, that this state would desist ; but on the contrary, that England's pressing too hard might be a means to force them also to engagement with the Imperialists and Poles. Yesterday the extraordinary envoy of Poland was with me, who said, that he hoped, that his highness would not quit

A.D. 1658. his master, who with his predecessors had always been in amity with England; and that the traffick between them and England was very considerable to them both; and no reason in the world upon any account whatsoever, that should make any evil understanding between them. I told him, that his highness would be very glad to do any good offices for Poland, so as it might be without the comprehension of the house of Austria; to which he answered, that it was well known, that in all times there had been an extreme hatred in the minds of the Poles against the house of Austria: That though they had chosen several of their kings out of other countries, yet never any out of the house of Austria: That before his majesty made this present league, in which he now is, with the emperor, he endeavoured to his utmost to have made a peace with the king of Sweden; and that nothing but utmost extremity drove him to it: That by virtue of that treaty, the emperor had effectively sent 16000 men into Poland, whereof about 10 are now again out of Poland in Holstein with the elector of Brandenburg, and 4000 with his master before Thorn, and the rest in garrison in the city of Cracow; but that the castle of the said city is in the king's hands; by the means whereof, and of the townsmen, he saith, it is easy for his master to become wholly master of that place: That he hath sent an envoy to the emperor, whose principal errand is to prevent the return of Montecuculy with his forces into Poland: That the forces of the emperor now before Thorn were the single reason, that the said town of Thorn was not taken in the late storm; and to that effect shewed me his letters from Thorn, wherein it was also written, that the Imperialists before that town do give advice to the besieged of whatever is concluded in their councils of war; for that the Imperialists would not have that town surrendered, until it be first accorded, that a garrison of them shall be put into it, which the king of Poland absolutely refuseth. He said also, that his single business here is to treat an alliance with this state, that so they may be sure of a friend at sea, in case of being attacked again by the king of Sweden in Prussia; and to that end, to offer to them several privileges in their traffick, whereby they may stand in less need of the Austrians; and that the Austrians are very sensible hereof; and that upon this account, Fricquit and the Spanish ambassador here do to the utmost to oppose his negotiation, for that they would have Poland depend only upon them. He said moreover, that it was true, that a great part of the clergy were very much affected to the house of Austria, but that this was no more than what had been of a long time, and no more than what is now in France, but that the gentry continue still their aversion for them; and that the queen, who also hath great power there, doth to her utmost maintain the interest of France: That it could not be denied, but that their necessity had forced them to a league with the emperor; but that they were endeavouring to their utmost, to get quit of the Imperial forces, and that the rather, lest it should so fall out, that their king should die during their continuance in Poland, which, together with the interest of the clergy, might, he said, endanger the election of this emperor to be king of Poland; and that being once quit of them, they were at liberty then to treat of themselves; but however he said, that their treaty did oblige them no further to intermeddle between the emperor and the king of Sweden, than in relation to the assistance given to him; but that his king had nothing to do with any matters between them; and that this would no further tie up the hands of the king of Sweden against the emperor, than the king of Poland's being comprehended in the treaty of Munster, in so far as concerned the affairs of the empire, did tie up the king of Sweden's hands in relation to him. In fine, he said, that the interest and inclination of Poland being, as was notoriously known, wholly against the house of Austria, that it was the interest of England not to force them further into the hands of the emperor; but on the contrary, to have a consideration of their interest, and of the freeing them entirely from that house. He added, that he had been with the French ambassador, and given him the same account; and that whenever France shall quit Poland, that they must most notoriously quit their own interest. I thought it my duty to give you an account at large of these passages, leaving the judgment of them wholly to you.

By the last letters from St. Sebastian, it is advised hither, that they had news from the Canary islands, that the king of Spain's silver fleet was passed the Havanna, and so dayly expected also; that the English had burnt several ships laden with logwood. It hath frozen very hard here these three or four days, so that we begin to talk of the freezing up of the Sound; but notwithstanding, you all perceive by the inclosed, that to-morrow was the day intended for the going to sea of the 4000 men. As I am writing hereof, the post from England is come, with the alarm of his highness his fleet being gone towards the Sound.

De Ruyther is gone from Amsterdam for the Texell, and hath carried with him seamen for 4 men of war, which were to convoy the 4000 men for the Sound, as you will find by the inclosed, and to be met upon the way by 12 men of war of admiral Opdam's, 408 of all which advice is given to the king of Sweden.

199 493 15 34 152 346 40 313 105 477 468 536.

It is imagined, that orders are given to vice-admiral Stokes, who is at Toulon, to go A.D. 1658. and meet the Spanish fleet.

The Danes are demolishing the works before Copenhagen: the king of Sweden is at Landschronen with the fleet.

I am earnestly pressed by some of the states for Dr. Goodwin's paper tendered to his highness. I pray that you will think of sending it me as soon as possible; for here is many very honest men desire to see it.

There is no resolution yet taken upon my memorial of the 30th of November, but a great wondring at his highness's fleet being gone, and what they will do there. I pray, your thoughts of the ministers here; and am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Received 6. Decemb. 1658.

Your most faithful humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

Mr. Downing, resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

MONDAY in the evening I was at a conference with the deputies of the states general, at their request, about the English ships taken coming out of Bantam; which continued from five of the clock until after eight, in which they let me know, as by order of the states general, that my said memorial, together with the papers therewith presented, were sent to the directors of the East-India company at Amsterdam; and that they were in expectation of an answer from them in a little time; and in the mean while, that the states had commanded them to confer with me about several things relating to the said memorial. As first they said, that they had received two letters from their ambassador Nieuport, copies whereof they then offered to shew me, wherein he certifies the states, that at that time when the papers were given by Sir Charles Worsley, and the lord Strickland, concerning that business, he did ask them, whether the papers, which had by him been given concerning that business, had been considered; to which they replied, that they knew not, but that they would make enquiry; and that since having been with yourself, that you had made answer, that you also knew nothing of it, nor what was become of the said papers, but that you also would enquire; and therefore that the states thought it very strange, that such positive orders should be given to me to demand restitution and reparation again, without so much as having considered what had been said by them. To which I answered, that I could say nothing to what their ambassador had writ to them, but that I was very well assured of my own orders; and that they were positively to demand restitution and reparation; and that I had these orders from the council themselves, whereas most of my orders were only from yourself; and that the orders being from the council, that it was not to be supposed of them, that they would give orders or instructions without first considering the matter: yea, that the order itself, which I had received, did import, that the matter had been considered, committed to a committee, a report made from that committee by the lord Jones, and thereupon the order given to me to demand satisfaction and restitution. That as to what concerned your own not knowing what had been done, I was not able to give an account what discourses may have passed between yourselves, Sir Charles Worsley, my lord Strickland, and their ambassador; but that I could easily apprehend, that your sickness, and the absence of those others from the council, might make them not to know what had passed in this business; but that was but an ill argument to conclude by, that therefore the matter had not been considered, because these persons knew not of it. They objected further, that their states thought it strange, that the matter should have been put by his highness to the consideration of the court of admiralty, as if they were proper and fit persons to intermeddle in this business; whereas it ought wholly to have been done by his highness and council. I told them, that I wonder'd, that they would trouble themselves with a thing of this nature, as if his highness were not free to consider of his matter, in what way seems to him best; but in regard they had thought fit to take notice hereof, I could not but let them know, that I did find in the order, which I had from the council, that the council had it in debate, which way the business might be best and most regularly considered of; and, upon that account, did put the business into the hand of the admiralty, as who best understood matters of this kind, and were able to administer oaths in the case as occasion. And that this putting the business into the hands of the admiralty was not to put the judgment of the business into them, but only by way of examination;

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A.D. 1658. *ation.* And finding them press so hard upon these two points, I desired to be satisfied from them, whether the paper, which I had presented with my memorial to the states general, had been read in the states or not; or by any commissioners appointed by them, of their number, and in whose hands those papers were now: to which they answered, that they could not deny but that the said papers had neither been read in the states general, nor by any commissioners of their number; but that they were sent to the directors of the East-India company, by them to be perused, and answers thereunto to be framed by them. To which I replied, that I wondered they could complain of his highness and council, upon suspicion only of a defect, which they knew themselves guilty of; and withall desired them to consider, whether the high court of admiralty of England (persons unconcerned) or the directors of the East-India company (the persons complained of) were the fitter to have the examination of this business.

They further urged, that the states could not but think it somewhat strange to find the matter judged and determined in the said memorial before its time, it being therein termed injustice and an injury. To which I answered, that I found it so termed in my orders, and therefore that I was bound so to term it. And moreover I told them, that I did not think, that there was any precipitation or irregularity in his highness and council in so calling it; for that here was not only the fact committed, but a sentence given thereupon by their court at Bantam, to the confiscation of ships and goods, but an appeal to his highness, a transmission of the matter from him to the states general, with a demand of right, the resolution of the states general thereupon, together with all such examinations and papers as concerned this matter; so that there was before his highness the whole matter, on the behoof of the defendants; and as to the plaintiffs, that his highness had thereupon caused a full examination to be made of what was alledged by them. And upon the whole, he finds it an injury and injustice done to his subjects, and calls it so; but that I could produce them some resolutions of theirs, wherein they are pleased to qualify things with the name of injustice and wrong, having heard one side only; yet that his highness did not take any notice thereof. They said farther, that as to what seemed to be taken notice of by his highness, as if the mentioning the compleating the marine treaty in the resolution of the states general, for the restitution of the said ships, were in such a manner set down, as if implying a kind of forcing his highness to compleat the said treaty; that the said resolution was by no means to be so understood, only that it was therein set down to press the perfecting thereof, for the prevention of the like for the future. To which I replied, that his highness could no otherwise understand the meaning of the states general, then as they are pleased to express themselves; and that in the said resolution, the perfecting the said treaty is expressly set down as a condition, without which the restitution of the said ships is not to be expected; and that supposing the treaty desired to be never so just, yet that the way of coming by it was unhandsome, and of very evil consequence, such as might lay a precedent to all others, who have any thing to do with his highness, to seize themselves of the goods and shipping of his subjects, when they have a mind to gain any treaty of him. But that I thought the only fair and indifferent way in this case is first to restore and make satisfaction of what hath been unjustly taken away, and then upon indifferent terms to speak of preventing the like for the future, in case the treaty now on foot were not so particular as desired. And withal I told them, that his highness seems to have much more reason then they to press the giving of assurance, that his subjects may for the time to come enjoy their lawful traffick with the enemies of this state, as being the only persons restrained and hindered, the subjects of the United Provinces in the mean time trading freely with his enemies. I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hague, ^{26. November,}
^{6. December,} 58.

Your most faythfull humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

My wife presents her most hearty service to your lady, and desires to know, whether shee [likes] any of the patterns of table linnen shee sent her, and what farther service she will please to command her about them.

Resolution of the states general.

Decem. 6. 1658. [N. S.]

A.D. 1658.

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THERE have been again read in the assembly the letters of embassador Nieuport of the 25th, 27th, and 29th of November last, touching the English fleet going to the Sound; whereupon, after deliberation, it hath been resolved, that letters shall be written to admiral Opdam, that he shall stay with all his whole fleet in Denmark, and defend himself as well as he can, until their high mightinesses shall have further deliberated of this business, and sent him other orders, changing the resolutions of the 30th of November and 3d of December instant, with order, that he provide himself of victuals, and other things, as well as he can, in the neighbouring places, and out of the ships of the subjects of this state, who shall pass by the Sound, with promise, that all shall be restored them by the state, and letters shall be written to the severall admiralties of Holland, that they send hither speedily deputies to consult of this business concerning the sending of victuals to the fleet; and the admiralty of Amsterdam shall be required to think of expedients for this purpose, assuring them, that the 100,000 florins shall be treated on. And that this shall be written not only to lord admiral Opdam by the post, but also by the way of resident Romer at Hamburgh.

From Nieuport, the Dutch embassador in England.

London, 6. December, 1658. [N. S.]

I HAVE received the resolution of their high mightinesses concerning the late fight in the Sound. Seventeen frigats commanded by vice-admiral Goodsonn, bound for the Sound, passed last week by Yarmouth; but the ship, wherein Sir George was with his company, was the first instant in this river. Others are making ready at Chatham, and elsewhere. I communicated to the secretary of state, that it was the resolution of their H. M. that the prizes taken from the Swedes in the last fight, as also the prisoners, should be left to the disposal of the king of Denmark, seeing that their fleet was sent thither but as auxiliaries, and only to assist the king of Denmark against his oppressors, according to the league, and to re-establish the peace in the North. Finally, I prayed him to let me have an answer to my memorials touching the two sugar-prizes here detained, and the three Bantam ships taken from the English. He answered me, that he would report to his highness what I had communicated, assuring me, that his highness would be very glad to hear of their intention to a peace in the northern parts, desiring the same himself most heartily; and that he hath and will endeavour to preserve amity with the United Provinces: that shortly I should have my answer to my memorials; and that the commanders shall come and confer with me; that the funeral of his late highness had hitherto hindered them, but that now they should dispatch all with expedition.

Sir A. Jhonston to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

I WAS by your assistance restored to my place of clerk register in this nation, by a patent from his late highness for him and his successors; which being passed the great seale, is, according to our law and custome, a sufficient right and good security to enjoye the same during my lyfe, without renewing the same by his successor: but being informed, that his highness doeth renewe gifts of the lyke nature graunted by his fayther to others in this nation, I haive thairefore praesumed to trouble your lordship with this my concernement, humbly intreating, that your lordship wil be pleased to obteane his highness hand and seale to the inclosed paper, being a confirmation of my place drauen up conforme to my former gift, as will appeare from the extract thereof, as it is passed under the greate seale; and so craving pardon for this trouble in the midst of your great affaires, I remayne

Your LORDSHIP's obleiged and humble servant,

At Ed. 26 Nov. 1658.

A. JHONSTON.

I have written to my lord Fleetwood, and sent the extract to Mr. Cambel.

Inclosed in the preceding.

RICHARD, by the grace of God, lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland, and the dominions and territories thereto belonging, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye, that forasmuch as we, considering

A.D. 1658. ing that our late dearest father of blessed memory, by his letters patent and gift of the date at Westminster the ninth day of July MDCLVII. hath constituted and appointed Sir Archibald Johnston of Wariestown, knight, to be keeper of the rolls, and clerk of the registers of Scotland during the term of his natural life, with power to him to receive and enjoy all and singular the fees, profits, commodities, allowances, powers, pre-eminences, authorities, privileges, and advantages whatsoever appertaining to the said office, as fully, amply, and absolutely, as any other held, or might or ought to have holden and enjoyed the same, in and for the execution of the said office; and we having certain knowledge of the abilities, honesty, and faithfulness of the said Sir Archibald Johnston, and of our special grace being most willing to renew and corroborate the said gift and patent of our said late dearest father in favour of the said Sir Archibald; therefore we have not only ratified, approved, and for us and our successors confirmed, and by these presents ratify, approve, and for us and our successors, confirm the aforesaid letters patent and gift granted by our said late dearest father of blessed memory to the said Sir Archibald Johnston, of the date, tenour, and contents above-written, in all and sundry heads, points, clauses, articles, and circumstances thereof, dispensing with the not ingrossing of the same herein, and with all other objections and imperfections, (if any be) that may be proponed or alleged against the same, or this present ratification thereof, for ever; but also of our special grace, certain knowledge, and proper motive, we have of new assigned, constituted, and appointed, and by these presents assign, constitute and appoint the said Sir Archibald Johnston of Wariestown to be keeper of the rolls and clerk of the registers of Scotland, of us and our successors, unto him the said Sir Archibald Johnston, by himself or by his sufficient deputy or deputies, in any part of that office, for and during the term of his natural life, and to have and enjoy to him the said Sir Archibald Johnston for the exercise and execution of the said office, all and singular the fees, profits, commodities, allowances, powers, pre-eminences, authorities, privileges, and advantages whatsoever, by whatsoever means due, accustomed, or to the said office belonging and appertaining, and that as fully, amply and absolutely, to all intents and purposes, as the said Sir Archibald Johnston, or Sir Alexander Gibson, or any other or others heretofore holding and exercising the said office of keeper of the rolls, and clerk of the registers of Scotland, ever have or hath lawfully held and enjoyed the same, or might or ought to have held and enjoyed the same, in and for the exercise and execution of the said office; and gives and grants to the said Sir Archibald Johnston full power and authority to demand, receive and keep the said his rolls and registers of Scotland during his said natural life, and to demand, receive and make use of all such fees, profits and allowances as are any ways become due for or in respect of the said office, and which are yet unpaid from the twenty-fourth day of June 1657. and which shall become due for or in respect thereof during the said Sir Archibald his natural life; provided, and our meaning is, that the said Sir Archibald Johnston, his deputy or deputies, shall be subject to and observe such regulation, either in respect of fees or otherwise, as shall be from time to time made in the said office by us or our successors, by advice of our council in England. And we have granted, and by these presents grant, to the said Sir Archibald Johnston, that the aforesaid letters patent, or the inrollment thereof, shall be, in and by all things, firm, good, valid and effectual in law, to all intents and purposes, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, and so shall be construed, adjudged and taken to be in all our courts of record, as elsewhere, for the best benefit and advantage of the said Sir Archibald Johnston, although express mention of the true yearly value or certainty of the premises, or of any of them, or of any other gift or grant made to the said Sir Archibald Johnston before the aforesaid gift granted to him by our said late dearest father, is not made in this present gift or letters patent, or any statute, act, ordinance, provision, proclamation, custom or restraint heretofore had, made, set forth, enacted, ordained or provided, or any other matter, cause or thing whatsoever to the contrary anywise notwithstanding. And our will and pleasure is, that this our ratification, grant and confirmation of the said office to the said Sir Archibald Johnston be past under our great seal of Scotland; and we do by these presents authorize, command and require the commissioners of our exchequer in Scotland, and all others our officers and ministers there, whomsoever it may concern, to pass the same under our great seal accordingly; and for so doing, these our letters patent, or the inrollment thereof, shall be unto them, and every of them, sufficient warrant in that behalf. In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourself, &c.

Resolution of the states of Zealand.

7. Decemb. [1658. N.S.]

A.D. 1658.

Vol. lxii. p. 355.

AS by the victory gotten by God's grace over the king of Sweden's fleet, the war between the two Northern kings hath quite another consideration, and a better way to peace than heretofore is prepared; moreover, as the king of France and the protector of England have declared themselves to be wholly inclined to contribute thereunto all their help; and that also such a way is the surest and most profitable for this state, and for the freedom of navigation and commerce; besides that, ourselves are incumbered with all princes and states making profession of the Christian religion; so that the deputies earnestly press, that the ambassador Isbrants, now with the elector of Brandenburg, and one or two of those ambassadors, that lately have been with the kings of Sweden and Denmark, might speedily be sent to the said kings, there to resume the treaty for an honourable and just mutual accommodation, and to intreat the ministers of France and England, according to what have been presented and offered by their masters, to co-operate to so wholesome and necessary work. And it will be expedient, that first the intentions of the said two Northern kings should be sounded, if the foresaid mediation and interposition of the ambassadors of this state shall be by them accepted, that so the foresaid endeavours may not only be not in vain, but also that all may proceed with the honour and reputation of the government.

Col. J. Jones to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

THE inclosed papers were sent mee to bee delivered you. The persons concerned by a verball command of my lord Russell were committed to my lieutenant William Wray, lieutenant of the garrison at Beaumares, Samuel Hinks for divulging false newes, and Powell for abetting him, and some other uncivill demeanour in his presence.

The lieutenant informes mee, that hee hath taken bonds of them for their appearance before the councill the 10th of December next; and that hee transmitted unto you some papers concerning this matter formerly. Begging your favour for giving you this trouble, and the acceptance of my reall acknowledgment of your former favours and kind respects, much beyond the measure I received from others, I rest

27th Nov. 1658.

Your real and affectionate friend sincerely to serve you,
though I cannot complement,

JO. JONES.

Resolutions of the states general.

Monday, 8. Decemb. 5 o'Clock afternoon, [1658. N.S.]

AFTER deliberation it was resolved, to require the council of state to hold speedily a conference, and to put in writing concerning the augmentation of the state revenues and speedy means to pay off the extraordinary charges, that are of necessity to be made by sea and land, and especially to propose such means, which shall be signified to the provinces, that they may give their respective consents.

Another resolution of the same date.

LETTERS shall be writ to Helmont of the Vly and Aggens of the Texel, that they shall command the pilots and fishermen, who go daily forth to sea, that they take heed, that the fleet under command of lord admiral Opdam came not in; but if they meet them, and tell them from their high mightinesses, that they come forward, as far as the passages, from whence they set sail; and hereof to give speedy notice to the admiralty, to give such order for the entrance of the ships, considering the ice and other incommodities, according as they shall judge meet. And the admiralty of Amsterdam is required to send such orders to the said commissioners as the service of the state requires, and a copy of this resolution shall be sent to all the several seats of the admiralty, to serve them for information.

Another

THERE being again read in the assembly the report of the Sieur Ripperda de Beurſe, and other deputies of their high mightineſſes for the affairs of Denmark; and having, according to the reſolution of the 6th inſtant, conferred with ſome commiſſioners of the council of ſtate concerning that, which ſhould be done further about the 4000 men appointed for the relief of Denmark; after deliberation, it hath been reſolved, that by an act colonel Killigrew ſhall be charged to ſend the flyboats with the ſoldiers to lie before Medemblick in North Holland; or if the ice hinder, or other let, then into the chanel of Amſtel, behind the Wering in the bay; or if that be not poſſible, then into the new chanel; yet ſo that he may make choice of the beſt of theſe places, as he ſhall judge fit by the advice of vice-admiral de Ruyter, with order to cauſe the ſaid companies to march to ſuch places in the province of Holland and Weſt-Friſeland, as ſhall be expreſſed in the patents of the ſaid provinces. And the ſtates of Holland are required to diſpatch preſently the ſaid patents; as alſo letters ſhall be written to the province of Friſeland, that they would with-hold the eight companies from ſhipping themſelves, placing them in ſea-towns, as they ſhall judge fit.

Colonel D'Oyley to ſecretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

71. **A**LTHOUGH we never yet had the ſhips ſent, which were appointed and eſtabliſhed for this place by his highneſs and counsell, yet I thought it my duty to give your honour what intelligence I can of the number and motion of the Spaniſh fleet in theſe parts, and rather to want this frigate, than any neceſſary advertisement ſhould be neglected. When in July laſt I underſtood the Spaniſh fleet to be in theſe parts, immediately fitted all our ſhips, and hired a private man of war for two months, (my intelligence being then but of five gallions) hoping to have made ſome conſiderable attempt upon them, and manned our ſhips with about 300 landmen. Our fleet lay between Carthageſa and Porto Bello in an obſcure place, and ſent to take priſoners, which they quickly effected, by whom they underſtood the Spaniſh fleet to be in Porto Bello to attend the plate coming over land, and ſo lay cloſe about a month, till they were forced to diſcover themſelves by chaſing two Spaniſh veſſels coming from Carthageſa to Porto Bello, who had ſo much advantage of ours in ſailing, being very clean, (which ours ſeldom are for want of neceſſaries here) that they made the harbour of Tollou, and got in; yet ours chaſed them in ſo cloſe, that they burnt their two ſhips, and notwithstanding the reſiſtance they found by a fort and eight guns, entered the town, and burnt it, being a very well built town with three churches; but that not being their buſineſs, our ſhips returned to their former ſtation, where, about the 20th of October, they ſpied the Spaniſh fleet coming from Porto Bello, all our ſhips being gone to water, except the Marſton Moore and Hector, who did what they could to attempt them, keeping in the rear, hoping to find them ſcattered, which, by the cloſe keeping of them together, they could find no opportunity to do, but were fain to reſt contented with the ſatisfaction of having paſſed a ſquadron of them, giving them their two broad ſides, and ſo returned hither. The priſoners we formerly took here did with confidence affirm, that they were to take in men at Carthageſa, and to attempt us. Wherefore I ſent a meſſenger to gain further intelligence, who returning yeſterday, informs me, that they have been gone from Carthageſa ever ſince the beginning of this month, but whether for Spain or the Havanna, we cannot tell, though in probability it muſt be for the Havanna, where their cuſtom and manner is to meet. And ſome priſoners inform us, that a fleet from New Spain, and other parts, are there to rendezvous; and it is not probable, they will venture through the gulf with ſuch a fleet at this time of the year, having had experience the laſt time of the diſadvantage, by loſing three gallions of plate, unleſs their affairs and condition at home require more than ordinary haſte. Nor doth any thing perſuade us, that they will return ſo ſoon this winter time, ſaving that one priſoner informs us, that there came an expreſs to Carthageſa from the king, that they ſhould make all poſſible haſte away; which advice happily being grounded on their ill ſucceſs and diſappointment at home, may haſten them. There were fifteen gallions and fourteen merchant-men, good ſhips, when ours paſſed through them; and the priſoners reckon as many merchant-men more, as will make up ſixty ſail, and ſay that fifteen men of war are to meet them at the Canaries to guard them. And doubtleſs they will be very wary, having four millions of the king's money, beſides merchants, viz. two already due, and two they have borrowed beforehand, finding the difficulty of coming for it, as themſelves ſay. It was a ſtrange tantalizing to us to be in the miſt of millions, and not be able to venture for it without manifeſt indiſcretion and

ruine;

ruine; but we are something comforted with the hopes you will meet with them from A.D. 1658.
home, which is the very earnest desire, as well as the longed expectation, of

Cagway in Jamaica,
Nov. 30th, 1658.

Your very faithful servant,

EDW. D'OYLEY.

Secretary Thurloc to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

I HOPE the messenger my last mentioned will be with you as soone, or neare as soone, In the pos-
as this; and therefore I will not be longe now. Yesterday the counsell, upon his session of the
highnes desire, resumed the debate of a parliament, and resolved to advise his highnes right hon. the
to call a parliament forthwith. Some debate there was, wheither Ireland and Scotland earl of Shel-
should send members unto it; and with much to do that question was resolved in the affirm-
ative, and to send the like numbers, and for the same places, as formerly; and wee
hope they will be of the like goodnes too, beleevinge your excellency can order that affaيرة
as it seemes good unto you. I need not trouble your excellency with givinge you the
reasons, which moved his highnes to call this parliament at this tyme, a thinge alwayes
usuall in the beginning of every prince's reigne. The great necessities wee have for money,
which cannot be supplied but by parliament; the good opinion the people in generall
now have of his highnesse; besides these, there be other reasons, which are more fitt to
be told your excellency by word of mouth, then by this way; and those will be com-
municated by the aforesaid messenger, who will be alsoe able to answere some objections,
which are very obvious, as to this season of callinge it. Great striveings there will be to
get in, and the comonwealth's-men have their daily meetings, disputeinge what kinde
of comonwealth they shall have, takeinge it for granted, they may picke and choose; and
they hope to prepare a part of the armye to fall in with them, wherein I hope they will
be deceived; although I must needs say, I like not the aspect of things, and my feares
are greater then my hopes. God can deliver both from the daunger and the feare of it;
and I am sure it's only his worke, as our affaires are constituted. Our last newes from
Denmarke was by a letter dated the 11th instant, which brought noe great newes, save
that part of the two fleets of the Dutch and Swede had a new rencounter, in which the
Swede lost one ship. The main fleet of the Swede is retired, not beinge able to keepe
the sea, now the Dutch and Dane are conjoyned. Our fleet is still kept upon this coast
by contrary windes. I remeyne

Your EXCELLENCY's most humble, faithfull,

30. Nov. 1658.

and obedient servant,

JO. THURLOE.

Dr. Tho. Clarges to Henry Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELENCY,

THERE is nothing appears in this place but a calme, as well amongst our military as In the posses-
civill officers, and I am in good hopes it will allwaies be so. I am sure the mana- sion of the
gery of your excellency in your government of Ireland has had no small influence heere. right hon. the
It is at last certainly resolv'd, that a parliament shall suddainly be call'd; but I cannot earl of Shel-
be informed of the time of convention. There is no newes, that I can heare from abroad burn.
worthy your excellency's notice, except what is in the common newes-book; only from
France I heare some litle contestes hapned at Lyons about place betwixt the dukes of Anjou
and Savoy; but it was reconcil'd in favour of the duke of Anjou. I am,

May it please your EXCELENCY,

London, this 30th
of Nov. 1658.

Your excellency's most humble and most obleiged servant,

THO. CLARGES.

Intelligence.

A.D. 1658.

Heidelberg, 11 Dec. [1658. N. S.]

Vol. lxii. p. 395.

THE leagued princes manifest much zeal and generosity for the execution of their league. Those, that have been solicited lately not to set their hands to the ratification, or at least not to engage themselves too far, have not at all hearkened to what was proposed unto them, and have answered them, by the justice whereof the said league was founded, as not aiming at the offending of any one, and having no other end but the conservation of the general peace, and the particular quiet of each one interested therein, not derogating at all from the respect and authority due to the emperor, and being upheld by the constitutions of the empire, and the treaty of Munster. The said allied or leagued princes have written to the emperor and the elector of Brandenburg, and to the general Montecuculi, and prayed the two latter, that they would in this juncture of affairs give good order, that the circle of the Lower Saxony be not at all damnified nor violated by their forces; otherwise that they were resolved to put in action all means, that the law of nature and nations had put into their power to defend it, and warrant it from oppression. The emperor hath signified by letters to his electoral highness, that at his request the king of Spain had granted, that the treaty of peace, proposed some while since at Francfort between France and Spain, shall be in Germany, although that there were reasons to persist in his former resolution for the place of the treaty to be in the Pyrenean mountains, as the limits of both kingdoms. Also that the same king accepted of the mediation of the electoral college, saving also the mediation of the pope and the republic of Venice, requiring his electoral highness to contribute what in him lies to the advancing of a matter so beneficial for all Christendom. It is said, that the duke of Modena, after the death of his father, found a hid treasure to the value of 700,000 pistoles, and that he is resolved to enjoy the same in peace, and to retire himself betimes.

Capt. Fox to secretary Thurloe.

May it please your Honour,

Vol. lxii. p. 397.

I HAD yours of the 28th instant. As for the letters, that came downe into these parts from Mr. Carey's man Roger Greene, are from Carey himselfe, they are usually directed to Mrs. Susan Keckwitch, who is daughter to the governor of Maues castle; she being one of Mr. Carey's converts, who hath learnt the art of Hannah Trapnell, and is oft-times in her singing trances, and soe continues 12 or 14 houres, if not longer, as I am informed by her father, who is much troubled at the same, and tells me he conseales it what he can. The letters, as aforesaid, sometymes are directed to John Barnes, or major Bauden, or Hannibal Randell of Maues (where Barnes and Keckwitch alsoe liveth). If you have a desire to meete with any of them, it will be your best way to have it done by capt. Hatfell, or the post-master of Plymouth. There is alsoe stuff of that nature comes to Abraham Chair of Plymouth; but if you have a desire to have this person I imploy to goe along with them att any place nere London, you may trust him, and he will not be mistrusted by them; for he preaches and prays oft-times amongst them, he being one that is furnished not only with parts, but confidence, to carry it on as well as any of them; which I have taken the boldness to hint to you, and leave it to your honour's consideration, and shall ever remain

Your Honour's most faithful servant,

Regill, Dec. 1. 1658.

JOHN FOX.

Consul Maynard to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lxii p. 419.

I WRITE your honour by two severall convoyances lately, and this goes by way of the Algarves, a duplicate of which I sende to Oporto to waite an opportunity to be conveyed to your honour.

Three or fower dayes since here arryved some Jewes from Tituan in Barbary, whoe assure me, that five dayes before they came from thence, two English frigattes (of which they neither know the name of shipes nor commanders) brought into Tituan roade a gallion of 32 gunns, and a Holland ship, which the frigatts tooke under the castle of Gibraltar. The pryzes came both from the West-Indies, and are loaden with hides, cochineal, indigo, tobacco, and store of pieces of eight; and this is confirmed by capt. Middiman of

of London, who came from Tangera, onely that he differs in this, that he reported the prizes to be both Hollanders, loaden for Spaniards accounts. Yesterday the lord chief justice of Portugal shewed me a letter, which he received from his brother the conde de Consenede, whoe is now generall in the frontiers, dated the 5th of this moneth, in which he writes, that by some Spaniards taken prisoners they had intelligence, that three English frigats had landed some men neer Cadiz, and fyred two small villages on the sea-coaste; on which the king of Spaine sente to Luis de Harro to sende three regiments of foote soldiers from the camp before Elvez, to guard the coaste; but Don Luis answered, that if he sente three regiments, he must of necessity raise the sledge. But I believe this is rather a story to flatter the common people, than any thinge else; for it is not likely, that Don Luis de Harro doth acquainte the comon soldiers what passeth in private betwixt the kinge and himselfe. I am writt from Cadiz, that the West-India fleete is expected there about the end of this moneth, with at least 60 millions of treasure, of which 18 millions are for the king's account. Here is a reporte, that 60 frigatts are preparinge in England, to waite their comminge. I wish there were one halfe of that number in the bay of Cadiz. Here is little allteration in our frontiers since my last. Elvez and Mouson are still besiedged, but the Spanish army is in a deplorable condition, by reason of the extreame raines, which we have lately had. Abundance dye, and many runn away. This I saw in several letters from French commanders, to whome I give more credit then to Portuguez. These people are raisinge forces as faste as they can, and aboute the begininge of January they say, they will fight the Spaniard both in the north and south of Portugall; but if the winter season doe not drive away the Spaniard before that tyme, Mouson will be losse, for they are extreame straitned allready for provisions in the towne; but Elvez is provided for eight or ten weeks longer with all necessaries, and so there is little feare of that place, if the Portugueze, which are in the garrison, prove faithful. The Lord ever blesse and prosper your honour, are still the prayers of

$\frac{2}{12}$. Dec. 1658.

Your Honour's most faithful servant,

THO. MAYNARD.

Resolution of the states of Holland.

12. Decemb. [1658. N. S.]

THE counsellor and pensionary hath made report to the assembly, that the deputies for the affairs of Sweden and Denmark have examined, according to the resolution of the 3d instant, the memorials of the ambassador of France and of the resident of England of the 30th past, about the forwarding the peace in the Northern parts; are of opinion, that the answers following should be given to the said ambassador and resident:

The states general having seen and examined the memorial of the ambassador of France, presented the 30th past to their high mightinesses, touching the war lately kindled afresh between the kings of Sweden and Denmark, and the peace of those Northern parts, after mature deliberation, have found it expedient to answer hereby to the said ambassador, that their high mightinesses are pleased with the declaration made in the name of the king his master, that his majesty is ready to contribute his endeavours with the protector of England and their high mightinesses for the forwarding of the aim proposed in the resolution of their high mightinesses of the 27th last, to wit, for the making peace in the said northern parts, their high mightinesses being for their parts inclined to the same end, and, for the advancing the mediation of the said three states, to send also speedily ambassadors extraordinary to the said kings, with orders and instructions to join with the ministers of France and England in making such propositions and endeavours to this purpose, as shall be judged by a mutual accord to be most expedient in this constitution of affairs; and, that their high mightinesses will have care, that the peace may be firm and perpetual, and to this end they will use all the precautions that shall be judged most fit.

And in answer to the English resident thus:

The states general of the United Provinces, &c. having seen and examined the contents of the memorial presented, &c. by the resident Downing, &c. touching the peace in the Northern parts, and principally of the kings of Sweden and Denmark, have, after mature deliberation, found it expedient to answer hereby to the said resident, that their high mightinesses are well pleased with the declaration made in the name of the lord protector, that his highness is ready to contribute his endeavours with the king of France and their high mightinesses for the forwarding of the aim proposed in their resolution of the 27th past, to re-establish the peace in those quarters, their high mightinesses being on their

A.D. 1658. their part inclined to this end; and for the forwarding of the said mediation of the three states contained in the said memorial, as the best way, they are resolved speedily to send ministers extraordinary to the said two kings, with order and instructions to join with the ministers of England and France in such propositions and endeavours, as shall be judged most expedient in this juncture of time to arrive to an accommodation, requiring in the mean time, that it would please his highness not to hearken to, much less to send a fleet upon the reports, that have been made, or shall be made, as if their high mightinesses should be resolved to undertake things, which might facilitate affairs, which would be no less prejudicial to themselves, than to their allies.

Whereupon, after deliberation, their most noble mightinesses have approved the said answers; and it hath been resolved, that endeavours shall be made to the general assembly, that they draw up answers to this purpose to give to the said ministers.

At the council at Whitehall.

Thursday, 2. Dec. 1658.

Vol. lxii. p. 427.

ACCORDING to a former order, the council did this day take into consideration the business upon the petition of the owners of the ship Endeavour and her lading; and a report heretofore made in the case by the judges of the court of admiralty, and Dr. Walker, his highness's advocate, (whereof consideration had been taken on the 10th of June last) was again read; whereby it appears to be fully proved in the admiralty-court, that the said ship belonging to Robert Oxwicke, and other merchants of London, and being laden at Teneriff with 313 pipes of canary wine by the agents of Richard Baker and company, merchants of London, for their proper accounts, was, in her course betwixt Teneriff, and the islands of Palma, on the 21st of Nov. 1655. English style, set upon by four ships under command of one Gyles de la Roche, a Frenchman, and subject of the French king, and by them surpris'd and carried away, together with the said wine, and other her lading, the masters and mariners being also held under strict custody, and barbarously used, altho' they knew, as was by themselves confessed, that the peace betwixt France and England was then agreed upon, they pretending for the cause of such their seizure their being destitute of a ship's lading of wines for their necessary provisions, being bound upon a long voyage, and saying, that their owners or employers, viz. the marshal de Meilleraye in France, were rich and able enough, and must pay and make satisfaction to the English for the same. And it is further set forth by the said report, that they found not, that the French brought the said matter into the French admiralty, or took any examinations therein, according as the laws of France direct and prescribe; and that upon full debate and consideration thereof, and of the articles of the said peace made the 3d of Nov. 1655. N. S. and the laws of nations, the reporters are clear of opinion, that the surprisal of the said ship and lading as aforesaid was a tort and wrong and foul spoil, done contrary to the peace, and to common right; and that the said French, and their owners and principals, were liable and ought to make reparation and satisfaction to the English for the same, with costs, damages, and interest in such cases usual: and that upon full debate and consideration of the third article of the said peace, and of the letters, certificates, and other proceedings particularly recited in the said report, shewing the prosecutions and instances made in France on behalf of the English interested, as well in a way and course of justice, as by his late highness's letters both to the king of France and to the cardinal Mazarine, whereby justice was effectually pressed, and satisfaction and reparation desired, and that all diligence was therein used, and the English notwithstanding not obtaining any satisfaction, they are therefore unanimously clear of opinion, that all requisites either by the articles of peace, or laws or customs of nations, have been fully observed, so as his highness, according to the third article of the peace, which allows it, and by the rules and practice of nations (if his highness please) grant special letters of marque upon this special case to the English petitioners against the French for satisfaction of their said losses of the said ship and her lading, the value whereof, together with the damages, is sworn to amount in the whole to 12955 l. sterling, besides the value of the ship, the freight, and what was plundered from the mariners and seamen, together amounts to 3632 l. both making in all 16587 l. sterling, besides forbearance and interest. And the said matter coming to hearing before the council on the said 10th of June last, it was then, upon the grounds aforesaid, ordered, that Mr. secretary should be desired to send several copies of the said report, as well to his highness's ambassador in France, as to the lord Bordeaux, ambassador extraordinary from the king of France in England, and to accompany the same with his letters to both, representing his highness's unwillingness to issue letters of marque thereupon, till, after consideration of the matters so stated, justice should be denied or delayed to the interested; and to desire them both

both to make their instance in that behalf. And whereas Mr. secretary did this day com-^{A.D. 1658.} municate to the council, that, in conformity to the said order, he had sent several transcripts of the said report to both the said ambassadors, accompanying the same with his several letters, as by the said order was directed, and that his highness's said ambassadors had made his instances accordingly: and whereas the said Robert Oxwicke and Richard Baker, and companies, have again addressed themselves by their humble petition to his highness, shewing, that all the proceedings aforesaid have proved ineffectual, the petitioners being ruined, and no reparation obtained; and therefore praying, that being worn out by tedious and long delays, and the expences they have been put to in seeking for repair, without effect, his highness will please to do them right and justice, by granting them special letters of reprisal against the French for their relief. On serious consideration of all which, and to the intent it may appear, that as his highness is willing to do justice to his people, who have suffered so great a depredation, by affording them such means of relief as the law warrants and requires, so he is desirous to proceed therein with all tenderness and respect to the French nation; his highness the lord protector, and his council, do order and declare, that letters of reprisal be granted to the petitioners, for reparation of their said losses and damages set forth in the said report, in case satisfaction be not given them by or before the first of March next, till which time, and no longer, (in case satisfaction be not made as aforesaid) the issuing thereof is to be respited and forborn; and Mr. secretary is desired to give notice hereof to the said lord ambassador Bordeaux, as also to the lord ambassador Lockhart, to the intent he may give a seasonable communication hereof to his majesty of France.

WM. JESSOP, cl. of the council.

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

My LORD,

I RECEIVED your lordship's letter of the 23d of November; by which I understand ^{Vol. lxii. p. 431.} our first relation of the fight betweene the Swedes and the Dutch is nott soe as was reported heere; but I am very glad to heare, that the Swedes have gott the better of itt. I am sorry to heare, wee have sent a fleete this winter-time to the Sound. I doe not see what service they can doe; besides these short dayes, itt is a dangerous coast, and may bee very dangerous to them, because of the great quantity of ice, that comes downe those seas. I am sorry the soldiers should petition for 3 d. a day more, now monie is soe scarce; but you shall nott neede to doubt any thinge of the like nature from hence, though wee are further in arreares than his highness's armies in England and Ireland; but all that wee desire is, that wee may have equall share of monies with them, according to the number wee have, as itt comes in, and hope wee shall suffer with as much patience as any of them. For newes here is none; onely I heare, there is one lieutenant-collonel Patrick Hay, that goes by the name of captain Rosse, who is a tall, lusty man, with a brown head of haire, and is constantlie to bee found with the lord Sinclair, prisoner in Windsor-castle. If you could light uppon him, and apprehend him, wee have enough against him; and I am confident hee goes often to Charles Stuart, and holdes correspondence with him. I remayne

Your LORDSHIP's

Dalkeith, 2d. Dec. 1658.

Very humble servant,

GEO. MONCK.

Mr. Downing, the resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

SATURDAY last my lord Nieuport's son delivered his letters, copies whereof I have ^{Vol. lxii. p. 445.} herein inclosed. He came over to Dunkirke, and passing between Nieuport and Ostend with a Spanish trumpeter, was set upon, plundered, and soundly beaten; and the effects will shew, what influence the sending of his highness's fleet towards the Sound hath wrought. The 4000 men were actually on ship-board, and the wind as fair as could blow to carry them out; and had you not sent me those orders, which you did by the frigate, the men had been gone ere they could have come by the post; but the giving in of my memorial, together with that of the French ambassador, wrought so far, as they would not suffer them to go to sea, until that they had heard from my lord Nieuport; and understanding from him, that the fleet was actually gone, they have since caused the men to be set on

A.D. 1658. shore in North-Holland and Friezeland, where they are dispersed into several towns; whereas before the certainty, that the fleet was gone, it was the talk of every man, that maugre what had been or could be said, the men should go for the Sound. And you will conjecture easily, that the stopping of these men must necessarily have a very great influence upon the elector of Brandenburg and king of Poland; for that they did build upon it as a certainty, that this state would not by any means be drawn from continuing the sending of succours to the king of Denmark, without which, they know, they can do but little. Upon monday I went to the president of the states general, to demand an answer of my memorial concerning this business, and also concerning the English ships taken in the East Indies; and yesterday Mr. de Witt gave me a visit, and assured me, that before the states of Holland do separate, which will be about the end of the next week, they will take a resolution concerning that memorial concerning the ships taken in the East Indies; and for the other, that it was now in consideration; and that he did not doubt I should have it within a day or two, if not before the going away of the post, which he doubted could hardly be; and that it was drawn up to this purpose, that the states were willing to join with England and France in endeavouring a peace between the kings of Sweden and Denmark. And as to what was alledged of reports, as if they had taken any relation, or given any orders to admiral Opdam to assist the transporting of any Imperial troops into any of the isles of Denmark, that it was not so; to which I answered, that we knew very well what their orders were, to wit, to be assisting in the transporting of the troops in Holstein, under the command of the elector of Brandenburg, which were in conjunction with the Imperial troops, and went under the name of the Imperial army; and that their order was not restrained to the transporting only of such troops as were the elector's, but that thereby the elector was left at liberty to transport which he would; and that in whatever the elector undertook, it was evident, that he still made use of an equal number of the emperor's forces; all which he confessed to be true. I pressed him, that their answer might be couched in express terms, as was my memorial, to denote their intention of endeavouring that peace in a separate way; to which he answered, that that could not be, not only in regard of the king of Poland, but especially of the elector of Brandenburg, whose influence was very great upon the provinces; but that they hoped it should be couched in such terms, as would let his highness understand, that they would be for the making a peace between Sweden and Denmark, without the others, if they would not upon reasonable terms be comprized; and that to this end they would pitch upon their embassadours. There is one Van Horn of Amsterdam, who is in nomination, and it is supposed, that some one of Zealand, or rather of Frize, will be joined to him; but nothing herein is yet concluded. Some say, that Mynheer Dorp, who was lately embassadour to the king of Sweden, will be one; but there is no talk of sending Beuninghen, who was late embassador at Copenhagen. We have had all this last week continual frost, and much snow; so that men run every-where upon the ice, and talk much of the Sound's being frozen. It hath snowed much this last night; but the wind is now come to the westward, and it begins to thaw. We hear nothing concerning his highness's fleet, since what I wrote you word in my last of their having been met about the Doger-

what are Goodson's instructions, and

Sand; and here is great enquiring, 491 213 40 317 138 412 139 343 207 158 60 whether they will attack Opdam.

32 468 168 503 231 530. The letters from Lubec, 'as you will perceive by the inclosed, speak of the harbour of Landschronen being barred up, by sinking ships in the mouth of it; so that thereby it will be impossible for the king of Sweden's ships to get out, and so that his highness's fleet will have no body to join with; but as yet there are no letters hereof come to the states. I hope vice-admiral Goodson will not put into any such places, where he may be stopt in, nor yet in case he should stay in the Sound this winter, in Wismar, or any such other place, where, by the favour of the frost, the enemy may come on a suddain on his ships, and burn them. It is apprehended, as if the king of Sweden will be unwilling to admit this state as mediators; and upon that account the overture in our memorials is somewhat the rather taken hold of, whereby, if a peace be

and if otherwise, that they will so

made, they shall come in; 207 67 46 112 468 132 502 138 40 467 468 169 503 couch their resolution,

459 254 152 25 60 468 69 132 133 281 112 370 475 412, as little as may be to offend the emperor, the king of Poland, and the elector of Brandenburg.

possible, 477 408 48 282 468 41 89 426 443 152 133 538 207 543. I have herein what I have from collonel Sidney.

inclosed to you 491 70 323 306 254 365 390 82 140 336 390 170. I pray, that as to him.

by the return of the post I may have your positive resolution 217 477 326 491 69 48 What if you should try him this winter?

510 142 328 83 32 482 326 469 502 106 147 286? I have herein inclosed to you a relation of the late fight in the Sound, which I have written to me from a person, who was

was in the fight, and, I dare say, would inform me nothing but the truth, according to A.D. 1658. the best of his knowledge. You will perceive by the inclosed, that great preparation is making for the transporting of the Imperial troops into Zealand. Here is much talk of a peace to be made by the Spaniard either with France or England, and that undoubt-

edly, if possible, they will make the one or the other this winter. ^{The ministers of} 468 381 393 139 the elector of Brandenburg have been with me,

146 286 138 408 543 323 232 500 379, and they are very much apprehensive, that ^{the l. protect.} ^{the k. of Swed.} ^{year,} ^{he will}

when 534 shall have put 536 out of 46 42 213, that then 324 523 395 146 231 not be guided by him, ^{power to}

318 336 279 239 326, and that it will not be in his 433 477 426 132 139 152 15 ^{persuade him to agree with the elector of Brandenburg;} ^{the lord protect.}

263 326 477 16 57 132 41 43 500 543; and they wish, that 534, in the manage- ^{keep the ballance in his hands.}

ment of this business, would 350 284 468 227 81 355 104 251 339 327 319 105 ^{the el. of Brand.} ^{his high. know} ^{done for the elect. or Brand.}

33 140. I desired, that 543 would let 534 353 what is to be 272 305 543, and ^{the protector his care of him.}

that then they should quickly see 534 327 245 133 41 408 326. To which they ^{the elector} ^{loose as}

answered, that 543 should so do, thereby he should become 365 112 141 426 217 to his present friends, the emperor and

477 327 120 133 287 41 106 148 49 441 282 139 468 43 100 426 443 152 ^{the king of Poland,} ^{sure of a peace with the king of Sweden;}

133 207 468 538, and yet not be 143 156 135 439 408 166 427 500 468 536; and that it concerns them in this business to proceed upon sure foundations, for that if ^{k. of Swed.} ^{the elector,}

536 could but find out any such propositions made by 543, that he would only serve ^{raise jealousies between the elector and his present}

himself thereof to 437 346 68 40 13 365 524 168 287 231 149 161 431 44 108 allies. Weyman,

543 207 327 119 132 287 44 109 150 199 362 287 158 41 169 89 205, who ^{one of them, has his commission and instructions to go to}

is 413 408 468 101 343 327 254 102 103 346 142 345 207 343 477 314 477 ^{England;} ^{now he may go.}

547; and it is probable, that 397 324 377 314. Since the writing hereof, Minheer de Witt sent his secretary to me, to keep my packet open as long as I could; for that he hoped to let me have the resolution of the states general to my memorial concerning the ships taken in the East-Indies, which accordingly he hath sent me, and comes herein inclosed to you. I never took more pains in a private business than in this, wherein I have had so much ado, as is hardly imaginable; such is the interest of the East-India company here. I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hague, Dec. 13. 58.

Your most faithful humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

Three letters of the ambassador Nicuport, of the 13th Dec. [1658. N. S.]

THE commissioners Wolseley, Strickland, and Thurloe, with Jessop secretary of the ^{Vol. lxii.} council, came to my house, and Monf. Wolseley told me, that some time past some ^{p. 437.} papers had been put into my hands, touching the three ships taken at Bantam; and after a memorial given, that his highness and his council had examined all things, and commanded to give me the depositions and attestations taken before the admiralty, with another writing, which comprehends clearly the intentions of his highness and council, who expect, that their high mightinesses shall give such order, that the tenor of the said writing be put speedily in execution. I answered them, that the company of Holland had not yet time to give in their answer; and that they ought to be heard in their defence. Whereunto the secretary answered, that the council had examined and considered all, that the proceedings at Batavia were very unjust, and that his highness expected reparation from their high mightinesses; and that some articles of the peace were broken. I answered, that the business, being examined without prejudication, would be found conformable to the laws observed in all places, until by a treaty marine it shall be otherwise provided; wherefore their high mightinesses have so much pressed the same to be concluded, judging, that it was necessary to prevent all disorders and complaints; that it was true, that since the peace there has been more moderation therein upon the coasts of Spain, than

accord-

A.D. 1658. according to the ancient laws; but that the governors and counsellors of Holland in the East-Indies knew nothing thereof; and with many other reasons, that the business ought not to be so taken. I also demanded, if they had considered of my late memorial touching the proofs and complaints on both sides. The secretary answered, that it was not needful. Also I asked touching the sugar prizes. Whereto he answered, that in two or three days I should have answer thereof; but that now he had order only concerning the three Bantam ships; and rising up, said, that it was an abuse, and that his highness would grant letters of marque; yet that he had rather have reparation by more mild means.

Another letter from the same.

I SEND daily to the secretary to have answer of my memorial. I understand, that the ministers of Sweden have received commissions from the king their master against the king of Denmark, and the United Provinces. One, that is making ready a ship upon this commission, told me, that the commissions are only against the king and subjects of Denmark and Norway; and that the king of Sweden had not thought fit to give out any against the United Provinces; but that there is a general clause in them, which saith, against the king of Denmark, and all the enemies of the king of Sweden.

'Tis thought, that those, who take these commissions, will fall upon others in their way. I understand, this week captain Green, an old and famous caper, hath equipped a ship with a Portugal commission on the West of England, to rob the subjects of the United Provinces. I will acquaint the commissioners therewith, to the end it may be hindered.

Another letter from the same.

THE fleet of this state making sail for the Sound, being come to the point of Flemish-burg, have found the wind so north-west, that several of them have lost their masts and yard, in so much that they are returned to Solebay on the coast of Suffolk; and the wind continuing, it stays there, and the river being already frozen, 'tis thought they will have other orders. The Maidstone frigate, and the Swedish ship, wherein Sir George Ascue, and his officers and seamen, as also the Sieur Dowalt, resident of the king of Sweden, should have embarked themselves, are still there. The 9th instant the resident of Florence, and the envoys of Bremen and Dantzick, had audience of the protector, and, after the compliments of condoling and congratulation, presented their credentials. This week his highness published an ordinance, that forasmuch as he had received complaints from several parts, that several godly ministers, that endeavour to advance reformation according to the settlement, are hindered therein by those, who detain their tythes, and others, which sue them, because they refuse to admit to the sacrament all sorts of men, hath resolved, with the advice of his council, to injoin all persons, and command them in their parishes, to pay their tythes and other rights, which are ordained for their maintenance; and no man hinder them of that liberty granted them by the remonstrance and advice of the last parliament; and his highness declares finally, that his intention is to advance as much as he can the said reformation, and will employ his authority for the defence of the said ministers, which are engaged therein. I understand, that the protector, with the advice of his council, hath resolved to call a parliament of two houses, as the late king did in the year 1640. The lady of the protector is gone to Hampshire, to visit her father Mr. Major, who is sick, and to bring his son from thence to Whitehall; and the lord Henry is shortly expected here from Ireland.

Resolution of the states of Holland.

13. Decemb. [1658. N. S.]

Vol. lx. p. 441.

AFTER mature deliberation, it hath been resolved, that upon good considerations reasons, that the vacant places of the captains, lieutenants and ensigns amongst the forces sent to Denmark, or shall be sent, shall not be supplied by their most high mightinesses, nor by their deputies, till their return into this country, and till knowledge and due information of the behaviour of each one, unless for some reasons other resolution should be hereafter taken. And if in the mean time some of the said companies of this province should come to be quite unprovided of all officers, and for the prevention of the inconveniencies, which may result therefrom, charge shall be given to colonel Puchler, who commands the said forces, to give the command thereof to some one of the officers that are in pay in this province, who shall be there present, with the title of commander, till further order, whereof an account shall be sent to the said colonel Puchler.

Extra

Extract of the register of their mighty lordships the states general.

Friday, 13th Dec. 1658. [N. S.]

A.D. 1658.

Vol. lxii. p. 443.

THERE having arrived already several inconveniencies, and for the future many other may possibly happen between those of the English nation and the inhabitants of the United Provinces, because the affairs of the marine have not hitherto been well regulated, as is convenient; after consideration thereof, it is thought good, and resolved, that it be represented to the resident Downing, that as their lordships are assured, that as well the lord protector of England, Scotland, &c. as their lordships, shall be glad to prevent the like inconveniencies, their lordships do find it reasonable, that to that end be agreed, on the one part and the other, the points and articles heretofore drawn up in writing, and comprised within the resolutions of their lordships of the 23^d July last, and that thereby in general the two states, and with them also the subjects of each, may at last be put in quiet in those parts, and kept within their duty, by a good regulating of the affair marine, which is that, which their lordships do infallibly expect from the sincere inclination of his highness for the entertaining of a good amity and correspondence between the subjects of each, for the prevention of all inconveniencies between them.

H. Cromwell, *lord lieutenant of Ireland, to secretary Thurloc.*

SIR,

THIS gentleman, the bearer, captain Carpenter, is come lately from Jamaica, and well understands the condition of those parts, and, I presume, can give you a good accompt of that countrey. I thinke you may doe well to receive a larger accompt thereof from himself. I remayne

Your loving friend,

Dec. 3. [1658. N. S.]

H. CROMWELL.

Sir John Marlay to secretray Thurloc.

MY LORD,

ISENT your honor a letter with some propositions; but having hard nothing from you, I humbly begg pardon to add a word more, viz. that if your great and urgent affaires will not permit to give me any speddy answere, yet I am confident (if I may obtaine your favour and assistance) the free tendring of my service, and my reall desire and intention to performe the same, will move his highnes graciousslie to give order to helpe me with one hundred pounds more than I have had, which will inable me to pay such debts, as I have contracted since my comming over, put myselfe, wife, and children in cloths, and make us able to subsist, untill such time as his highnes shall think fitt to take me and my humble desires into his further consideration. This request is not great, and will for ever oblige me faithfully and cordially to serve his highnes, and encourage others to follow my example. I have made my addressees onely to your honour, both by myselfe and friends. I beseech you lett me finde your favour and respect, and undervalew me not so much, as to thinke me not worthie answeringe; and uppon my credit and reputation, I will so carry myselfe in all my actions, as that your honor shall never receive blame, nor have cause to thinke you have done amisse; but alwaies to esteeme me as,

MY LORD,

Dec. 3. 1658.

YOUR most reall and humble servant,

JOHN MARLAY.

My lord, hearing there wil be a parliament call'd shortly, and having some reason to believe you may have burgessees presented for Newcastle not fre from beinge factious and turbulent, which I thinke may be prevented, and have chosen whom you think fitt; I have made bold to acquaint your honor herewith; and if my interest in that place can do any service heerein, you may commaund

Your most humble servant,

JOHN MARLAY.

VOL. VII.

7 A

General

General Fleetwood to Henry Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

A.D. 1658. DEARE BROTHER,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

WE are now com to a resolution concerning a parliament, whearin if the Lord please to appeare in owning of us by his presence, we shall have cause to rejoyce. The necessity of our affayres leads us to this choyce. Ther will be 30 for Ireland, and 30 for Scotland. This buyshes hath taken up some time, which hath retarded somewhat that, which is previous to your coming over, which shall be endeavoured to be put to a speedy issue, in which my ladye's condicion must be considered; but of this Mr. secretary will, I presume, give you an account; and I hope we shall both, when we meet, deceive the expectation of others, which I desire our hearts may be up to the Lord for. I understand you have sent a letter to his highnes about your condicion for want of monyes. I wish we could helpe you; but I doe not see which way we can doe it, untill the parliament supplyes our condicion, which is in extremity of want. All that I could find from the treasurer's to move for you was the 14,000l. which was more intended for a supply to keepe up the English coyn amongst you, then in answer to what the necessity of your forces doth want. Ther is nothing, which concerns, that I shall, I hope, be found neglectfull of my serving of you, which lyes in the power of

Your most affectionat brother, and humble servant,

CHA. FLEETWOOD.

Secretary Thurloe to Henry Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELENCYE,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

I AM very much afflicted to finde by yours of the 24th of November, that your distemper is renewed. I trust God will restore you to a better state of health, and give you strength to goe through the many difficulties, which your excellency, and all others, who are imbarckt in this cause, are like to goe through, and to meet with. And truly, my lord, I am greatly greived and troubled at the last clause in your letter, to witt, that you have little encouragment from what I writt in my last to write of buisness, wondring what should fall from my pen, that should occasion your excellency soe to judge. I am certeyne, that next the glory of God, I have intended nothinge more, then to doe and write that, which may be for your service. My judgment may be erroneous, beinge in all things very weake; but I am sure, noe man hath a truer heart towards you and your affaires than I have. But it haveinge pleased your excellency not to instance in any particuler, I must be content to remeyne under some disquietnes of minde, untill I shall be enabled by knoweing particulers, to give your excellency full satisfaction. Since major Pitman went hence towards your excellency, beinge sent by his highnes, all that is come to my knowledge touching our affaires is this, that there was an intention in some of the officers to have sent forth a remonstrance, to have justified the late actions in the army; but upon a debate the other night, the thoughts of that were layd aside. What the true grounds of this resolution were, I knowe not; but possiblye I may come to understand them afterwards. It is certeyne they were once fully resolved to put forth a declaration.

In themeane tyme the severall partyes, whoe are enemies to the present government, goe on very vigorously. There was a meetinge the other day of several comonwealthsmen, to witt, Scott, Weaver, Nevill, Ludlowe, Cole, Blacke, Birch, &c. where resolutions were taken, how the buisness should be manadged in parliament. The first thinge they intend to move is, that all voets should be past by a ballatinge box, judgeinge that there will be many Nicodemittes in the house, who would be of their partye, if they durst. After this is past, they intend to dispute the parts of the *petition and advice*; as first, that the house of lords ought to be approved by the house of comons; that all the councill ought to be soe alsoe. 3dly, That the house ought to be satisfied of the succession, thinking by these steps to bringe in the comonwealth. What these men will be able to effect in the house, I knowe not; but certainly noe endeavours will be wantinge to put us into trouble. Wee have not yet heard any thinge further from the Sound. Our ships still lye winde-bound; and this season of the yeare gives a stop to all action every-where. I rest

Your EXCELLENCY'S

Humble and faithfull servant,

JO. THURLOE.

The day for the meetinge of the parliament is the 27th of January.

Mr.

Mr. R. Baker to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

A.D. 1658.

MY lord, I am sensible of the trouble I have given you, more then of my owne wearied steps for these three yeares. The charge in suing such a tedious suite in France and here, and the absence from our affaires and families; and now that by your favour wee have arrived soe neare to a period, wee most humbly beseech your lordship to remember, that wee have proved by seven wittnesses, how that those, that tooke the ship *Endeavour*, confest, that they had noe commission; and itt is most certayne true, that they had none at all; yet I have lately understood, that they have a commission now produced (antedated). Their subtilties are beyond expresseion, and the least wound in your order (seeing itt is to be sent to them) may give them an occasion to cavell, and for an evelasting contest; and there will be no expectation for them to compound with us, which is what wee desire.

Wherefore wee most humbly beseech your lordship, that, if possible, there be nott mentioned the wound *commission*; and that the *order* be possitive, that our adversaries may be induced thereby to give us part, if not all our due, which wee hope they will doe, when you shall nott leave them a gapp open for their further dispute; for I humbly conceive, that the judges of the admiraltie used not the word *commission*, but as circumstance, or for augmentation.

Captain Sadlington, an Englishman, that tooke a French shipp by a commission from the parliament lounge before the peace, is now condemned in France by the same court of justice, where ours depended, to pay for the shipp, damages, costs, and interest, because he brought nott the French shipp directly into the ports of England, to have had the maryners examined, and the same ajudged in our court of admiraltie. Sir, they have just ajudged the *Endeavour* contrarie.

I humbly tender your lordship this request concerning our order, because thereby you may be freed from our further troubles, and I from the clamour of many poore, that have not to eate, and depend hereuppon. Sir, pardon the presumption of

Whitehall, the 6th of December,
1658. at your lodging.

Your LORDSHIP'S

Most devoted and faithfull servant,

RICHARD BAKER.

Mr. Downing, resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

THE post which should have come last week from England is not yet arrived; so that I have nothing to say in answer to any of yours. I hope mine by the last post will

come safe to your hands, wherein there was inclosed the answer of the states general 217 199
also news I had from collonel Sydney;

459 491 390 158 139 68 319 32 306 254 365 390 82 139 168 33 390 170;
your orders concerning him.

and I pray, that I may have 511 416 263 132 140 254 105 251 132 393 107 56 326. I have herein inclosed to you copies of the resolution taken by the states of Holland concerning the French embassador, and my memorial concerning the present war between the kings of Sweden and Denmark; and commonly the states general do follow what is first agreed upon by the states of Holland; so that you will be able probably thereby to guess, what answer we are like to have. The Hamburg post is not yet come this day; but by the last letters we have advice, that notwithstanding what had been done by the king of Denmark for the stopping of the harbour of Landschronen, that yet the king of Sweden's ships might come out; and here is a vessel arrived in this country, that says they met two English ships, which they supposed to be men of war, beyond Schage. Also here is one captain Banker, who was sent with a man of war to join with admiral Opdam, who is returned, and faith, that being come within sight of Cronenburg castle, he saw there about 19 or 20 sail of ships at anchor; and some of them weighing anchor to make after him, he durst go no further, but returned hither. Here is no great credit given to his report, though a captain of one of their men of war; nor do men know well what to think, whether these ships should be the Swedes ships out of Landschronen, or the English fleet. The weather is as cold as most men judge it was any time the last winter, with great snow, and extreme frost; so that it's not now doubted but that the Sound

A.D. 1658. Sound is freezing. The states are in great trouble about their fleet under Opdam, how they will get back, both in regard of the frost, and the English fleet; and it will be hard to provide them with victuals there, or to secure them against firing. Here is also much talk of the English fleet, how they will do this winter against firing, in case all those waters should be frozen, and that some accident should befall the king of Sweden's army. We expect by the next to hear what becomes of the king of Sweden's forces in the island of Alsen; and if the frost continue, as it's likely to do, it is judged by all men, that the king of Sweden will draw his army again into Holstein, to fight the elector of Brandenburg. At Amsterdam they say, that vice-admiral Goodson is gone for Scotland. I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hague, $\frac{7}{17}$. Dec. 1658.
12 at noon.

Your most affectionate humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

Resolution of the states general.

17. Decem. [1658. N. S.]

Vol. lxii. p. 511. **H**ERE has been again read the letter from the admiralty of Amsterdam, wherein they say, they are not able to furnish the fleet designed for the Sound, if they have not first in ready money 350,000 livres, or at least 100,000 for the present, with assurance, that the rest shall be received within 15 days after, without further trouble: whereupon, after deliberation, it hath been resolved, that letters shall be again written to the said admiralty, that they will not make any further difficulty to put in execution the resolution of the 11th instant, and the rather because the deputies of Zeland, Frise, and Groningen promise to oblige themselves, that the admiralties of Zeland and Frise shall put the order contained in the said resolution upon some merchants of Amsterdam; and that the money, which the said admiralty shall pay before-hand, shall be restored effectually; whereof they may be assured.

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCIE,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

THE bearer hereof, major Pitman, is the person, whom his highnes thought fit to send to your excellency, instructed with some things in reference to the publique affaires. He is major to colonel Salmon, and one, in whom his highnes puts full and entire confidence; and such comaunds, as I shall by hym receive from you, I shall obey them, as becomes

Your EXCELENCY'S

3. Decem. 1658.

Most humble and obedient servant,

JO. THURLOE.

General Fleetwood to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

DEARE BROTHER,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

I WAS much surpris'd the last saturday by major Pittman, who, just when he was ready to take post, was pleas'd to give me a vifit, and to acquaint me, that his buyfness to Ireland was to acquaint you with his highnes thoughts in referance to your presant return for England, and to satisfy you concerning the same. I told him, I was troubled at it, fearing you would not only be discouraged, but that also I should sufferr likewise; yet in this I was as much stranger to any such resolution as my child, not in the least having heard of any such purpose, till the major's coming to me; and therefore I do presume upon you, as not to let me suffer for what I was so much a stranger unto. I would be glad to have our mutuall confydence increase, and therefor am the more troubled at any thing, which may have the least colour to the contrary. Whearin at any time I sayle of my part, I shall be glad to understand it, befor ill thought of by you. I doe not much question, when the Lord brings us together, things will be better understood by us, which was a reason of my desires to see you hear, which I suppose will not be long, though the grownds

grownds of the present suspension I am unacquainted with. We are now preparing for a parliament. Ther doth seeme to be good hopes thereof, which that it may be, I hope I shall not be wanting in my endeavors to promote, continue, and incourage so good and necessary a worke; which that we may finde the fruits of, is the desir of

Decem. 7. [1658.]

Your most affectionate brother, and humble servant.

Dr. Thomas Clarges to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELENCY,

THE rigidnes of this season produces little newes, being a time unfitt for action. I heare from Flanders, that the archduke of Tiroll is expected to take the government of these provinces in the king of Spaine's power. He is of the house of Austria, and is mentioned to marry the king of Spaine's daughter. From Lyons they write, that the king of France intends speedily to leave that place, and return to Paris. The cardinall is disappointed in his designe to marry the king to the daughter of Savoy, whoe (if I am not misinform'd) he much mislikes, I meane the young lady. It is certainly concluded, that a parliament shall be call'd to meet the 27th of January; and I thinke there never was more need then now to choose honest and able men, which I am confident your excellency will take care to do in Ireland; and if amongst them five or six good argumentative speakers could be elected, they might be of good advantage to his highnes service; and withall if they would all come, and sitt, (for not half the number appeared the last parliament) with your excellencie's pardon, I think these following, if they be chosen, will be excelent persons, Mr. William Domville, now resident in Lincoln's-inn, Sir Anthony Morgan, Doctor Pettey, Mr. Vincent Gookin, and Mr. William Temple. Domville is by birth an Irishman, a grave solid man, but one that has a good estate neere London, and lives heere constantly; and Mr. Temple is the eldest son of the master of the rolls, whole parts are concealed by his modesty; but, to my knowledge, he is one of excelent reasoning, and will prove a good winneing speaker. I believe my lord president of Connaught, my lord Broghill, and my lord Reneloh, can all of them give you a character of Mr. Domville, who is one, that knowes not I write in his behalf, but is worthy of choice. If the younger son of Sir John Temple were also chosen, he might doe well; for his pleading has furnished him with confidence to speake, and I doubt not, but he would be very serviceable. I believe Mr. Byffe will be elected for Dublin, and he will skearcely come to sitt; so that it were better some other came in his place. I humbly ask your excellencie's pardon for the trouble I give you in this occasion, which is the effect of an earnest zeale I have to his highnes service; and therefore I hope you will the more easily pardon it in me, because I am,

May it please your EXCELENCY,

London, the 8th of
Decem. 1658.

Your excellency's most humble and most obleig'd servant,

THO. CLARGES.

Resolution.

19th December.

THE states general of the Provinces United of the Low-countries having seen and examined the memorial presented by the resident Downing, &c. the 30th past to their high mightinesses, touching the re-establishing of peace in the northern parts, and principally between the kings of Sweden and Denmark, have, after mature deliberation, found good to answer hereby to the said resident, that their high mightinesses have had extraordinary satisfaction in the declaration made in the name of the lord protector of England, &c. that his highness, as well as the king of France, are ready jointly to co-operate with their high mightinesses to arrive to the aim, that their high mightinesses, by their resolution of the 27th past, proposed to themselves, to wit, for obtaining peace in the northern parts. Their high mightinesses on their part, for the same end, and for forwarding of a joint mediation of the three states aforesaid, proposed in the said memorial, as the best means tending thereto, being inclined to send in like manner speedily to the said two kings extraordinary ministers, with order and instructions to make, jointly with the ministers of France and England, and to help to effect propositions for accommodation, and such endeavours, as by common consent, and according to the juncture of affairs, shall be judged the most expedient for the said end, praying in the mean time his highness, that he would by no means hearken to, much less believe, the reports, which have been, or

A.D. 1658. shall be, spread abroad, that their high mightinesses should resolve or intend to undertake or execute that, which could not but give occasion or facilitate the affairs, which their high mightinesses hold to be very prejudicial, as well to themselves, as to their allies.

Resolution touching a peace in the northern parts.

19th Decemb. 1658. [N.S.]

Vol. lxii.
P. 533.

THE deputies of Zeland, by express order of their superiors, have made instance, that whereas it hath been declared in the names of the king of France and the protector of England, that they are ready to establish a peace between the two kings of the north, and that it will be for the good of this state, and for the freedom of commerce, besides that it concerns particularly all Christian princes and republics; it will be expedient, that besides the ambassador Isbrants now residing in the court of the elector of Brandenburg, there be speedily sent one or two of those ambassadors, that have been lately in Sweden and Denmark, to those two kings, that they may resume the treaties for a good and equitable accommodation, and to require the ministers of France and England to join their endeavour for so good and wholesome a work, according to the said offer of their masters; but first that the intention of the said kings be known, if the mediation of the ambassadors of this state shall be accepted, that so the said offices and endeavours may not only not be in vain, but also that all may proceed to the honour of the state. Whereupon the said deputies of Zeland have also required the other provinces to declare themselves herein.

Resolution.

19th December, [N. S.]

THE deputies of Zeland have declared in the assembly, that their superiors having read the instructions and resolutions taken by their high mightinesses touching the war between the kings of Sweden and Denmark, whereunto the said deputies did not consent, but only at the pleasure of their superiors, and according to other provinces, they have now approved all, as tending to the good of the state, and to maintain the defensive league made with the said king of Denmark. Whereupon, after deliberation, their high mightinesses have returned thanks to the said deputies for the same.

Captain Langley to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Leith, Dec. the 19th, 1658.

Vol. lxii.
P. 523.
* Anabaptists.

SINCE my last, which was about some 16 days past, I have only this to advise your lordship, to wit, that the A. B. * have some brittle dependency of some private design now carrying on in your parts in their favour; but the depth of this, or what they would be at, I can't as yet discern, it being only known to some of the chief or cabinet council; and as it prospers, will become more open. I only give you this, appearing but as a little cloud here, not knowing but that it may be here discerned by you, that see further, and more of this nature. As to the malignant party here, they seem now to have quit all hopes of gaining by any difference, that shall arise by settling the present —; but now they have many created hopes started up in room of the other; first, that the Hollander and we shall fall out, and that we shall be surely beaten, because the Hollanders have many new and better frigates, and more money provided, than they ever had before. Further, that we have no money to carry on a war with them, being, as they say, hardly ever able to pay our navy and army's arrears. The next is, that they will needs imagine differences, that will arise at the session of the next parliament; and give some reasons for it, which would be too large here to insert. Lastly, they boast, that the emperor and some others intend to do much for C. S. against the next year, and that there are factions broken out among us already, who meet, ay and will meet, (as they say) at St. James's. Mr. Nowell's creatures make most sad work here about the salt, resolving to make a mere monopoly of it. Be assured, Sir, that farmers of this nature will be the ruine of all trades but their owne. It was easy to collect the customs here and excise duly and truly, if a right course was taken, and great men forbear to thrust in their boys and children fit or unfit. * * * I am

YOUR LORDSHIP'S obliged humble servant,

TIMOTHY LANGLEY.

Mr.

Mr. S. Disbrowe, one of the council of Scotland, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

A.D. 1658.

I RECEIVED yours of the 30th of November, which gave intimation of his highnes Vol. lxii. p. 517. and the councill's resolve to call a parliament. The consequences and effects of such an assembly I would hope and earnestly pray, may be for good: and surely it is every one's duty, who wishes well to the peace of our Syon, to be industrious in his station to promote an election of persons of honest and sober principles. In order therto, so farr as may relate to this nation, I would humbly offer and beg a resolve of two thinges; first, whether it may stand with his highnes good pleasure to have the members of his council here chosen; and if so, whether it will be judged convenient, that they may come up, or any of them, there being here but four, besides my lord general Moncke. 2dly. Whether you have in your thoughts any able and fit persons (two or three) who may do service in the house, whom you may desire to be chosen for Scotland, which I doe not doubt may bee effected, if you please to commend any such to the general, wherein I shall give my best assistance, there being som countyes and townes in this nation, who being not able to mayntayne such as they would elect, and so will chuse non at all, except some persons be recomended to them, who will put them to noe charge; and being confident, if I hinder it not myselfe, I shall be chosen for the place I formerly served for, I would humbly beg to know, whether it may be his highnes pleasure, I should attend it; wherein I have noe desire of my owne, being as free in myselfe to stay here, as to come thither, as his highnes shall command. I have not to add, but my hearty and humble thanks for the undeserved respects you have been pleased from time to time to put upon me; and am

YOUR LORDSHIP'S

Most affectionate, most faythfull, and humble servant,

Edinb. 9th Dec. 1658.

SA. DISBROWE.

P R E S E N T,

Lord Disbrowe,
Mr. secretary,
Lord Jones,

Lord Fleetwood,
Lord Sydenham,
Lord Strickland.

By the committee of the council for the affairs of Mardike.

9th Decemb. 1658.

THE committee having taken consideration of a paper of proposalls tendered to them Vol. lxii. p. 497. for the better carrying on his highness in Flanders, and for furnishing his highness's garisons and forces there, do offer as their humble opinion to the council, that the severall orders and directions following be forthwith put in execution; viz.

1. That the commissioners of the admiralty and navy be authorized and required forthwith to appoint such vessel as they shall think fit, to transport to Dunkirk the beds and other provisions now provided to be sent for the use of his highness's forces there.

2. That Mr. Symball and Mr. Powell do take care, that the 600 beds, with ruggs, and other things, provided by Mr. Martin Noel, be forthwith put aboard such ship, as the commissioners of the admiralty and navy shall appoint for transporting provisions to Dunkirk.

That Mr. Richard Scutt, usher of the council, with all speed provide 100 doz. pound of candles of long tens to the pound, and cause them to be carefully packed up, and delivered to Mr. Powell and Mr. Symball, that they may care for putting them on board the vessel, that is also appointed to carry provisions to Dunkirk; and that the said Mr. Scutt bring a bill to this committee, to the intent order may be taken with Mr. Gualter Frost for satisfiying his disbursements therein.

4. That the lord Lockhart be desired to cause duplicates under the hand of the commissary of the musters of all the muster-rolls for the horse and foot in Flanders, to be from time to time sent over to the council here; and that, for the supply of the horses, which shall from time to time die in the service, upon certificate produced from the lord Lockhart, that the person, whose horse is dead, is continued in the service, and liberty be given him for transporting such other horse as he shall provide, custom-free.

5. That

A.D. 1658. 5. That his highness will please to give direction and power to the lord ambassador Lockhart, to cause the magistrates of the town of Dunkirk to be elected in the usual manner, care being taken, that his highness and the English interest be provided for, as may be consistent with the articles of surrender.

6. That it be left to the lord ambassador Lockhart, by such persons as he shall think fit, to transact for such proportions of hay, as shall from time to time be necessary for the supply of the regiment of horse at Dunkirk, the charge whereof to be defrayed by the moneys allowed on the establishment for the pay of the said regiment.

7. That the lord ambassador Lockhart be left at liberty to make such agreement with the inhabitants of Nieuport and Ostend, for liberty of fishing on that coast, as he shall judge reasonable, and agreeable to the present constitution of affairs.

8. That John Ashurst, of London, merchant, be required with all speed to perfect his account with Mr. Jessop, one of the clerks of the council, for such moneys as were remitted to him out of France by the direction of the lord ambassador Lockhart.

9. That Mr. Jessop do prepare a state of his account for the moneys by him received and paid for the service of Flanders.

A letter of intelligence.

Paris, 20th December, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lxii. p. 531. MADAME de Savoy went away from Lions the 8th, without much satisfaction, without making any great presents to the officers of the king, who entertained her. It is doubtful, if the king will keep Christmas at Lions or Nevers. The queen sent a present to the duchess of Savoy of 50 buttons of diamonds; and the marquis of Mortemar carried to her from the king for the duke a sword worth 50,000 crowns, and a chain of diamonds for the princess Margaret. It was observed, that the king, in leading the duchess, put not himself near the princess, as he had done at her first arrival. The promise given to the duchess is written with the king's own hand, and signed by him and the queen, although she shewed much aversion from this marriage. The writing is, that if within four months a marriage be not made with the infanta of Spain, she shall receive intire satisfaction. She would be assured, that this negotiation should be broken, and refused at first to take the writing. Monsieur de Lionne is not likely to go into Spain, till Bartet be returned, and the queen of Spain brought-to-bed. The English have taken, confiscated, and brought to Toulon, a Holland ship, called the Mary of Amsterdam, and was bound for the isles of St. Domingo.

Mr. Downing, the English resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lxii. p. 539. YESTERDAY I received yours by a frigate from the Downs, together with his highness's letter to the states, and other papers, concerning the three ships taken coming out of Bantam; but having the last week sent you the answer of the states general to my last memorial concerning the said ships, I shall forbear doing any thing further in that business, until your further order. I hope, as to restitution, that resolution will do the turn; for in case that the inventory of goods, to which that hath relation, shall be short, I hope I shall be able to prevail to have that amended, so as that they may have full restitution; but for satisfaction of damages, there is indeed no mention of that, and that is a thing of great intricacy and difficulty to adjust and obtain. Truly I never had so hard a task in my life, as to obtain what I have obtained; and upon direction from yourself and the merchants, shall endeavour the putting it into a way of execution to their contentment.

We have very little news here at present. Your letters are commonly more fresh from Copenhagen than ours, the passage by land being so uncertain, by reason of the armies, which are in the way, and the passage by sea being not very free to this place. The captain of one of this state's ships mentioned in my last, which I sent you upon tuesday last by a merchant, which went from Skeveling for London, doth positively yet affirm, that he saw a fleet riding under Cronenburg-castle; which, if so, must be the king of Sweden's fleet come out of Landschronen, where it was here hoped, that admiral Opdam would have shut them up, by stopping up the harbour. Men do generally think here, that it's very well for his highness's fleet, in respect of their own safety, that they are got back again to England; for the harbours and rivers being all frozen here, nothing but ice can be expected in the Sound, and consequently nothing of action for the fleet, and hazard and danger enough, into what place soever they should have retired for their preservation.

servation. And withal its said, that in probability in the spring-time a fleet may be A.D. 1658. much sooner in the Sound from England than out of Gottenbourg, or any other harbour of the king of Sweden's, for that they continue frozen long after the Sound is open. The states are in great trouble for Opdam's fleet, both in relation for their surety this winter, and the providing them with victuals, for which, as you will perceive by the inclosed, all possible care is taking. Neither the French ambassador nor myself have yet any answer given us to our memorial. Here is great difficulty made, whether in case the states should agree to send their ambassador, that the king of Sweden would admit them in the quality of mediators, and so they rendred ridiculous; and this difficulty sticks mainly. And upon this account Mr. Appleboom hath been spoken unto, that he would give in a memorial, inviting them thereunto. But he answered, that being they had attack'd his master's fleet in a hostile manner, and given orders to their admiral to ruin them, where-ever he could find them, and to transport his enemies, he would do nothing without further orders. And the French ambassador and myself were also spoken to, to the same purpose, that we would each of us give in another memorial, to invite them to send their ambassadors. But I answered, that they might well consider, that they had already received two papers to that effect, the one given to their ambassadors at London, and the other by me to the states here; and all this out of mere kindness to them for their sakes; and therefore, it was now time to expect something from them; besides, they are afraid of Copenhagen, lest it should not be sufficiently provided to hold out this winter; and that there being engaged thus in the way of a mediation might tie up their hands as to further acting for the providing of that place. On the other hand, they are apprehensive, lest if they should neglect the overture, which hath been made to them, they should not have another of that kind; and the king of Sweden carrying Copenhagen by force, they ruined in their traffick unto that sea, which is indeed the foundation of their strength and riches. Besides, they are dayly pressed on all sides, upon the account of Poland and Brandenburg, as that by this way of procedure they will lose them, and yet not sure of the king of Sweden; and they do all say plainly, that though that king doth press England and France to take his part, yet not so as to be his counsellors, or that upon their account he will be willing to quit his hold in Zeeland, one port town upon that sea being of more importance to him than all Poland, or a great part of Germany from the sea-side. I asked Mr. Appleboom, what his thoughts were of our giving another memorial, as above-hinted; but found him very little inclining to it, saying, that this state had need of some to mediate for them. Here is much talk of having a very strong fleet at sea the beginning of the spring, and, for fear of what may happen to Opdam's fleet, of building thirty sail of new frigates.

Here is very much talk of a peace making between England and Spain, as also between France and Spain; and great hopes there are of great changes upon these accounts; and the sowing of jealousy is an excellent artifice. It was that broke the league between France and this country; and on the other hand its good to be sure as much as may be.

I have this last week obtained the restitution of a very good ship, which belonged in a great part to captain Lilburne of Durham, and was brought into Zeeland by an Ostender. I have also obtained the arresting of all the goods that belong to any of Flanders in Zeeland, until such time as they shall bring back an English ship, which they had brought prize into Zeeland, and, after the taking out part of her lading, set sail with her for Flanders; and these are the first ships, that I believe were ever restored upon this account in Zeeland to English or any other nation whatsoever: and I hope, by this means, to make those Flanders pyrates have very little mind to bring their prizes, for the future, into the harbours of this state. There are also some other ships, which I hope in a few days to have restored to their owners. In some of my former, I wrote to you about a ship called the Vrede or Peace, which sailing from Guinea in the year 1655, with design, as 'tis said, to pass by the isle Martinico, and so for Holland, without any thoughts or order to go to the Barbadoes, or any other place belonging to the English, was yet taken by general Pen, under pretext of being bound for Barbadoes. I could earnestly desire, that you would be pleased to take such order, as that the said ship with her lading might be delivered by the court of admiralty at London to its proprietors; for I have obtained restitution of divers ships, and should be heartily glad to let them see by that instance, you would be as ready to do as to demand justice; and the restitution of this ship will take away all the cry, that is made concerning the ships of this country taken by general Pen; for all the rest were taken (as I am credibly informed) actually trading at the English plantations. I am,

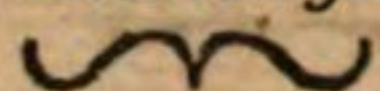
RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hague, $\frac{1}{2}$ Dec. 1658.

Your most faithful humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

A.D. 1658.



The post, which should have come last week, is come yesterday; but this weekes post is not yet come. To-night or to morrow I am promised the resolution of the states generall concerning the warr in the North, which I intend to send by the friggott. I have heer inclosed to you cotypes of two letters from admirall Opdam, which you may gueffe. * * *

*Nieuport to the states general.*London, 20th December 1658. [N. S.]Vol. lxii.
p. 537.

THE 16th instant I have received letters and writings from your high mightinesses of the ill usage, that some English ships have shewed to some Holland ships in the Mediterranean sea near Marseilles and Leghorn; whereof I intending to speak with the secretary, have sent unto him. This morning he hath sent by Mr. Morland, that I shall shortly have answer upon my memorials touching the 2 Portugal prizes; but that first the opinion of the admiralty was expected. I thank'd him, and answer'd, that I had a desire to speak with the secretary upon other affairs, that concerned the public good. I now am informed, that the 15 ships went away but the day before yesterday from Solsbay in Suffolk toward the Sound; and that Sir George Askew with 4 great frigats, and a Swedish man of war, and a merchant ship, followed after from Queenborough; but there have been since so little wind, and such mists, that they could not go much forward.

R. Saunders to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lxii. p. 547.

I AM bold, thorough the multitude of your great affaires, to intrude with the putting you in mind of my tender respects and service to you; and I would be glad to know, wherein I might be any way serviceable to the Lord and his people in my generation, according to the little opportunity I have put into my hands. I am now waiteing upon the Lord here at Kingfaile-fort, wherein appeares little busines at present. I pray present my faithfull humble service to his highnes the lord protector, and let me not die in your thoughts at this distance, who am

Your truely affectionate humble servant,

Kingfaile-fort, Dec. 10th, 1658.

Ro. SAUNDERS.

A letter of intelligence.

Brussels, 21. December, 1658. [N. S.]

Vol. lxii. p. 531.

DON John passeth through France with 3 coaches, and the rest of his company goes by sea; but it is not yet known, who shall succeed in his place: yet it is said, that the archduke of Inspruck is already on his way hither, with the marquis de Fuentes, to receive the government; yet he hath more mind to the government of Milan. It will be the end of the next month before Don John goes hence. They speak still here of a peace with England; and the chief ministers say, that on the king of Spain's part, they underhand labour continually, to dispose all things for the same. It is said, that cardinal Mazarin desires, that the king of France should match with the infanta of Spain. Next week Don Stephen de Gamarra returns to the Hague, to reside as embassador. Within few days it will be concluded with the states of Brabant for the maintaining of 8000 men, and with the state of Flanders for 5000 men. Lately the prince of Condé hath received 200,000 crowns, and he is to have 15,000 more; and then goes into Germany, to pay the forces, that come from thence, 350,000 crowns.

Intelligence sent from Holland by Mr. Downing.

Vol. lxii. p. 293.

THAT the 24th of November last the dukes of York and Gloucester went to the princess royal at Breda, and staid until the second instant, and then returned to Brussels.

That Mrs. Stephens, who came over out of England lately, brought very small comfort for the royal party; and Charles Stuart is much dejected, and is very poor, having pawned all his plate, and is served in nothing but pewter.

There came a packet of letters for him inclosed in a cover to Colt of Rotterdam, merchant, which the said Colt sent immediately to Charles Stuart by Williams, whom I have formerly mentioned. Colonel Hauskett and Lovelace, who were lately put in the Tower, of whom I gave you formerly an account, are able to inform you of any design, that is on foot, the said Lovelace for Oxfordshire, and Hauskett for Kent. Don John goes within this fortnight forwards towards Spain, and Caracena with him, as some say. Dr.

Dr. Benj. Whichcot to lord chief justice St. John.

MY LORD,

A.D. 1658.

I YESTERDAY received your lordship's letter (but none before; yet Dr. Tuckney had a letter from Whitehall, on munday, about the same busines, the contents wherof he did presently communicate); and I did immediately deliver the enclosed to our vice-chancellor. I shall take the best care of the busines I possibly can; so also, I am sure, will the rest of the heads upon the place. We resent the busines very well, and highly like the person your lordship doth propose; and I hope the body of the university will doe the same; for the uncertenty lies in this, that every master of arts hath as much to doe in this election as any doctor; yet I trust we shall all agree. Yet I must acquaint your lordship, that Sir Francis Russel hath sent, and on monday intendes to come in person, to move for Sir Anthony Morgan of Ireland, in the name of the lord lieutenant of Ireland. Yet I greatly hope, and doe beleive, that the university doth see highly honour the person, and so greatly regard (as becomes us) your lordship's recommendation, that whosoever proves second, Mr. secretary will be the first in our election; and herof as in motion, if there be cause, see in the determination therof I shall timely certify your lordship. So with my most humble service presented I take leave,

Cambridge, Dec. 11. 1658.

Your LORDSHIP's humbly devoted servant,

BENJ. WHICHCOT.

Dr. Thomas Clarges to Henry Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELENCY,

THERE is a commission issued for the tryall of captain Whetston and captain Saun-
 ders at a court marshall of the admiralty. There will be all the commissioners of
 the admiralty in it, and many others officers and gentlemen, and the quorum are not to
 be less then fourteen. I have not heard intimation of their crimes, but the first of them
 was lately sent prisoner from captain Stoakes, commander of the fleet in the Mediterranean
 sea. My lord Fleetwood and my lord Desbrowe are made lords wardens of the Cinque
 ports, and constables of Dover; and this day my lord Whitlock will be made one of the
 lords commissioners of the great seale. I had advice yesterday from Dunkirk, that my
 lord Lockart is march'd out with a small party of horse and foot, to attempt something
 upon the enemy, of which I shall hope to be able to write more particularly to your excel-
 lency by the next. To-morrow the election will be for the citty of London, where so
 many are in nomination, that I am not able to guesse at those will carry it. I have in my
 letter to the lords of the councill given their lordships the names of as many as I know of
 the persons elected to serve in parliament, amongst whome doctor Petty is one, chosen for
 West-Loo in Cornwall; and it will be very necessary for his highness service, that your
 excellency give him leave to be heere at the first sitting of the parliament.

In the posses-
 sion of the
 right hon. the
 earl of Shel-
 burn.

I was informed, it was lately moved at a common councill in the citty of London, that
 the citty should invite his highnes, and the councill, and the officers of the army, to a feast,
 which after some debate was disapproved, first by alderman Touke, whoe told them, in the
 year 1640, or 41, the citty invited the late king and his councill to a feast, which was
 look'd upon with much jealousy by the then lately begunne parliament, as if they thereby
 intended to countenance and support the court against them; and the imprisonment of the
 lord maior and many other changes followed as the effect of that entertainment, and the
 jealousy contracted by it; so that to prevent the like at this time, he thought it advizable
 to stay till the parliament assembled, and invite them al together: and so it was resolved.
 This narrative was told me so privately, that I humbly intreate your excellency to commu-
 cate it to few, because I was desired to conceale it by the person, that told it to,

May it please your EXCELENCY,

London, this 11th of Dec. 1658.Your excellencie's most humble and
most obleiged servant,

THO. CLARGES.

2: Consul

Consul Maynard to secretary Thurloe.

A.D. 1658.

Vol. lxii. p. 557.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I WRITE your honour ten days past by several conveyances, and since that time I find no alteration in the Portugal affairs. The Spaniards continue their siege both at Elvez and Mouson, and the Portugeze are raising forces as fast as they can (which God knows is slow enough) to fight them; but 'tis much to be doubted, unless there be some diversion made by some prince with the king of Portugal, it will be difficult to get the Spanish armies out of this kingdom; and if they continue here till the spring, and beat the Portugeze in the field, this country will be in very great hazard of losing.

I received yesterday a letter from Cadiz dated the $\frac{18}{28}$ November, in which I am written, that certainly the galleons are expected there about the end of December; but the fleet being great and heavy sailors, they may stay 20 or 30 days longer. The Spanish fleet comes wonderful rich; they bring in all about 60 millions; and though they are in all about 64 ships, which will be laden and much pestered, less than half that number of men of war will (by God's assistance) deal with them well enough. The duke of Medina Cely hath freighted five Holland ships at Cadiz, from 24 to 28 guns a-piece, and taken up five small Spanish ships: all ten are to go out for advices, some to lye beyond the Canarie islands, and the rest betwixt the islands and the bay of Cadiz, to give advice to the plate fleet; and in case of danger, the Hollanders are to take out the treasure of the galleons, and carry it for several parts of Biscay and Galicia, and happily some of them may adventure through the channell. The duke hath four Dunkirkers, which he keeps in a readiness at Cadiz, to send out on all occasions. The Spaniard extremely fears the coming of the English fleet on their coasts, and the more because the duke of Medina hath advice from Amsterdam, that about the beginning of November last 40 sail of English frigats departed from the Downs and the isle of Wight, to wait the coming home of the West-India fleet. The Fairfax frigate appearing lately before Malaga, where were four Mayorkin men of war, which the governor of Malaga forced to go out and fight her; but having felt 2 or 3 of the Fairfax's broadsides, they fled all four, two of them to the Eastward, and two of them to the Westward: the Fairfax followed those two, that went up the Streights, and 'tis supposed she hath taken them both. I am sorry I have no conveyance to write to the frigats in the Streights of the Hollanders, which are set out by the duke of Medina, neither have I any conveyance to signify this to your honour; but my letters might go to several out-ports, to wait opportunities to be conveyed to you, whom I beseech the Lord ever to bless and prosper; and these shall always be the hearty prayers of

Lix. the $\frac{12}{22}$. Dec. 1658.

Your Honour's faithful servant,

THO. MAYNARD.

Mr. Downing to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lxii. p. 543.

UPON friday last, by the post I gave you an account of my having received your exprefs from the Downs; and I therein inclosed to you a copy of the states generals resolution given me in answer to my memorial concerning the present warr between the kings of Sweden and Denmark. I have kept the captain of the frigate until now, desiring, before I dispatch him hence, to speak with Monsieur de Witt, which I could not do until last night, by reason of his so much business, in regard of the assembly of the states of Holland, which separated late upon fryday last, and are to meet again the 15th of January. I did acquaint him with what new instructions I had received concerning the English ships taken in the East-Indies. He told me, that I knew very well, what a difficult thing it was to obtain any thing in this country, which might have a reflection upon their East-India company; and that he had laboured in that business, even to his utmost, upon my instigation, not only as a minister of state, but even among his particular friends; and therefore, that he hoped, that what he had done would be very acceptable to his highness; and that that business would be pressed no further. As to the scruple, which is made concerning the inventory, by which restitution is to be made, he hath promised me, that in case it be not full and true, that he will take care notwithstanding, for a full and true restitution of all which hath been taken, that so the merchants need not upon that account to concern themselves. But for the other points concerning reparation, and of losses, and of the honour of the nation, he desires, that seeing restitution is made, I would not further press them, as things now stand; and considering that his friends would say, that he had deceived them,

them, in perswading them, that in case a full restitution were made, he did not doubt but A.D. 1658. that that would satisfy; whereas they would have had remonstrated to his highness such sufferings as have been from the English by the subjects of this state, and reparation and satisfaction to have been made alike at one time on both sides. He said, moreover, that the directors of the East-India company do allege for themselves, that in the year 1619 the English and Holland East-India companies did jointly agree, to send three Holland ships, and two English ships, to ride before Bantam, with order to stop and hinder from trading there all ships of any nation whatsoever; and accordingly they did hinder from trading there some Danes ships; and the order carried in it this reason, to wit, that this was the only way to reduce that barbarous people to reason. He also acquainted me, that for the better regulating affairs for the future, the East-India company here had now lately sent into the East-Indies one of the counsellors of the court of Holland, pensionary of the Brill, a very knowing (as he said) and well deserving person, who being to be judge there, will take better care for the observation of the treaty between England and this state. We had also much discourse about the place and way of making the restitution, whether it were better to do it here or in the East-Indies; but being that they had not yet received the advice of the directors of the East-India company, to whom they had written about it, nor that I knew the mind of the merchants, we could come to no conclusion therein; but when I shall know their mind, I shall do my utmost for them; and am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hague, $\frac{12}{22}$. Dec. 1658.
11 in the morning.

Your most faithful humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

Dr. Thomas Goodwin to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I SEND this by an express, Dr. Harrys of Trinity-college Oxon beeing now dead. Vol. lxii. p. 563. It is a sequestration, the old president beeing alive, and so belongs unto my lord; and this is to bee the first experiment of places falling under that distinction from others, where the former heads sequestred are dead, in which case you have permitted the fellows to choose, not in this. I made it long since a great request for my good old lord for some headship in the university for Mr. Thomas Cracroft, master of arts of eleaven yeares, which in the whole in the university, according to the ordinary account, is 18 yeares standing. I have given yourselfe and my lord, and this lord that now is, his character of his beeing a scholar, and a spirituall usefull man, as any other amongst us. Besides, hee hath been proctor, (and a laudable carriage therein is esteemed a great stepp to an headship, or other preferment) also a tutour successively unto three noblemen, and vice-president two yeares together in our college. Your honour may remember, that you were pleased to expresse as to mediate on his behalfe. I also spake twice to my lord about it, and twice named him personally unto his highnes, as I had often done, and sometyes in your hearing to my good lord that is gone. His highnes, that now is, was pleased to promise mee twice for him.

My earnest request is, that the most speedye and effectuall course may be taken, to prevent the college from a choyce, (which it is certeyn they will attempt, and then dispute it) by my lord's putting in this man by the broad seale (that course you were pleased to pitch upon, when I spake last about it). The gentleman himselfe is not so much confirmate in health as to waite upon my lord in it, especially so as publickly to appeare; but Mr. Panton of All-souls, a godly man, agitates for him. Sir, I wrote by Mr. Nye the state of my spirit and affayres unto you; and doe leave both that and this busines, and all my concernments, that are afore you, perfectly in your hands; and so rest,

Dec. 12th, 1658.

Your most obliged friend and servant,

THO. GOODWIN.

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

A.D. 1658.

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

SINCE my last I have received none from you, the post beinge not yet come from Ireland. Wee do little here but prepare for the next parliament, and our preparations have only consisted in matters of forme hitherto, though I beleve things more substantiall are as necessary to be thought of before the meetinge of that assemblie; it beinge like to be a great crisis, and noe endeavours are omitted to give trouble; and wheither men, who designe it, will not be able to effect their intentions in it, I am not able to say. That which all here seeme to be fixt in, is to adhere to the Petition and Advise; and if the foundation thereof be admitted, viz. a single person and two houses of parliament, I hope wee may agree in all other things, which truly I thinke is all mens duty to endeavour as far as falls in his power; for I very much dread the consequences of a breach, which if it should fall out, I see not how it will be possible to keep out the common enemye longe, who thinkes he hath already layed his buisines soe, that it cannot miscarry. And its most certeyne, that C. Stewart and his brother James have designed to be here at the first meetinge of the parliament, takeing it for graunted, that troubles will come in with the parliament; and I believe they have done their parts to make them. Besides these inbred troubles, wee are not upon very good termes with the Dutch, who certainly intend very ill to us, if they can carry their designs in the Sound, upon which they intend to put their rest. And we beleve, that this state is also very much concerned in those affaires; and accordingly did send 20 ships to the Sound, which hath much alarmed the Dutch, who had resolved to send away 4000 foot, and some other ships of warre; but upon notice, that the English fleet was gone that way, they recal'd their men, though they were on ship-board, and ready to set sayle. The states generall alsoe agreed to the motion of his highnes to endeavour a peace betweene the 2 Northerne kings, which before they had denied to doe, which are very considerable effects of his highnes sendinge the fleet that way. Besides, hereupon, the kings of Denmark and Poland and elector of Brandenburg are sendinge ambassadors to his highnes upon this occasion. God is pleased yet to give us honour in the eyes of the nations. I wish wee doe not lay ourselves lowe, and stayne our owne glory. I remayne

Whitehall, 14. Decem. 1658.

Your EXCELLENCY's most humble

and obedient servant,

J. THURLOE.

General Fleetwood to Henry Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

DEARE BROTHER,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

I AM very unwilling to be troublesom to you; but the sadde condicion of my poore kinsman, the lord Lambert, maks me presume upon your favour to him, that you would please to consider his case, and remember the merrits of his father, and his own sufferings thes times, with the sadde condicion his poore family is in, who, it seemes, is lik to suffer very much through the pretence of a discovery, which is made of part of his estate as concealed; which though he did not make a formall discovery of, yet, as by the inclosed the thing was owned. And if after all his sufferings he must loose a part of his estate, will seeme to be very hard, which as I understand is lik to be his case, unlesse by your favourable interposition he may finde releife. If you will please to consider the equity of his case, it will oblige a poore family, and a great expression of your kindnes to mysele. The writts for the parliament will be sent you to-morrow by an expresse. Ther are great labourings to get in. We have our hopes and our feares. It is a time, which calls for great waiting upon the Lord. Accordingly his highnes and counsell have apoynted a day for the 3 nations to seake the Lord in, as also a privat day for his highnes counsell and army the next weeke. If the Lord is pleased to unite us in love, and remove jealousyes, even from amongst thos, who have most reason to love one another, it will be a choyce mercy, and a great argument, that the Lord hath yet a delight to doe us good, which I desire we may have hearts to desire and endeavour. We have hoped, that our late sending the fleet hath wrought a good effect amongst the Hollanders, which you will heare from other hands. I am

Decemb. 14. [1658.]

Your most affectionat brother, and humble servant.

Dr.

Dr. Thomas Clarges, to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELENCY,

A.D. 1658.

THE French forces are very active in Flanders to keepe the footing they have there. Marshall Thureine himself quarters in Ipre. Monsieur de Rochpere, a very gallant commander, is governor of Oudenarde; and because that place is much looked upon by the Spaniards, he is very diligent in finishing the fortification, and has got into it at least 4000 foot and 300 horse. From the court at Lyons they write, the duke of Savoy is gone from thence to Turin by post. His mother and the princes Margarite his sister are shortly to follow. It is sayd a match is concluded betwixt the king and the young princeffe of Savoy, upon condition not to be consummated till a returne of the archbishop of Lyons from Madrid, whoe is to treat of a match betwixt the king and the infanta of Spaine. And if it be not finished in four months, the other is to be celebrated. It is a suddaine resolution, and much discoursed of, that in the midst of all the preparations of warr betwixt those two crownes, a match of this nature should be propounded, especially at this time, when the house of Austria is so low in Flanders, and not in much reputation in other places. From Holland they write, that the French ambassidor and our resident have presented some memorialls to the states generall, in order to a reconciliation betwixt the crownes of Sweden and Denmark; but it is not said, what effects they had; but it is certaine, that the four thousand men intended are not gone to the relief of the king of Denmark. They had all new coates, before they were put on ship-board, but are yet staid. The Swedes have thirty ships in a place called Landscreon, which is blocked up by the Holland fleet; and admirall Opdam hath sent for eighteen more, to make up the want of those ships, that were lost or render'd unserviceable in the last fight.

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

The king of Sweden hath summoned his men to Elfsineur, intending to send forces to strengthen Fredricksode, which the elector of Brandenburg with the confederate forces is preparing (notwithstanding the coldnes of the season) to besiege, having to that purpose assembled a good part of his forces together. But prince Adolphus, the king of Sweden's brother, will attempt to hinder him. The duke of Holstein, the king of Sweden's father-in-law, has been forced to agree to a very inconvenient neutrallity. He is to put into the duke of Brandenburg's hands the fortress of Gortop, and to receive into the garrison of Tonninguen as many of his soldiers as there are of his own in it; so that it is hereafter to be kept in common to both parties. And to make disadvantages the more considerable, he is not to have any alliances with the Swedes, or joine in any confederacy against the emperour, or king of Denmark. I suppose by the favorableness of the winds, our fleet may be by this time in the Sound, which may make some alterations in the affaires there.

My noble freind, my lord Broghill, about three weekes since, knoweing I had two distinct commissions from Scotland, one to be agent for the army from generall Monck, and another as agent for the counsell by order of the generall and the counsell, was pleas'd to acquaint me, that in regard I was only agent to the councill of Ireland, for which I have a hundred pounds a yeare, your excellency thought it fitt to give me an order to be agent for the army in Ireland, with a salary of a hundred pounds a yeare for that, over and above the salary I have as agent for the councill. In order whereunto, I sent to your excellencie's secretary doctor Gorges for your excellency's order to that purpose, who returnd me answere, that your excellency made some difficulty in it, by which I perceive my lord Broghill was mistaken; and I humbly desire your excellencie's pardon for the importunity some of my friends may have given your excellency upon this mistake; for I am so sensible of the obligations and respect I owe your excellency, that I think your acceptance of my duty and services is a sufficient reward for them; and I wish it lay so in power to doe your excellency service, as I am sensible there is a tye upon me to doe it; for I am,

May it please your EXCELENCY,

London, the 14th of
December, 1658.

Your excellencie's most humble and

most obleig'd servant,

THO. CLARGES.

Dr.

Dr. Thomas Clarges to the lord lieutenant and council of Ireland.

A.D. 1658. May it please your LORDSHIPS,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

I BELEIVE by that time this comes to your lordships, the writs for the parliament will be with you allso; for I heare they are to be sent away to-morrow by an expresse. I am inform'd, the same members will be summon'd to the other house as in the last parliament. Some letters from France import, that there is a treaty on foot for a marriage with the infanta of Spaine, notwithstanding the vigorous prosecution of the warr on both sides: but there is a little restriction in it; that is to say, if it be not concluded in four months, the king is to marry the daughter of Savoy, and the conditionall articles are concluded.

Whilst the king of Sweden is endeavouring the safety of Fredericksode, which is suspected to be the designe of the enemy upon him, eight of the Holland ships, with some Danish men of war, are gone towards the Belt, to transport forces into Zealeand. But I hopee by this time our fleet will be in those parts to moderate these affaires. The city of Thoren hath bin gallantly defended by the Swedish garrison; and at the last assault made on the 18th of November they kil'd many of the king of Poland's eminent commanders, as Clebeck and Poswisky, and some others; but being oppressed by fresh numbers, they in the towne lost most of their outworks and the great bastion, which serv'd them instead of a citadell, so that it is conceived the place must be suddainly surrender'd.

The admirall Opdam hath sent hastily for 18 ships to supply his fleet: he himself is sick of the gout in Copenhagen; and it is thought Ruiter will goe with the next supply, to manage all when he comes thither, except Opdam be recovered.

The Muscovites have made an incursion into Poland, and routed a body that opposed them, and taken prisoner the generall Gonzieusky, whome they have carried to Minsco; but before they went, they left 3000 men in Vilna, a place, which they had surprized. But in the meane time, the Polanders had prevailed with the Tartars to make a diversion in Muscovie, which obliged them to retire to the safety of their own borders. I am,

May it please your LORDSHIPS,

London, this 14th of
December, 1658.

Your lordships most humble servant,

THO. CLARGES.

Mr. E. Vaughan to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lxi. p. 573.

I THOUGHT when I had the happines to attend you att London, and then contracted with your honour for the management as your deputy for the post-master's place in this nation, that I should not now lye in prison for want of that meanes payed me as my salarye. I beseech your honour to consider my condition, and the service I have performed; and if you be not satisfied by former certificates and recommendations for my fidelity, honesty, and diligence in the prosecution of your honour's affairs here, &c. you shall receive further. In the interim, I humbly desire your honour to take these following desires into consideration, viz. 1. That all charges ought to be certaine to time and person; and if any person be wronged in point of wages, the servant hath this liberty at law against his imployer.

2dly, That any person charginge another touching life, or livelyhood, ought to be bound by recognizance, to prosecute at common law; otherwise the charge is voyde in law.

3dly, And if any person shall disturbe any man's office of freehould, without lawful authoritie, it is *mente mala*, and punishable by law.

May it please your honour, the charge against me and my sallarie detained, I know is contrarie to your honour's disposition and will; and the person, that charges me, doth touch my life, credits and livelyhood, which is contrarie to the commission granted me by your honour, and those that doth disturb in my employment doth act contrary to your power, &c. All things being considered by your honour, I humbly begge, that you will please to send over order, that I may receive my sallarie, and to grant me licence to attend your honour; and if the 250 l. now claimed from me be due to your honour, I will put in sufficient security for the payment thereof. I hope your honour hath received letters from the councill and the lord Broghill, in my behalf, which I humbly desire may be taken into consideration, and to be honourably pleased to send an answer; and altho'

your honour cannot as yet be thoroughly satisfied with my realty, be assured, that you shall A.D. 1658. have good assurance of both my fidelity and integrity in all points whatsoever from honourable persons in this nation, and likewise of England; all which is left to your honour's pious and charitable thoughts, humbly craving your answer; and remain,

SIR,

Dublin, 15th Decemb. 1658.

Your most obliged, faithfull, obedient servant,

E. VAUGHAN.

Sir Francis Russell to Secretary Thurloe.

DEARE SIR,

AS I was desirous to serve you, so have I bin buisy about it; and the other day sent Vol. lxii. to some of my neighbours, to meet me at Newmarket, to confer with them about P. 578. making choyse of yourselfe for one of our knights for this shire. I found them all ready and willing to give you their votes; and they were sensible, how much it would be to their advantage to have you a freind and servant to Cambridgeshire. Those of my neighbours, who were at some distance from me, I writ unto, as collonel Castle, my brother Chicheley, and some others, whose answers I have not as yet received. But that person, whom I did employ to the towne of Cambridge to speake to my freinds there, brought me word, that the university was unanimously resolved to make choyse of you for their burgesse. This they give out already, and send me word of what they resolve. Old Mr. Faireclough was with me, when that message was brought me, and was ready to put pen to paper to wright to his freinds of the cleargy about you, and to serve you as myselfe intended. Upon further debate with him, what was fit to be done, we concluded, that to know your mind now, whether we should proceed any further, was best; and that according to your advise and directions, we will goe on or desist. Therefore I desire to heare from you by the saturday post. Sir Anthony Morgan was very likely to have bin your brother burgesse; but I understanding by my lord Claypoole, that there will a certain number, choosen out of Ireland, to serve for that nation. I sent the vice-chancellor thanks for his respects towards my lord Henry and Sir Anthony. Sir, I hope to heare from you the first opportunity. My love for you is true and reall, and from a person (I think I may say) you know not, notwithstanding all our outward converse. This mistery, when 'tis known by you, I hope will not be to your disadvantage. You may be more than confident, that I am,

DEARE SIR,

Decem. the 15th, 1658.

Yours, to love and serve you faithfully,

FRANC. RUSSEL.

I should be glad to know, whether my lord Henry be likely to see England this winter.

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

I WRITT last night by the post, and therefore have nothinge more to trouble your In the posses- excellency with, save to present my humble services upon occasion of sendinge this sion of the right hon. messenger with the summons of parliament. I feare the tyme is somewhat short, unlesse the earl of your excellency be pleased to quicken the officers, who are concerned in this service, and to Shelburn. lay your comands upon the members chosen to hasten over, that they may be here the first day of the sittinge of the parliament; for otherwise they will be of no use at all to our affaires, which probablie may come to an issue, within a few dayes after the parliament fitts. And it is very necessary, that such be chosen, who will certainly come; for to choose such as cannot come by reason of their trusts, or will not, because of their other occasions, will be wholly fruitlesse to us. But I referre these thinges to your consideration and direction, beseeching your pardon for this boldnes in

Whitehall, 15. December,
1658.

Your EXCELLENCY's most humble, faithfull

and obedient servant,

JO. THURLOE.

Mr. R. Browne to secretary Thurloe.

A.D. 1658.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Argeire, 16th December, 1658.

Vol. lxii. p. 582.

SIR, by this conveyance, the bassa and divan having wrote his highness (concerning the Angell's businesse) which goes here inclosed, together with the translate, to which your honour may please to be referred. These people are very earnest to have justice done them, but care for doing none themselves; witnesse their unjust detention of severall Englishmen passengers uppon foreign shippes to the number of six in all, and six more, whoe escaped drowneinge out of an English shippe cast away upon the island of Corsica, bound from Tunis to Leghorne; foe the country people refuseinge to give them pratique, they were forced to make quarenteen under a tent they made on the sea-side, from whence they were taken (together with their guards) by a sattee of this place, and brought hither. I went and demanded them, but was able to procure noe other answer but this, that we had sold severall Turkes to the Venetians; and till they were brought againe, I might save this trouble. I told them it was my duty to demand them; and if they pleased to release them, well; if not, must acquaint his highness with their answer. They said, I did very well, and had their answer.

It's some monthes, that I have perceived their treatment of us has beene farre different from what it was wont to be; and now, since my confinement, an Englishman is not able to passe the streetes without beinge affronted, nor our servants goe about our necessary affairs without beinge abused; and they sticke not to tell us to our faces, that Englishmen are not as they were; and this not from the meanest sorte neither.

Your speedy answer to their letters, together with your orders how to proceed for the future, will be very requisite, least they give order for to search our shippes, e'er they have any notice of what has passed, and soe betray them under the notion of peace.

Thus haveinge given your honour an account of our condition as succinctly as I could, continew to subscribe my selfe

Your LORDSHIP's most humble servant,

ROB. BROWNE.

Inclosed in the preceding.

TO the strong and great Christian prince of England. After many recommendations you may please to take notice, that formerly divers of your commanders, captains, and counsellors have, from time to time, made peace with us; and we have agreed with them upon their words and religion, and what past betwixt us is confirmed; and upon our religion we will observe it and more; for here we have been very courteous to your ships, and when 5, 10, or 20 of them have come into our harbours from sea, we have given them provision, protection, and whatsoever they had occasion of. And divers times our ships at sea, meeting with yours, find in them Frenchmen, Spaniards, Genoeses, Portugueses, with their goods and estates, bound for their severall ports, as France, Spain, Genoa, Portugal, &c. which are our enemies; and more than this, we find Spaniards, Italians, Flemings, and other of our enemies ships at sea, carrying in them 2 or 3 English, purposely that if meeting with us, those English shall shew English colours, say their ship and goods are of England, and so deceive us. As also divers times your own ships betray us, which carrying our people or merchants to the Levant, Venetians, Genoeses, or Leghorneses, and deliver us into their hands, to be made slaves of. Upon this, time after time, we have demanded your consul of this place the reason of these things, who answers us sometimes, he knows nothing of it; other times he will write, and inform you of it: but henceforward we will require them at his hands; for we know no reason, why the English should do these actions; and so he hath made us stay, in hopes that these were only false reports. But in your year 1668, in the first spring, the great Turk, commander of those seas, sent to Smyrna his chiaus, and divers great men, in the time of his fleet going to sea, who arriving at Smyrna found four sail of ships. The chiaus of our beloved king and divers merchants met with the captains, and asked them whither they were bound, who answered, they were going towards England. So our people were very glad, and agreed for freight of themselves and goods; and they went to sea 4 ships in company bound for your westward. They had no sooner past the Arches but they met with four sail Venetians, and saluted one another with their guns; and hoisting out their boats, went aboard one another; and afterwards they gave the chiaus and our merchants 150 incirca into the Venetians boats; and we are certain they are made slaves of. But their states and goods remained still in the English ships, who afterwards divided the prey with them; which cheats and knavery we know you did not approve of; so that after these letters shall

shall arrive to your hands, please to let the captain, that did this treachery, be brought A.D. 1658. to justice, and to let the relief be sent to our Musselmen and Great Turk's chiauses, wheresoever they be; and if you be not speedy in it, we are afraid of our king's anger; and according to the ancient custom, we will search what ships of yours we find at sea, and we will accordingly take out whatsoever of our enemies goods or persons we find in them; so that whatsoever Spaniards, Leghornes, or any of their goods at first we light upon, we shall make prize of; and then do not blame us, because we cannot abandon our beloved king's chiaus, and our brethren the Musselmen, and so please to take notice. We cannot believe our peace should be understood a good peace with so much treachery and falshood; nor can we imagine, that you their great king should approve of it: wherefore be pleased to be speedy in the remedy hereof; and God prosper you.

Consul Maynard to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

THIS is a duplicate: the first wente by way of Oporto. Wee are now at the $\frac{16}{26}$. Decem- Vol. lxii. p. 560. ber; but noe alteration in these parts since the abovesaid. On the $\frac{15}{25}$. this instant, was the general affize of the inquisition: there came out aboute a hundred prisoners, in all about ninety of them accused for Judaism, eight for sodomy, and one for heresie, which was eatinge flesh on a fryday, with some Inglish and Dutch seamen. Of the 90 accused for Judaism thirty-fower came out with yellow coates, having confes'd themselves guilty; twenty-seaven came forth with coates painted with flames of fyer, who likewise acknowledged themselves guilty, but it was but little before they came out; and for their obstinatenesse came (as is usual) with that distinction: Six came oute with flaminge coates, with thire owne pictures hanginge on their brests, five men, one woman: for these there was noe mercy, but were burnt the day they came out of prison, for denyinge themselves to be guilty of Judaisme, notwithstanding it was proved by several witnesses, they were culpable of these followinge crymes: firste, They denied to eate swyns flesh, rabbett, and fish with scales. 2d, They had kept the feast of the Passover and other Jewish feasts: next, they had kept holey the Jewish sabath, and fasted several days in the yeare, untill the starrs appeared at night; and laste of all, which methoughte was soe ridiculous to be published, they were accused for boylinge onions in oyle, and washing their sallads in vinegar. When they were at the place of execution, they all professed they died Christians, and hoped to be saved by the merrits of Jesus Christ, sayeing they did rejoyce the hower was come, in which they should be for ever freed from the tortures and torments of the inquisition. They were all of them people of greate estates, which is supposed was their greatest cryme, for which they dyed.

Mr. John Durie to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

IN obedience to your command concerning the baptizing of the Turkish chious; I Vol. lxii. p. 620. humbly offer to your consideration, that it may be performed after this manner:

That seeing the providence of God hath directed him to be owned as a Christian by us, and that he is not only endued with competent knowledge, but conscientiously moved and zealously inclined to walke answerable to the holy profession, and hath given hitherto very evident manifestations of his sinceritie in his walking, to all that converse with him, and more particularly unto myself; I humbly conceive, that it will be very suitable unto his highness eminent piety and Christian charity, and a thing very commendable amongst all, that shall heare of it, if his highness would be pleased to countenance and owne him, in the act of his reception into the visible societie of Christians, and to that effect to give him his name Richard, to appoint him some persons of honour, who can speake French, to be present at his baptizing, who may, as witnesses of the act, make a report therof unto his highness, and then to admit the chious into his presence, that he may expresse his thankfulness unto his highness for the favour received, not only in the confirmation of his pension, which he got from his late highness of blessed memorie, but in the countenancing at his baptism, which I do believe he will esteeme as great, if not a greater favour, than his outward maintenance.

As for the manner of performing the act, he is very desirous, that it may be as public as with ordinarie convenience it may be; for his desire is, that it may appeare to all, that he rejoyces and glories in the profession of the name of Christ as his Saviour; and that he is not ashamed to renounce publickly the name of Mahomet; and that having beene a person of

A.D. 1658. of public qualitie heretofore in his owne countrie, the thing may be knowne to his countrie-men, which to me is a testimonie of the uprightnes of his former life and conversation amongst them; for, if he had beene under any guilt or crime in his countrie, he would not be so free as he seemes to be, to have the change of his religion made knowne unto them.

If his highness is pleased to command me to performe the act, as being fully acquainted with him, and fully perswaded of his capacitie and uprightnes in the knowledge and practice of Christianitie; I shall be ready to doe it in some public place at a time of church meeting. The place where it may bee done, if none other be found more fit, may bee the Covent-Garden, and on a Lord's day, either in the morning or in the afternoone, when a sermon of the nature and use of Christian baptism hath been preached.

Before the water be poured upon his head, or his head dipped in the water, (which may bee done in a great vessel) he should make a confession of his faith, and answer to such questions as shall bee proposed unto him concerning the motives, which have induced him to joyne himself to Christ, to renounce the Mahumetan religion, and concerning theretofore, which he hath taken to walke conscionably in the way of Christianitie; and upon his answer to these questions, he should be baptized in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, by vertue of Christ's commandement; and therewith it should be declared unto him, that he is now thereby sealed up to belong to Jesus Christ in the covenant of grace, and received as a visible member of his mystical bodie, in the Catholick church, and communion of saints, to become partaker of all the privilegdes of the household of the faith. This being done, the congregation should be exhorted to embrace him in their hearts as a fellow membr of the bodie of Christ; and to joyne in prayer to God for him, to inable him to walke worthy of the heavenly calling.

And the meeting being dissolved, such as shall appeare as witnesses to make a report unto his highness, should give him their hands, and welcome him into the societie of Christians; and then the rest of his acquaintance, who should be invited also to be present, should doe the like, that he may be encouraged in the way, wherein God hath sette him, by that outward testimonie of their love and fellowship in Christianitie with him.

And this I humbly conceive should bee done with all convenient speed; because Satan is very busie to divert him from seeking to bee baptized (whom, neverthelesse, he doth resist very stoutly) partly by terrours and threatenings, partly by persuasions and promises; appearing very oft in the visible shape of a man to him, sometimes in the habit of a Jesuit, sometimes in other appearances of persons, with whom he is acquainted; which at first was a heavie tryal unto him, but now of late is not so terrible; for God hath given him strength not to be afraid at his appearance any more.

This I humbly submit unto consideration; and, taking my leave, rest,

James-house, this 16th of
December, 1658.

Your Honour's most humble servant in Christ,

JOHN DURIE.

Mr. Downing, resident in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lxi. p. 598. I PERCEIVE by yours, which came by the post yesterday, being of the 1^o/₂₀ instant, that the post, which should have that week arrived, was not then come: in my letter, by which I gave you an account of the debarking of the 4000 men, which were to have gone for the Sound; as also I therein inclosed to you the resolution of the states general, concerning the English ships taken in the road of Bantam, wherein I also gave you an account what news I had from colonel Sydney, which
of 491 390 159 440 70 319 33 306 254 365 390 81 139 336 390 169 493 324
he still says was resolution of Ch. Stuart;
140 475 82 450 147 345 408 572 very true 133 287 112 370 147 345 408 572;
your
and I did suppose to have had 511 positive answer by this post, whether you will make use of him at least for some months; but he will not, I suppose, take less than a thousand
376 524 43 408 326 219 359 305 460 384 105 146 62 140 244 334 531 325
pounds by the year.
146 464 468 105 474 431 153 105 33 138 239 468 169 40 213. The truth is, he is a person of condition;
324 346 16 426 133 140 412 408 254 106 267 475 412; and I am not willing to engage in this business without your positive order, which I hope the next post will
and till then I will keep him here.
bring; 207 475 822 468 166 70 533 350 284 326 324 133.

The

The 22^d instant I wrote to you by captain Lilburne commander of the frigate, that A.D. 1658.
brought me the last express from you; and I have very little to add thereunto, save only, that upon tuesday last, conforming to what I had written to you, the French ambassador and myself had a conference with the deputies of the states general, wherein they declared to us, that although the states had resolved to send their extraordinary ministers to the king of Sweden, yet considering the present posture of affairs between that king and them, and what had befallen the ministers of the elector of Brandenburg, that they did judge it necessary to have some assurance of their ministers being received before their departure hence. To which we answered, that if what we had already declared in our memorials were not judged sufficient, we could add nothing thereunto, but that we would write to our masters, to let them know what they were pleased to say to us, and to return them their answer. The French ambassador added, that Mr. Agathya being now at this time here, and ready to pass hence to the king of Sweden, with orders from the court of France, that he would write by him to Mr. Treslon, to press the king of Sweden, to declare himself in this point, whether he will be content to admit the ministers of this state as mediators. I did not think fit for my own part to declare so much; yet I have written to Sir Philip Meadows, and inclosed to him copies of the French ambassador's and my memorials concerning this business, and of the answers of the states given to us, giving him also an account of this conference, and what the states desired; but I have not heard from him since his last entering into Zeeland.

The admiralties of Amsterdam are heaping together great quantities of materials for building more men of war; and they talk high there of building 30 sail of new frigates; but as yet there's no resolution taken by the states for that effect: but as matters go between this and the next assembly of the states of Holland, so accordingly will this matter be; and I thought it my duty to give you notice of the first beginnings of any thing in this kind. There was a report, which was spread very strongly in Amsterdam the last week, that the soldiery at London have taken the body of his highness out of his grave, declaring they would keep it till they were satisfied their arrears; and this was affirmed by one, who said he was then at London, and saw it.

The order for debarqueing the 4000 men was to this purpose, and with this clause: That yet they should keep themselves in readiness upon call; but yet such a number of men cannot be sent away without a considerable time and ado. I pray be pleased to send me a

^{lord Nieuport's} copy of 527 memorial, wherein he desired the stopping of ^{Ascue,} 217 259 40, &c. according to the

^{Zeeland,} 7th article of the treaty of peace: there are some of 558, that do earnestly desire it; for

^{Nieuport denies it;} that 527 263 393 287 71 146; and I know it may be of very good use, when these matters shall come in debate.

^{The old prince's dowager} 468 112 81 32 120 441 105 251 135 270 383 311 132 spoke lately, in conference with some persons of quality, with very great ^{esteem of Nieuport;} 287 466 41 90 408 527; whereas

^{she} 139 324 was wont, upon all occasions, to do the contrary in a very invective manner. The resident of Denmark coming the other day to see me, we had much discourse about their affairs. He is full of apprehensions, that his highness will press that peace upon the foot of the treaty of Rochfield, than which, said he, no warr can be worse for his master. And among other things he told me, that he had received a letter from their resident at London, wherein he gave him an account at large of the interment of his late highness, and how that himself with other residents were put to go after the barons (a thing, he said, not usual to residents of crowned princes); and that thereupon he had retired with the residents of Venice and Florence. He shewed me also a large letter written about this matter to the king of Denmark; and in fine desiring, that seeing he could not enjoy the respects, which were due to his quality, that he would be pleased to revoke him, and send some other in his place, whose person might be more acceptable.

^{Colonel Sidney} 254 365 390 81 140 336 390 169 beleeves, that ^{this calling of a parliament in} 469 245 81 362 105 54 408 16

^{England} 122 213 362 202 43 107 148 339 547 may somewhat retard the forementioned resolution of Charles Steward.

136 45 459 370 475 412 408 572 703.

The thaw continues still, and hath continued these eight days; but yet notwithstanding, the people are running upon the ice; and ships cannot yet go to sea from Amsterdam.

The ministers of Brandenburg do highly publish, that the 17th of this month the troops under the command of their master have made themselves masters of Alsen and Sunderburg, the Swedes having quitted them, and retreated in 6 ships. They say, they have taken 1000 horses, but only 30 prisoners; and that the Danish vice-admiral Breda was killed

A.D. 1658. in this encounter. Thorn yet holds out. You will perceive by the inclosed from Paris, that there is a Holland ship taken by an English ship, and carried to Toulon, and there sold; and, speaking this morning with de Witt, I find that I shall have a complaint made to me about it, upon the account of the goods having been unladen and sold before and without any sentence of any court of admiralty. I had a letter from Amsterdam written to one of my company, wherein the owners themselves say, that the ship came from the Spanish West-Indies, and was unloading in Spain; which, if the goods had belonged to the Hollanders, could not well have been; but by the same letter I find, that the ship is very rich, having four last of silver on board her, besides other quantities of very rich merchandizes to a very great value. Men do much wonder here, that England should so strongly and resolutely back the king of Sweden. They say, that assuredly the said king must have granted to his highness's subjects some very great privileges in point of traffick; and it's much talked of, that Cronenburg castle shall be put into his highness's hands. I pray your thoughts upon Dr. Zas's commission, that it may be dispatched and sent me; and am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hague, Dec. 27th, 1658. N. S.

Your most faithful humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

The English resident in Holland, to the states general.

Vol. lxii. p. 507.

THE underwritten resident of England, &c. represents to the states general of the United Provinces, that having received their resolution of the 2d of November last past, in answer to his memorial of the same date concerning the ships Society, and the Love and Friendship, taken by private men of war of Ostend, and carried to Delffiel in the province of Groninguen, the masters of the said ships did thereupon repair to the admiralty of Harlinguen, not doubting but to obtain a ready restitution of their ships and goods; but instead thereof, after most clear and evident proof, that 550 planks and 800 barrel-staves had been taken out of the said ship Society, the said admiralty gave leave to the Ostender to carry her away to sea again. And as to the Love and Friendship, the master thereof hath receiv'd from the said admiralty for answer, that if he hath any thing to pretend, he may proceed in the ordinary way of justice; which answer seems very strange to him the said resident, who doth suppose the admiralties to be the ordinary and proper judges appointed by the placarts of their lordships the states general for matters of this kind, and that this matter was not then to begin to be pleaded, but had for many months been depending in process before them, and the charges of this process had much surmounted the sum, for which the said master could have redeemed her with her lading from the said Ostender; and the matter of fact complained of had been proved before them by the confession of the parties themselves, that had bought the said ship and goods; and this after, and contrary to publick warning given them; and that one sentence had been already given by the said admiralty in the case, and an appeal from the said sentence; and complaint thereon made by him the said resident in his above-mentioned memorial, and a resolution taken thereupon of the same date by their lordships the states general to the said admiralty; so that nothing but a full and final sentence, in favour of the proprietors of the said ship, was to have been or could have been expected from them.

And seeing that it hath pleased their lordships so far to take to heart the very great and daily sufferings of the subjects of his master in this kind in these provinces, as to publish their placarts for the prevention thereof for the future, and redress of what is past, the benefit whereof the subjects of his master have since received upon divers occasions, in the provinces of Holland and Zeland; the said resident doth expect, that their lordships will make such reflections upon this matter, as that the same justice may be done in the provinces of Frise and Groninguen, notwithstanding whatever may be the particular interest or influence of any person or persons concerned in this matter, as having bought the said ship and goods.

And the said resident doth further represent, that the fore-mentioned Ostender having put to sea with the ship Society from Delffiel, by the leave and permission of the admiralty of Harlinguen aforesaid, took the confidence (having found so great favour and indulgence there) to come in with her to Saerдам in North Holland, and there unladen her; which being discovered, and complaint thereof made to the admiralty of North Holland, they forthwith, with much readiness, made seizure of her and her lading.

And the said resident doth earnestly demand, that it would please their lordships to take such order, that the said ships and loadings may be forthwith really and effectually restored

their said masters; and that little which is left them for their maintenance with their families, will not be consumed in a further fruitless and tedious attendance. A.D. 1658.

Given at the Hague, the 26th of December, 1658. [N. S.]

The states resolution, in answer to the abovementioned memorial.

27th December, 1658. [N. S.]

THERE have been read in the assembly a certain memorial of the Sieur resident Downing, containing his requests, that the two English ships called the Society, and the Love and Friendship, taken heretofore by the private men of war of Ostend, and carried to Delfsiel, may be restored to the masters and owners of them, according to the resolution of their high mightinesses of the second of November last; whereupon, after deliberation, it hath been found good, that there be sent to the province of Groninguen the placart of their high mightinesses of the 9th of August last; also a copy of their letter of the 7th of November following, written to the colleges of the admiralties respectively, touching the prizes taken on sea from the allies and neutrals of this state, and carried into these provinces; as also a copy of the said memorial, with order that they will, for what concerns the said ship, according to the zeal of the provinces of Holland and Zeland, cause the business to go on before the ordinary judge in their jurisdiction, according to the tenor of the said placart, as also according to the will and intention of their high mightinesses, contained more at large in the said letter: and, of this resolution a copy shall be sent to the said resident Downing, to serve him for information. Vol. lxii. p. 509.

Intelligence.

Hague, 27th December, 1658. [N. S.]

PRINCE Maurice of Nassau demanded of the states recruits for the garison of Wesell, whereof he is governor, because the Papist electors, who lately leagued, have a design to attack it. The states intend to send to the king of Sweden, so soon as they shall be assured he will accept mediation from this state. It will be the month of February before they can go hence. The Spanish embassador shall be here next monday. The ministers of Brandenburg have here published, that the 17th instant their master took the isle of Alsen, and the city of Sonderbourg, that the Swedes have left, and are retreated in 6 Swedish ships. The electoral forces have taken but 30 Swedes with a thousand horse. The Danish vice-admiral Bredal is slain by the Swedes. Colonel Killigrew is returned, and hath put into garison the three thousand men designed for relief of the king of Denmark. Vol. lxii. p. 532.

Intelligence.

Paris, 27th December, 1658. [N. S.]

THE secretary of the count de Pegnararda was privately with Monsieur de Lionne at Lyons, till the duke of Savoy was gone; and then he went openly to the cardinal Mazarin: and since he is gone to Milan, he hath discoursed about the place where the plenipotentiaries of both crowns are to meet in Germany, and some other preliminaries for the negotiation of peace, which might be done this winter. It is certain also, that there is some treaty of peace between Spain and England; and, in a few days, we shall see the success of either. There is at court an envoy from Portugal, to pray the king to make a diversion, by sending twelve thousand foot and four thousand horse into Catalonia; and that the king of Portugal will pay them, which the court likes well; but will have the money put into the hands of the king of France's commissioners, and the Portuguese will themselves have the paying of the forces; so that if they continue stiff, nothing is like to be concluded. Cardinal de Retz hath made his peace; he is to continue three years at Rome, to negotiate there for the king, and to enjoy the temporalities of the archbishoprick of Paris. About the end of next month Monsieur de Lionne is to be sent into Spain. Vol. lxii. p. 521.

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

A.D. 1658. My LORD,

Vol. lxii. p. 588.

I RECEIVED your letter of the 9th instant, by which I understand, that the day for the assembling of the parliament will be on the 27th of January. I have soe farre improved my interest heare for the chusing of parliament-men, such as are honest and well-affected to the government, that I am sorry your letter came soe late, that I cannot assure you of those two gentlemen, Mr. Drury and Mr. Eyre, that you wrote for; because wee had settled our whole businesse before concerning the members of this country, which I have done already, to prevent the shires and townes from engaging to other people; and they desire to have most of their own nation at this time; but they shall be such men, that you may be assured will be very faithfull to this government; but I shall yett try where I can get them in, and I shall speake with the old provost of Edinburgh about it. I desire you will let mee know in your next, to what places those three gentlemen, Mr. Oxborough, Mr. Waller, and Mr. Stuart, you first recommended, belonge; because it will be necessary the townes should know it, when they returne them to parliament; which is all at present from

Your LORDSHIP's very humble servant,

Dalkeith, 17. Dec. 1658.

GEO. MONCK.

The burgesses of Tewkesbury to secretary Thurloe.

NOBLE SIR,

Vol. lxii. p. 622.

WE understand, that you are pleased so much to honour this poor corporation as to accept of our free and unanimous electing you one of our burgesses in the next parliament, and to sit a member for this place. Sir, we are so sensible of the greatness of the obligation, that we know not by what expressions sufficiently to demonstrate our acknowledgments; only at present we beseech you to accept of this for an earnest, that whomsoever you shall think worthy to be your partners, shall have the second election; and our real and hearty affections to serve and honour you whilst we are, as we shall ever strive to be,

SIR,

Tewkesbury, 17th Dec. 1658.

Your most humble and obliged servants,

E. Hatch,
Richard Dowdeswell,

William Willson,
John Carver.

Tho. Clarke, }
Tho. Jaynes, } bayliffs.

Will. Neast, }
John Beach, } justices.
Will. Hatton, }

An information of Theo. Aylmer.

Vol. lxii.
p. 626.

THIS informant saith, That John Sawyer, master of the Pope's-head tavern in London, is a person publickly known to be disaffected to the present government, and an abettor and an adherer to Charles Stuart's party.

That during the time of the late plot, in the time of his late highness, there were constantly every day several meetings of persons of note of that party, and there continued till unseasonable times of the night.

That

That the said Sawyer liveth in a place, where no watch or guard can come to disturb him, A.D. 1658. having the keys of both the alley gates, within which place he can upon a design lodge two thousand men.

That on the 12th of October last, there being in a riotous manner at his house assembled at one of the clock at night several persons, with weapons, that being demanded to give way to the constables to come and search for suspected persons, he obstinately denied; and when at last entrance was forced by the constable and some soldiers, in a contemptuous manner, (being commanded in the name of his highness to keep the peace) he said to the guard, A turd for you and the power and authority you act by: I defy you all.

These and many other things tending highly to the disturbance of the good peace of this commonwealth will be proved against the said Sawyer by very many persons of very good repute and known integrity.

17. Decemb. 1658.

THEO. AYLMER.

A letter of intelligence.

Brussels, 28. Dec. 1658. [N. S.]

DON John goes hence the 20th of January: as he passeth by France, he will visit the Vol. lxii. king, queen, and cardinal. The marquis of Caracena is to command till a new gover- P. 520. nor come, which will not be long. Don Stephen de Gamarra stays yet some days, and Don Alonzo de Cardenas is to stay till Caracena return from Antwerp. The king of Great Britain, with his brothers, are at Hoogstraten.

Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.

DEARE SIR,

Ballemaaloe, 18. Dec. 1658.

I presume to trouble your packet with this inclosed.

TO receive the assurance you are recovered, and to receive that good newse from your selfe, Vol. lxii. is a double happyness and obligation; and had you never done any thinge els, I can P. 549. truly say, your life has bine far from beinge barren to me, that you have loded me from time to time with soe many obligations, that I can honnestly aver, I esteeme myself more your debtor then I am to any man livinge, and never received a disobligation from you, but in that expresseion; for I feare you must thinke me very unreasonable, if I can in the least degree immagin you to be what you write.

I am indeed much rejoiced to heare his highness thought fit to call a parliament; and that the councill have advised him to it. I cannot say, that will be our remedy; but I doubt, if that be not, noe thinge will be. I hoped, that would have bin the first thinge done after his highness's death; and 'tis a mercy, that oportunity beinge lost, this has bin recovered. Possibly 'tis the more cleerly to shew us, from what hand it comes. I wish I could as rationally beleeve, that our wounds wil be closed by this parliament, as that they wil be (humanely) incurable, if this parliament doth not heale them. I shall faithfully and cordially doe what lyes in me, wher I have any interrest in Scotland and Ireland, to have none elected but good and sober men, and none sent but thos, who will conscientiously attend their duty ther. I wish they may not be affronted after chosen, and that their reception at Westminster be not the cause, or at least the pretence of som differences, and therby lay engagements of honor upon som to doe that, which mere prudence might well declyne: but perhaps I have more feare then reason in this particular. God grant it!

I am not a little troubled your newse is such, that 'tis not to be written in reference to publicke and private affaires. I blefs God, in this nation we are quiet without petitioninge or meddling with state affaires; and honnest general Monck writes me the like out of Scotland last post; soe that we are sober enough to thinke you halfe mad in England. I beleeve any man, who should offer to disturbe the peace here, will be risen against as a wolfe, we are all such perfect contry men, and lovers of that life. When we sowe wheate, we know we shall reape wheate; but you statesmen, when you sowe one sorte of fruit, often reape another: nay I heare some amongst you are like to reape fruit, whose seed you never sowed, neither will any owne the sowinge of it.

A.D. 1658. Tho' the last parliament I was against major generals, yet now the case is altered, my lord lieutenant haveinge made me a kinde of one in this country; but I decimat noe man, nor make use of any instructions but martiall ones. Therefore if you should be beaten out of the pit, be not affrayd to come amongst us for our names sake; for tho' in England the name of that office was only military, yet it cut deepe upon civills, and was indeed a two-edged sword: ours has a back and an edge, and cuts but one way. I beseech God to cement all your differences; and I beg you to beleve me perfectly and unalterably,

DEARE SIR,

Your most humble, and most

faithfull oblidge servant,

BROGHILL.

Dr. Benj. Whichcot to lord chief justice St. John.

MY LORD,

Vol. lxii.
p. 654.

SINCE your lordship's first letter so farre went out of the way, as to make Scotland the way from London to Cambridge, whence it is now come to hand, I will suppose also, that my letter to your lordship in answere to your second might also mistake its way, though letters goe more certainly from hence to London, than *vice versa*, becaus here the carrier of the day, to whom certenly they are to be delivered, is better known, and from London hither the carrier is surer then the post, and sometimes also quicker; because sometimes letters are not left at Royston, and sometimes lie there a while. My lord, I cannot understand but that all agree in Mr. secretary; yet I am never confident of ought, that is in the hands of a multitude; yet greater probability and likelihood there cannot be of a thinge, for all pleas, your lordship's recommendation, and the person recommended: but it cannot be brought to issue or trial; for noe newes as yet of the writ. The Irish knight, Sir Anthony Morgan, desistes, since an election is also to be in Ireland; for a second heere is a great uncerteinty. It is the general sence here, one Gremial, who knowes all our affaires, to joine with master secretary, and two or three are pretenders; yet all with submission to Mr. secretary, but in competition with one another. We doe thinke to naturalise Mr. secretary to us, and to make him of our body, by admitting him by proxy to the degree of master of arts, as by our university-statute we are enabled to doe, where persons are upon any account stiled honorable, which preceeding, he is *pulchrè eligibilis*. My lord, I put your lordship to the trouble of these lines, for your further certioration of your letters received, and my duty performed in pursuite of them. Nothing more can be done, till the *precipe* come from the sheriffe of the county, to warrant us to proceed to an election; which being once made, I shal soon certify your lordship. And in the meane while, having presented my humble service, I commend your lordship to divine protection.

Cambridge, 20. Dec. 1658.

YOUR LORDSHIP'S humbly devoted,

BEN. WHICHCOT.

The superscription,

*To the right honourable Oliver St. John, lord cheife justice of
the common pleas, and chancellor of the university of
Cambridge, at his lodgings, in Lincoln's inne.*

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

Vol. lxii.
p. 634.

THIS afternoone the writs for chusing of commissioners of parliament in Scotland came to my hands, and we shall make all the expedition we can in the sending of them; and I have taken care of those five gentlemen you have recommended to mee, and I hope those places that I have written to, will nott fayle to choose them; and my lord keeper and myself have indeavoured all we can to gett the best members chofen, that we may: and I doubt not but those that come from this country will bee such, that will give his highness satisfaction. And I shall desire you to bee assured of mee, that there is noe friend you have to my power shal more readily and faithfully serve you than myself; and this I shall desire you to be confident

confident of, being by your favours I have bin so much obliged; and I shall endeavour in A.D. 1658
any thing I am able to expresse myself to bee

Your most affectionate humble servant,

Dalkeith, 21. Dec. 1658.

GEORGE MONCK.

In regard of the povertie of this country, I thought fit to acquaint you, that such gentlemen as serve for them in parliament, must not expect any monie for their service there. Wee shall hasten away the members with all the expedition wee can. There will be ten or twelve of them uppon the place.

Mr. S. Disbrowe to secretary Thurloe.

MY DEARE LORD,

IN my last, which I dought cannot come seasonably to your hands by reason of the badnes of Vol. lxii.
travelling, to have any persons named for members of parliament; and the writs being P. 660.
now arrived here, I can have noe expectation to heare from your lordship seasonably: but hearing
you had wrote to my lord generall for several persons, I went once to him yesterday, and wee
joyned together in severall letters for those persons you were pleased to mention; so that I hope
it shall succeed according to your desire, and I thinke wee shall have a good election generally
for Scotland. I have noe more to trouble your lordship with at present, only to beg answer to
the other parts of my former letter, so soone as your conveniency will permit. I am ever

YOUR LORDSHIP'S

Edinburg, 21. Dec. (58.)

most affectionately ingaged

humble servant,

SA. DISBROWE.

Lord chief justice St. John, to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

I THANKE you for the trowble of your letter of soe much news: I am able to make In the posses-
you noe other returne. On satturday I received the inclosed, whereby it appeares, that sion of the
my first letter miscarried. I know not what to advise uppon the matter, but verrely beleive, right honour-
that the thinge will be done, it being the first and only thing, that I have ever recomended able Philip Id.
unto them. The last flood was soe greate heare, as that our medowes weare ten foote in lord high
water. Sir, I rest Hardwicke,
chancellor of
Great Britain.

Your most affectionate servant,

21. Decemb. 1658.

OL. ST. JOHN.

Sir, Last weeke the ranger of our forrest, Mr. Bellamy, died; and
if my lord Cleypole could be perswaded to dispose it to my sonn,
he shall have such an acknowledgmet, as that he shall be no
looser: my wife is much trowbled, that her sonn should loose
his hopes; and returnes her harty thanks for your favour and
trowble.

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCIE,

WE E are all in a great calme here: all men, who usually give us occasion of some In the posses-
busines or other, are gone into the countrey about the elections, concerninge which sion of the
there are (as I heare) as great striving as ever was in England, every party layeing their right honour-
stresse of what they designe upon the opportunityes they hope for at this tyme. Wee able the earl of
heare nothinge yet, how matters are like to goe in the countrey: it is good to comit our- Shelburn.
selves and all our concernments unto God.

A.D. 1658. I cannot undertake much for either things or persons here; yet soe farre as I can observe, matters seeme to encline towards a better understandinge: but my hopes are soe younge, that I will delay till the next to speake more of this subject, and wheither I take these dispositions to arise from want of opportunity, or from any reall satisfaction. Wee have yet nothinge from the Sound: things stand there, for ought wee knowe, as they did by the last. I humbly subscribe myself

Your EXCELLENCIE'S

Whitehall, 21. Dec. 1658.

most humble, faithfull,
and obedient servant,

J. THURLOE.

I have received nothinge from your excellency for some weekes past.

Mr. Thomas Talbott to Secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lxii.
p. 640.

I TAKE the boldness for to state the case, as it standeth between Mr. Vaughan and the office, concerning your busines of the postage. In the first place, he hath gotten into his hands of your moneys 362 l. 12 s. 2 d. and of the money from the counsell moore than your honour did by your commission allow him, 250 l. and saith, that your honour hath nothing to doe with that money; and hath used all the wayes by letters, that he could, for to hinder the postmasters, that they should not account with your casheare and me, and payd in their money to your cashier; which made most of them for to refuse to accompt and pay in their money to your cashier; and two of them, being of his kindred, are run away with 60 l. and upwards of your honour's money. And according to my orders from your deputies, I turned them out, and placed honest men in their places: and afterwards, on purpose for to interrupt the busines, he, contrary to the knowledge of any in the office, altered the label, and caused the male to be sent to his cousin the former postmaster again. Two or three times he did this, to your farther loss of 3 l. more, and caused the said former postmaster to sue the new postmaster upon an action of 1000 l. and seeing that he could not abide any longer, is fled into England; and there is four more turned out, for refusing to accompt and pay their money to your cashier: and them I sue; and he perswades them to stand out, as they have done to their great cost and charge; whereof now some of them submit. He made all the postmasters for to refuse to accompt and pay in their moneys, until your deputies were forced for to write to every individual postmaster twice; and so after these letters they now conform. Some of the postmasters sent me Mr. Vaughan's letters, forbidding them to accompt with Ed. Billing and myself; which letters I sent up to your deputies, that they might see, that it was time to write, or else we should have had a general disturbance in your busines, which is settled now in a good order. But as for Mr. Vaughan, he will not own your deputies orders for to be of any validity, but saith, that his commission is as good as theirs; and for want of your honour's commission to Ed. Billing and myself, he hath sued us in two severall actions, of 1000 l. a-piece; and against me he hath declared, a copy whereof I send to your honour. And as for the busines, which is referred to Dr. Dudley Loftus, and Arthur Anslowe esq; they have had severall meetings, and they writ a letter to your honour concerning the counsell's money, which Mr. Vaughan had received, more than his commission gave him power. They did forbear to proceed, until they had received an answer of their letter from your honour's deputies; and now of late they forbear, because he is in prison for debt, and he telleth his creditors, that there is due to him out of the office 300 l. when he hath gotten into his hands of your honour's money far more than his sallary of 200 l. a year cometh to, if that you did allow of to him. The commissioners told him, that they thought it was not your honour's intention for to allow him his sallary of 200 l. a year, and the counsell's money, more than your honour allowed him both by your commission. I have charged him with nothing; but I shall be able for to prove, that he hath refused to let one of your clercks have a chamber, when he hath three more than he useth, or is furnished; but taketh in a man and his wife, which are strangers. I suppose that is not your honour's will for to suffer this; for he and his wife live at his farm eight miles off, and he cometh to town once or twice a week, and hath none but a man here, and keepeth five rooms and a cellar in his hands. All this he does in a malicious way, until your honour's pleasure be further known. I am sure, that I have saved your honour 400 l. a year, and have composed your post-roads in a better way, and drawn many branches into the severall roads, with small charge; and I am a settling of more into the county of Mayo. Your honour's acte is very lame as to Ireland; for here is a great abuse by shipping, in bringing over

over and carrying back of a world of letters; and by private foot-posts, which hinders the office 500 l. a year. Your honour will see, that as Ireland plants, your office will grow every year better. I have many more things for to acquaint your honour withal; but I fear that I have been too troublesome. I humbly beg your honour's favour, and am

Your Honour's

Dublin, this 22^d of Dec. 1658.

most humble and faithful servant,

THO. TALBOTT.

County of the city
of Dublin.

EVAN Vaughan, by George Lambert his attorney, complaineth against Thomas Tallbot gent. in the custody of the marshal of the mar-
shalsea of this court, being of a plea of trespass on the case, &c. Vol. lxii. p. 644.

For that, whereas the letter-office, otherwise called the post-office, is, and from the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, is an antient office; and that John Thurloe esq; principal secretary of estate to his late highness Oliver lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions and territories thereunto belonging, was lawfully seized of the said office, and of all the vades, fees, perquisites, and profits thereunto belonging, as of his freehold, to continue for and during his natural life; the said office to be exercised, and the said vades, fees, profits, and perquisites thereof to be received by himself, or by his sufficient deputy or deputies in that behalf in the said dominions and territories, or in any or either of them: and the said John Thurloe being so seized of the said office on the seven and twentieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and fifty-six, at the city of Dublin, in the parish of St. Michael the archangel, in the ward of St. Michael, in the county of the said city; and within the jurisdiction of this court, did lawfully constitute and appoint the said Evan Vaughan his lawful deputy, to exercise the said office in and throughout the whole dominion of Ireland, and to take up, receive, and levy all the vades, fees, profits, and perquisites to the said office belonging, in the said dominion, to the use of the said John Thurloe, his executors, administrators, and assigns, upon accompt therefore and thereout to be given to the said John Thurloe, his executors, administrators, or assigns, by the said Evan Vaughan, when the said Evan Vaughan should be thereunto required; deducting and saving thereout unto the said Evan Vaughan the annual sum of 200 l. sterling, for the said Evan Vaughan's yearly salary for exercising the said office; by force of which deputation the said seven and twentieth day of June, 1656, above-said, at the said city of Dublin afore-said, in the parish, ward, and county afore-said, and within the jurisdiction afore-said, the said Evan Vaughan did enter into and become possessed of the said office, with the appurtenances, upon accompt as afore-said, deducting unto him the said Evan the yearly salary afore-said: all which notwithstanding the said Thomas Talbot being not ignorant of, but well knowing the premises, craftily, cunningly, and subtly intending and endeavouring to defraud and deceive the said John Thurloe of the vades, fees, profits, and perquisites of the said office, and altogether to disable and debar the said Evan Vaughan from accompting with the said John Thurloe for the same, and to defeat and defraud the said Evan from the said salary; he the said Thomas Talbot, the thirtieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred fifty-six afore-said, at the city of Dublin, in the parish, ward, and county afore-said, and within the jurisdiction afore-said, of his own wrong, and without any colour of right, from the said thirtieth day of December in the year afore-said, hath taken and received, and to his own use converted, all the vades, fees, profits, and perquisites of the said office in the dominion of Ireland afore-said, and yet doth take, receive, and to his own use convert, the vades, fees, profits, and perquisites of the said office; whereby the said Evan Vaughan, tho' often thereunto required by the said John Thurloe, is not able to render any accompt of the said vades, fees, profits, and perquisites to the said John Thurloe as afore-said, and whereby the said Evan Vaughan is defeated of the said yearly salary of 200 l. sterling, from the said twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord 1656 afore-said, hitherto; all which the said Evan Vaughan is ready to verify, &c. with that, that the said John Thurloe is yet living, and in full life, at Dublin afore-said, in the parish, ward, and county afore-said, within the jurisdiction afore-said. Whereupon he saith, that he is the worse, and hath damage, to the value of 1000 l. sterling; and thereof he bringeth suit, &c.

Pledges of prosecution, } JOHN DOE.
RICHARD ROE;

LAMBERT per quer.

R. RICH.

Dr. Th. Clarges to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

A.D. 1658. **T**HE writts are now gone forth to all parts of the three nations, and I hope more care will be taken than usually, that honest, peaceable, and godly-minded men may be elected in all places. His highnes thinks it not advizeable to make any alterations in the house of lords; and I pray God the consequences of that counsell may answere his expectations.

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

The king of Poland is so much displeased at the late invasiun of his country by the Muscovites, that he is resolved to declare war against them; and to doe it the better, he harkens very much to an accommodation with the king of Sweden. The Poles got together some forces, and so freshly pressed the Muscovites, as they retired from Wilna, that they recovered the generall Gonziowsky, whome they had taken, and all the rest of their prisoners; and they are resolved soe to pursue this warr, that the generall Sophia shall presently be sent with a good army one way, whilst the Cossaks make an inroade another way. And of this the king of Poland hath sent advice to the emperor, that he may be informed, that the Muscovites were the first breakers of the late treaty begunne betwixt them.

From Amsterdam the last letters import, that since the staying the intended releif of four thousand men for the Danish service, and haveing a true understanding of the state of affaires at Copenhagen, they are thinkeing how to peice up the busines betwene the Swedes and Danes; and are nominating ambassadors to goe to the king of Sweden, to revive the treaty of Elbing. The duke of Brandenburg is at Flensburg, expecting barques to transport 4000 foot and 3000 horse to Zealand: but the Swedes are well provided with horse to receive them, and expect a reinforcement of seven thousand foot from Schonen.

There is nothing come by this post from Flanders or France, worth your excelencie's knowledge; and from Portugall the Spanish newes of the takeing of Yelvas is contradicted. I am,

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

YOUR EXCELENCIE'S most humble

London, this 22.¹ Dec. 1658.

and most obliged servant,

THO. CLARGES.

H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland, to the protector Richard.

May it please your HIGHNESS,

23. Dec. 1658.

THE person your highness sent over, arrived on the 16th of this month; and tho' I have been confined to my chamber ever since his coming, through that indisposition, which hath hung upon me for severall months past, yet I have, as my condition would bear it, given him opportunity. I perceive by your highness's letter, that you committed what you would should be communicated to me, to this person; and I have accordingly credited all he delivered; and beleiving him to deserve the character your highness gives him, have entrusted him with whatsoever I desire he should say to your highness touching my coming over. As for other matters, wherein I have occasionally discoursed my opinion with him, I desire your highness to look upon them as coming from a stranger to things and persons there. The best service, that I shall be able to do your highness, will be to pray, that God would give success to your highness's counsell in the management of those great affairs in your hand, and subscribe myself, &c.

In the possession of Will. Cromwellefq;

H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

Dec. 23. 1658.

IHAVE discoursed with this bearer concerning the matter committed to him by his highness, who, I suppose, will give you an account of what I have said to him upon that subject. I must endeavour in all things to submit to the will of God, and be passive in such things, as shall be put upon me by my superiours, though never so much to my own prejudice. My indisposition hath been and is so great, that I have not written of late to my friends; and I hope both you and they will excuse me, if I am able to do no more

In the possession of Will. Cromwellefq;

more than sitt still and look on. I am told by my friends, that the elections are like to be good here, though I could wish the writts had been here so timely, that the members might have been there, before they be excluded the house by a vote, which 'tis said will be the first thing brought upon the stage. Truly, Sir, I am not able to inlarge, and therefore rest, &c.

H. Cromwell, *lord lieutenant of Ireland, to general Fleetwood.*

DEAR BROTHER,

Dec. 23. 1658.

I MUST thank you, that you are pleased to keep your constant correspondence with me, notwithstanding my late silence, which truly hath been upon no other account than that, which hath indisposed me to all manner of busines. And truly I thought a little recess and my country air might have given me some relief; but I see now I have no other remedy, but to trust myself upon the good providence of God. And though I make this complaint to you, yet I am far from thinking you in the least accessary to it; and I hope, when you see it seasonable, you will (notwithstanding all the obstructions it hath met with hitherto) do the part of a friend. I pray God to direct you in all your weighty affairs; and that these nations may reap some advantage from that great meeting, which is now approaching.

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

I HAVE received a summons to attend the other house, and I shall desire that favour from you, to know his highness resolution, whether I shall come for England or noe. I make bold to offer you my opinion, that I think it will be needfull for mee to stay here, to keepe all thinges in quiet, both in the army and nation; but I shall bee very ready to attend his highness commands in what he shall think fitt. I shall entreate your lordship to doe me the favour to lett mee know his highness resolution as speedily as you may: which is all I have to trouble you withall at this time, and remayne

Your LORDSHIP's very affectionate

Dalkeith, 23. Dec. 1658.

humble servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

Instructions for Will. lord Lockhart, governour of our garrison Dunkirke.

WHEREAS we have upon advice with our counsell lately resolved of the severall matters following, in relation to our service in Flaunders, you are therefore to put in execution the instructions after-mentioned.

I. We send you herewith an establishment for the severall forces belonging to our garrisons of Dunkirk, and Mardyke, and fort Oliver; which you are to take notice of, and proceed accordingly in all matters relating to our said forces.

II. Towards the compleating of the number of our said established forces, you are to call into your garrison of Dunkirke the said supernumerary companies of English, which are now in the service of the king of France, in his field army.

III. For the further compleating thereof we have designed five hundred soldiers, either of those, which we have determined to spare out of our English regiment, whereof 400 to be sent from hence, and the other hundred to be made up out of col. Salmon's and col. Guibon's companies, now in Flaunders; and accordingly fifty relating to each of their regiments are to be continued in Flaunders for that end.

IV. Upon the landing of the said 400 men in Flaunders, you are to send back in the same ships, that transport them, so many of the said companies of col. Salmon's and col. Guibon's regiments (excepting the fifty of each, which are to stay behind, as aforesaid) as may with convenience be therein embarked; and the residue of the said companies in such other vessells as shall be appointed for that purpose by commands of our admiralty and navy.

V. You are from time to time, by such persons as you shall think fit, to transact for such proportions of hay, as shall from time to time be necessary for supply of our regiment of horse

A.D. 1658. horse at Dunkirke; the charge whereof is to be defray'd out of the moneys allowed on our establishment for pay of the said regiment.

VI. You are to cause duplicates under the hand of the commissary of the musters, of all the muster-rolls of our horse and foot forces in Flaunders, to be from time to time sent over to our privy counsell.

VII. For supply of the horses, that shall from time to time die in our service, in case you shall see cause to continue the person, whose horse shall so die in our service, you are to give your certificates from time to time in that behalf, that liberty may be given such person to transport such other horse as he shall provide, which we intend to be custome-free.

VIII. You are hereby empower'd to cause the magistrates of our town of Dunkirke to be elected in the usual manner, taking care therein, that our own and the English interest be provided for, as far as may be consistent with the articles of the surrender.

IX. You are also hereby left at liberty to make such agreement with the inhabitants of Nieuport and Ostend for liberty of fishing on that coast, as you shall judge reasonable, and agreeable to the constitution of affairs.

Given at Whitehall, this 24th day of December, 1658.

Secretary Thurloe to Mr. Downing, the English resident in Holland.

SIR,

24. Decemb. 1658.

Vol. lxii.
p. 682.

THE last week's post came not until monday, and the post of this week is already come; so that I have two of your letters to answer together. By yours of the 1^o/₂^oth I perceive, that the express sent to you by the frigate is arrived with you, and that you have not thought fit to put in any new paper into the states upon the directions you then received, in respect of the resolution, which the states had taken before those directions came to your hands concerning those three ships. You will perceive by my last letters, that that resolution gives no more satisfaction here, then their former did. And in truth, there is no more said in this, then there was in the former; and I do really believe, that if some more effectual course be not taken, the merchants will either have no restitution, or such one as is as bad as nothing. And therefore as you are instructed by my last letters, his highness desires you to continue your diligence for the obtaining the restitution of the two ships you mention taken by the Ostenders. I will do my best endeavours as concerning the ship called the Reade, or Peace. The frigate is not yet returned; so that we hear nothing of what you writt by her.

You will receive herewith a copie of my lord Nieuport's paper concerning Sir George Ascue, as also Dr. Zaz his commission. My last gave you a full answer concerning Sidney, which is to his satisfaction. As to the putting in a new memorial, further to invite the states to the mediation, I think it is a little to be considered of before we put the intended treaty upon that bottom, lest the king of Sweden's refusing to admit their mediation, and our too far insisting upon it, should hinder the peace between the two crowns. And it is to be feared the Dutch have only agreed to this way of treaty, upon consideration, that the king of Sweden will not accept of it; and therefore, as it is a thing very desirable to have the help of the states general in the intended treaty, yet it must not be made the *causa sine qua non*. We having already done our parts to invite them, I do not see what the advantage will be of further insisting on it, if the states mean plainly in what they say; if otherwise, 'tis not good to give them any advantage. We have no news from the Sound, but what I find in yours. Every body is attending the election for the parliament; of which you shall have a more ample account by the next. I rest your very affectionate friend and servant,

JO. THURLOE.

Captain John Stoakes to the great duke of Tuscany.

Most serene GREAT DUKE,

Vol. lvi.
p. 317.

HIS late highness of happy memory having by several letters writ your most serene highness desired restitution of two ships taken by your ships of war, that had your highness's commission, the one belonging to our agent Charles Longland, and the other to captain Richard Payne; to which the interested have received no satisfaction, and is the reason his now highness my master hath commanded me to demand it, as supposing your highness will think it just and reasonable, that satisfaction be immediately made, and the parties not put to recover that by law, when there was not any used in dispossessing them: which

which action will much proclaim your highness's justice, and engage the parties to pray for A.D. 1658.
your prosperity, and me to remain

Your HIGHNESS'S

most humble servant.

On board the Lyme, in Leghorn, received the
26. Decemb. 1658.

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

WE E minde here nothinge but the elections to the next parlament, which by what already In the posses-
appears of them, they are like to consist of men of various principles, and various sion of the
apprehensions. Wee and they are all in the hands of God, who (I hope) will be yet merci- right honour-
ful to us, and lengthen out the dayes of our tranquillity and peace. There are noe motions able the earl
in the left manner in the army; yet certeinly there are dissatisfactions in some. Things of Shelburn.
seeme sometymes to be skinned over, but breake out againe. For the present, all is
husht, in expectation of what the parlement will doe. Some very considerable persons,
who have a great interest, and are of much esteeme in the nation, professe themselves ready
to use all their endeavours to settle thinges, and to oppose all spirits and persons, that out
of discontent will bringe us into confusion; and I beleve they will be hearty in it.

Our fleet is returned from the North, not beinge able, by reason of the ice, to get into
the Sound: but the Dutch haveinge stopt their new supplies, and declared themselves
willinge to endeavour a peace betweene the two kinges, the greatest effect of sendinge the
fleet is obteyned; and the kinge of Sweden beinge also in a good condition, and will hold
out this winter. I have nothinge else to trouble your excellency with, but to subscribe my-
selfe

Your EXCELLENCY'S most humble servant,

28. Decemb. 1658.

JO. THURLOE.

Dr. Clarges to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

I SUPPOSE by that time this comes to your excellency's hands, Dr. Petty will be In the posses-
arrived at Dublin, whoe can more at large informe your excellency of the state of our sion of the
affaires heere then is fit to put in writing. I believe there was never more care taken in the right honour-
elections for members to sitt in parliament, then at this time, to have such chosen as are able the earl
of peaceable and healing spirits; but yet I am informed, some of the eminentest of contrary of Shelburn.
inclinations will get in. The house of lords is that, which many aprehende with much
trouble. They are to be the same persons, that were summoned before; and I feare will
produce the same consequences, except the Lord dispose mens minds to much compliance.

Our fleet, that went towards the Sound, is returned, being hindred by the ice to prose-
cute their intended voyage; and I feare the king of Sweden's condition is made much worfe
by it; from whence I (haveing heard nothing by the last) am able to give your excellency
no other account then what is in the publique print.

The merchants in this city discourse much of a peace with Spaine, and expect it from
the parliament, which does not a little alarme the French; for they publish in their common
newes, that wee are allready in treaty with the Spaniards. The truth is, that though many
times little regard is had of towne-talke, yet sometimes from thence the nicest states take
their measures. It is very much suspected, that the king of France and cardinal Mazarine
are leaning towards a treaty with Spain, in which the emperour and the Catholique electors
strongly interesse themselves, there being at Lyons a currier from the emperour, whoe
passed that way to Spaine; and the weeke before Piemontelli came from Spaine, and
vissitted the king and cardinale privately in his passage to Milan. I beleive the court of
France may be as well induced to peace with the house of Austria, from the condition of
their affaires at home as abroad; for the French provinces are of late much disquieted by
reason of the extraordinary impositions continued and increased upon them; and the prince

A.D. 1658. of Condé's freinds (who are of the most considerable persons in France) are not idle to foment all occasions, that may necessitate the king to the generall peace. I am,

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

Your EXCELLENCYE's most faithfull

London, this 28th of Dec. 1658.

and most obleiged fervant;

THO. CLARGES.

General Fleetwood to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

DEARE BROTHER,

In the possession of the right honourable the earl of Shelburn.

I HAVE not heard from you thes two or three posts. I will not adventure the trouble of many lines to you, saving to expresse a desire of a true through understanding, love, and affection 'twixt us, which I know is by some looked upon as a complement between us, and not reall; which if it find the same heartynes in yourselfe, or endeavor, as I hope it shall in me, we shall then both, I hope, have the mercy ourselves in the injoyment thereof, deserve others, and be better able to serve the publicke. I hope you in this think I have no unworthy designe: I presume I am better beleived and thought on. I mention the more often this, because I have reason to suspect some are not freinds to our cordyall freindshippe, in which I desire it may be founded more upon principles then other politicke considerations: the one will maintain it, when the other fayles. We are lik to have a day of much tryall; the Lord fit us with hearts futable to what he may see good to bring upon us: an intire close communion with the Lord will be our best preservative. The severall shakings we have seen in the world, may well teach us, how an uncerteine abiding-place we have heare; and indead nothing will helpe us through what we are like to meet with, but a gracious presance of the Lord; and therfor to doe nothing to provoake his withdrawing, should be the great desire of our soules. I am very much importuned by my lord Moore's sollicitor to beseech the continuance of your favor, in the forbearance of what is the demands from him of the second moyty. We have yet very few chosen in the countreys or boroughs. The Lord dispose that great affayre to the aunfwering of thos great designes, which we have bine carrying on in this day; which that we may find, is the desire of

Your most affectionate brother,

Dec. 28. [1658.]

and humble fervant,

CHA. FLEETWOOD.

Lord chief justice St. John to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

In the possession of the right honourable Philip ld. Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

BY the inclosed you will see how the election is like to be at Cambridge. The election at Huntington is like to be on thursday next; and I beleive yourselfe and my sonn Bernard will be chosen there. They tell me heare att Petersburgh, they intend my sonn and major Blague. Sir, in my laist I forgot one thing materiall to be well advised on for the parliament, that is, the navie and shipping of England. I had discourse with Mr. Foxcroft about it, and made him promise me to acquaynte you with it, and by advise with some of his brethren to draw up the matter into four or five heads, of the abuses and remedies. He tells me, that almost all the merchants begin to trade in Dutch bottoms. The consequence, you know, will be noe lesse, then that in a shorte time we shall have noe ships of our owne; and of the transportation of woolls. Consider likewise the minte, and how bullion may be brought hether, and the exchange. Sir, I intende, God willing, the next weeke after this that's coming, to set fourth for London. I rest

Your most affectionate fervant,

28. Decemb. 1658.

OL. ST. JOHN.

Remember the bill of sales.

The information of Andrew Crane of Horshhead-down in the parish of St. Olave Southwark, in the county of Surry, butcher, and a freeman and salter of London; taken upon oath before John lord Barkstead, lieutenant of his highness's Tower of London, and one of the justices of the peace for the county of Middlesex, &c. the twenty-eighth of December, 1658.

THIS informant saith, that he coming to the town of Burish, or Burwash, in the county of Suffex, to the Star there, upon the seventh or eighth day of this instant December; at which time there was one Mr. Walter Hyam, that liveth at Itchingham in the said county, then at the Bear in Burish aforesaid; and hearing this informant was at the Star, came from the other house to him: and as they were here sitting at the Star by the fire-side, drinking, the said Mr. Hyam asked him, what news at London? And he answered, there was a flying news, as if there would be a difference between us and the Dutch this summer following: to which Mr. Hyam replied, and told this informant, we should have a war in England this next summer. And this informant asking him the reason why he said so, he answered, he the said Hyam had two or three commissions at home concerning it, and had weekly intelligence besides from the same parties, from whom he had the commissions: and when he had spoken so, he desired this informant not to publish or reveal it again; which if this informant did, he swore he was utterly undone. And further saith not

ANDREW CRANE.

JO. BARKSTEAD.

General Monck to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

I RECEIVED your letter of the twenty-fourth instant, by which I understand, it is his highness's pleasure, that I should continue heere in Scotland; which I doe willingly obey, and thinke it will bee most for the publique service at present soe to doe. Wee have little newes heere, but that there are some Scotchmen, which endeavour to write to their freinds in Scotland, to chuse Scotchmen, and not Englishmen. When my lord keeper comes to London, hee will acquaint your lordship who they are. I remayne

YOUR LORDSHIP'S

Edinburgh, 28. Dec. 1658.

humble servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

Captain John Stoakes to the grand duke of Tuscany.

MOST SERENE GREAT DUKE,

IT appears to me, that my letter to your serene highness was misunderstood. I never questioned your highness's justice, nor your court's, which are very eminent for distributive right. That which by order of my master I now demand, is of another nature, and judged by him not equitable, his subjects should be put upon tedious courses of law, for what was taken from them without either colour or ground of the same, in remote parts of the world, by your highness's commission. The employment I have from my master carries, I hope, sufficient, to cause me to be believed, when I speak in his name; nor should I undertake a business of this nature, but by his expresse command, which is the cause I trouble your serene highness again; beseeching, you will be pleased to say, whether without putting the interested to recover their right by law, your highness will forthwith command the setter forth of those ships, who did the wrong, to give satisfaction. And this is what my master expects, and myself an answer: for which I send this gentleman, that he may wait on your highness, and assure your serene highness, that I am

YOUR SERENE HIGHNESS

On board the Lyme, in Leghorn
road, the 29th Dec. 1658.

most humble servant.

Sir Tho. Bendyshe, ambassador at Constantinople, to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

A.D. 1658. **I** HAVE received yours of the first September, in favour of Mr. Erisey and his interest in these parts; concerning which, as to what and how acted therein, having given him an ample, and I doubt not but satisfactory account, also (wherewith, if occasion, I presume he will acquaint you) I thinke it impertinent to interrupt your weightier occasions therewith. In a business, where on the one side the title is so cleare and undoubted, as is Mr. Erisey's; and on the other, the obligation so greate, to see him righted as on myne, I would not be thought to need the suggestion of any for the due discharge of myselfe therein, or to have done that at your request, which reason and justice exacts from mee, to colour that a courtesy, which is so plaine a debt. Wherefore, Sir, could wish you would please to try my obedience and respects in some such thing, as may have no other force upon me, but what the virtue of your commands giveth it; or I any other obligations to serve you therein, then such as you have been pleased already to lay upon,

Vol. lxii.
p. 702.

SIR,

Pera, Constantinople, 29. Dec. 1658.

Your humble servant,

THO. BENDYSHE.

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

Vol. lxii.
p. 714.

MY lord keeper and myself have done our best to get those men chosen you have wrote for; but my lord of Argyll, and some others, whome my lord keeper will acquaint you with, have endeavoured all they can, to gett all Scotchmen chosen. But I doubt not but there will bee three chosen of those five you sent the names of; and I have taken care, that as many as come out of this country, shall bee there with the first: and if the writs come in time, which I hope they will, they shall bee all sent to Dr. Clarges. The mar-quesse of Argyle himself indeavours to bee chosen, notwithstanding hee is sheriff of Argyleshire; neither doe I guess hee will doe his highness's interest any good; but when my lord keeper comes up, hee shall acquaint you with the businesse. Which is all at present from

YOUR LORDSHIP'S

Dalkeith, 30. Dec. 1658.

very humble servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

Mr. Sa. Disbrowe to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

Vol. lxii.
p. 718.

I RECEIVED yours; but before it came to hand, my lord generall and myselfe had joyned in letters to severall gentlemen for severall shires and boroughs, that wee thought wee might most easily prevayl with for those gentlemen your lordship had nominated to him, viz. Mr. Deury, Mr. Oxborough, Mr. Eyre, and Mr. Stuart; as also for som other gentlemen som other honourable persons in England had commended to the generall; the most of which I hope shall be elected. And truly I beleve hardly any would have fayled, had not some persons here (that have cause enough to be fast friends) laboured to counteract us. But had I received your last very litle sooner, I should have gott in coll. Mills: for without complement, I am very ambitious to serve you, though in these cases it is more a service to the commonwealth; upon which ground my lord generall and myselfe have done what we can, though others be angry at it. If God please to send a good issue, it will not repent any, who have been industrious upon so speciall occasion, where the nation's peace and well-being lyes at stake. Myselfe was chosen yesterday for Edinburghshire: and though I am unfit for a winter jorneye, but much more for service in a parliament, yet I intend, God willing, to set forward about ten dayes hence; and wee have taken what care wee can, that those, that shall be chosen to come from hence, may be speeded away. I shall not add, but that I ever am

YOUR LORDSHIP'S most really faythfull

Edinburgh, 30. Dec. (58.)

and humble servant,

SA. DISBROWE.

Secretary

Secretary Thurloe to the borough of Tewksbury.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVED yours of the seventeenth instant, and thereby a very great demonstration of your affection to me, haveinge expressed your willingnes not only to betrust your concernment in the parliament with me, but to have regard to my recommendation of him, whom you are to choose for your other burgesse. I heartily wish, that my ability to serve your corporation in the parliament, and elsewhere, were answerable to the good opinion you have of me. All that I can say is, that I shall endeavour, as I am obliged, to serve you faithfully, hopeinge you will doe yourselves more right in your choice of my partner, then you have in pitching upon me; knoweing you have many able gentlemen, both in the country, and amongst yourselves, very fit for that trust. My lord Disbrowe tells me, he hath propounded a worthy person, whose recommendation will make it necessary for me to make use of the liberty you have pleased to give.

31. Decemb. 1658.

Mr. Nic. Blake to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

UNDERSTANDING lately of an Englishman come to Holland, that not long since came from Spayne and from the court, I accosted him first with a letter of civillity, and proffers of kindnes; and the next weeke I desired him to certify mee a few queries, to which I by this weeke's post received answer. The coppie of the queries, and the answer, I have heerewith sent your lordship; and if you think fitt to order mee to make any demands, have as candid an answer as he can give mee.

In the time of your lordship's sicknes, I had somewhat to present unto your view; but not thinking it a fitt season to trouble you with matters then, and finding an oportunity to present some papers to his highnes by the meanes of a gentleman wayting on his person, I put them in, and doe imagin, they are scarce seen yet on the inside; and his highnes expressed a desire, that I should communicate them to you: but the papers remain in his highnes hands still; which if you please to mention, and that you will spare a quarter of an hower's time to peruse and digest the thing, I imagin that you may find a harmlesse, yet a full contrivance, how to fadome the intentions of Spayne, and feele how their pulse beats, without spyes, or any such way, all to be done above-bord, with an open face; and the losse of reputation (if any bee) shall fall on the Spaniards side, in relation of being the first motioner towards a treaty. If my fancy doe not hitt right with your better judgment, I am verry ready not to thinke any more of it, and shall beg you . . . bee put on the score of desire I have, that all may bee well. If it shall merit your concurrence, I shall esteeme the invention so much the happyer. In all kinds I shall desire to bee always found and esteemed

YOUR LORDSHIP'S most humble servant,

London, 31. Dec. 1658. at night.

NICHOLAS BLAKE.

Inclosed in the preceding.

SIR,

London, 3. Dec. 1658.

YOUR cominge lately from the courte of Spaine, can (I presume) in a good measure give an account and relation how matters fadge there, in what is the national affair, in relation to the war with us; as, whether the king of Spain and his counsell be weary of the war, and consequently would willingly make up a peace; and to that end, whether you have heard, that any motion is like to come from thence, of peace; or what you have heard of their inclinations this way. Also I pray you hint me, when you think they expect the galleons home; and likewise how the king of Scotts's embassador is received there and maintained; whether or no he have the same privileges now, as the embassadors of the kings of England used to have. In like manner, I pray, write me, how Spain affects the friendship with Holland, who, we presume, suck much juice and marrow, and now

A.D. 1658. make their harvest on the Spaniard; and advise me, who is the chief secretary at court. I desire you would favour me with your answer; in which you will much oblige me.

Vol. lxii.
P. 732.

AFFAIRS in Spain stand in so desperate a condition, as they are now come to *nil ultra*; all the hopes of recuperation left them depending upon a supposed good success of their galleons safe arrival, which is the only anchor they now trust to, to imagine themselves in a means of salvation, and upon which score the Afflictists have racked their purses and credits, to make new supplies reach for the subsistence in Flanders, and the domestic quarrel entertained 'twixt them and Portugal. Their engagement with England, and the unsavory consequence, which it hath produced them, hath brought to such a feeling sense of their own weakness, as 'tis generally supposed, no conditions, if treated, would seem too bitter or fastidious to their acceptance; the efficacious certainty of their adage (*con todo el mundo guerra, y paz con Ynglaterra*) having never been so apparent unto them, as now, and would make any notion of treaty most welcome to them; which is the opinion of most of their (communicable) ministers, whom in several occasions I had free access unto; though of their first proposition for it I never yet understood any thing in Spain, it being somewhat opposite to their gravity to crave first, especially having great confidence from their galleons, as the only prop left them to keep them from a violent general inundation.

The plate-fleet, according to the most reasonable calculation, was expected home in all the month of January, wherein they purpose to have eighteen millions for the king's score, and twelve millions upon particular mens; which will be a great help to their state compliance: though there went a very hard report, that the consejo de Hazienda had resolved to seize upon the particular interest, and give them satisfaction, half in old juros and consignations, and half in the new money. Time will certainly tell us the event. The English agent in Madrid lives rather as a private gentleman, than a public minister, and hath so small authority among them, as he never had yet the confidence to assist nor help any pretender of our nation, in order to the recovery of their lost estates, or new liberties, tho' many of them have been back'd with passports and other instruments of favour from these parts for their furtherance. He is allowed 400 ducats Vellon for his house, a coach with two mules, and a dispense for the freeness of all excise in his domestic necessities, which yields him two hundred ducats more *per* month, rented to a third person, which is his chief subsistence. The chief secretary of state and dispatch universal is Don Fernando Fonseca Ruis de Contreras, marquez de la Pilla, who hath supplied Don Luis de Haro's absence in this Portugal engagement, and is now the second man at court. The friendship with Holland is very certainly more out of necessity, than any affection the Spaniards bear them, professing an inveterate antipathy to that nation, and now make their harvest upon Spain, in this interval, that we are denied free footing among them.

General Montagu to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

Vol. lxiii.
P. 9.

I HUMBLY thanke you for yours of the thirtieth past. This weeke hath produced the election of our burrough of Huntington, Mr. John Bernard cominge hither from Thorpe on thursday last, on purpose to be present at it; and they have beene so bold as to presume upon your name in their choise, and yesterday did with greate alacritye choose yourselfe and Mr. John Bernard. If you blame them, I must take my share, as a hearty well-willer to it and to you; yet desiringe in nothinge to disserve you, but with all affection and faithfullnesse approve myselfe,

MY LORD,

Hinch in Broke, 1. Jan.
1658.

YOUR LORDSHIP'S most obliged

and humble servant,

E. MOUNTAGU.

Coll.

Coll. Walton came this day, and dined with mee, and told mee, he came to take off A.D. 1658. prejudices, and to lett mee know his principles were not such, as they might be represented; and that he was firme to his highnesse, and not for a commonwealth-government, and in divers other particulars discourfed very orthodoxly. He intends to stand. I carry it faire, but interest myselfe for none, nor will, unless Mr. Cromwell be in hazard; and in that case I will be active, that he receive noe affront.

Mr. Ralph Cudworth to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURED SIR,

THOUGH I do not question, but you have ere this received from the vice-chain-Vol. lxiii. cellor an account of our election of burgeses for the univerfity lately made, and thatp. 10. yourfelfe was unanimoufly and with general confent chosen in the first place, we being all very glad, that there was a person of fo much worth, and fo good a friend to the univerfity and learning, as yourfelfe, whom we might betrust with the care of our priviledges and concernments; yet I thinke it not unseasonable to let you understand something concerning the second choice, that was then made of a gentleman, that perhaps may be a stranger to you, that lives upon the place.

It was the opinion of divers of the heads and others, when we received the first tidings of a parliament, that it would be convenient for the univerfity to choofe one of their burgeses a gremiall, or one, that living amongst us, was well acquainted with the state of things here, and one that would be vacant to attend our concernments, as occasion might be offered. Whereupon this gentleman was first thought upon, as being most in view.

But after that most had ingaged their thoughts upon him, conceiving him a person very fitly qualified, it happened, that some few days before the election, Mr. Bacon's name was started by some, who is a person fo well knowne amongst us, and fo highly esteemed, that if there had been the least hint given, that it would be acceptable to him at the beginning, when men were unengaged, he would (notwithstanding that confideration before-mentioned) have certainly been chosen, without any dispute, next yourfelfe, before any other. But most of the univerfity being pre-engaged, when his name was first started, they could not in ingenuity do otherwise than they did; which therefore they hope no misconstruction will be made of, the case being really as I have represented. This gentleman, Dr. Sclater, is well known by many of us to be a very ingenious person, of very good abilities, and one, that we doubt not but will readily concurre with such resolutions, as tend to the settlement and establishment of the commonwealth, as well as mind the interest of the univerfity. I shall now only crave pardon for troubling you thus much, and take leave; subscribing myselfe,

SIR,

Jan. 1. 1658. Christ's coll.
Cambridge.

Your affectionately devoted servant,

R. CUDWORTH.

Captain Stoakes, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

IN obedience to your honour's withoutt date, remitted mee by captain Richard Payne, Vol. lvii. p. 39. I writt the greatt duke according to the inclosed copy; but he imagining, that I had donn it by the instigation of the interressed here without his highness order, forc't mee to a reply, to send it by a messenger of my owne, who brought me the second answer. Both myne to the duke, and his to me, I send your honour, that you may see I have put in execution your order, soe far as I am able: if his highness pleasure be, that I move any further, his affaires in a few moneths will call mee hither againe, where I shal expect your farther pleasure in this affaire.

The consul I plac't at Tripoly begins to lament the poorenese of the place, in respect to any benefit; and that he will not be able to subsist without some allowances from his highness. I beseech your honour will be a meanes, that some stypend may bee settled, as there is upon him of Argire, it being of no meane importance to keepe those people within the

A.D. 1658. the bounds of these articles. The bassaw expects his highness's approbation of the peace, which I humbly desire may be sent unto him. I am bound to sea, to looke after the enemy, according to the advice I shall learne. About three moneths hence I shall be att Toulon, in expectation of a new recruite of provision. By the Bristol do send home Papachine and his nephew, whom I hope will be thought worth the keeping, they being the activest men of warr in these parts, and by which we have sustained most loss. Not having else to trouble your honour with, I subscribe,

Your Honour's

On board the Lyme in Leghorn-
road, this 2d of Jan. 1658.

most humble servant,

JO. STOAKES.

The mayor of Huntingdon to secretary Thurloc.

My LORD,

Vol. lxi. p. 14.

I AM directed by our company to signifie to your lordship, that upon fryday last, in the forenoone, wee proceeded to the election of two burgeses, to serve in parliament for our burrough of Huntingdon, at which time (with a free and full unanimous consent) were chosen your lordship and Mr. Bernard.

My lord, it is the humble desire of the towne, as it was a free choyce, for your lordship would as freely be pleased to serve for us. God's assistance goeing alonge with you in all your just and honourable undertakings, is the prayer of

Your LORDSHIP's humble servant,

Huntingdon, 2d January,
1658.

THO. JUDSON, mayor Hunt.

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

MAJOR Pitman is returned, by whom I had the honour to receive your excellency's letter. He alsoe acquainted me with the discourse, which passed betweene your excellency and him. But he arriveinge here but on saterday night, I have not the opportunitie to speake with his highness, or any body else, upon that subject. In the meane tyme, I am greatly troubled to heare, that your bodily indisposition still continues, and that your excellency speakes of beinge passive and a looker on. I doe verily thinke, that our affaires are such as will require both councell and action. Our enemies on all hands are active, and will leave noe stone unturned to give us trouble both at home and abroad. I finde that there are some men in the nation of the soberer sort, who doe wholly stand still, and care not to be elected, or to engage in affaires. Others, viz. the comonwealth's men, stickle all they can to come into the house; as Sir H. Vane, lieutenant-general Ludlowe, Mr. Nevill, Mr. Scott, &c. I doe not heare, that Vane and Ludlowe are yet chosen; but there is noe doubt to be made but they will come in, and soe will Lambert, who stands for it in some three places. This is like to be a very troublesome scene; and surely things are to be managed with vigour and life on the one side, as well as will be on the other; and I perswade myselfe, God will blesse courage and livelye actions, and will be displeased with dispondencies and melancholy motions. I can say by experience, that I never in all my life made a true judgment of thinges in a melancholy frame and temper of spirit; and whatever measures I tooke, whilst I was in that case, I wholly disliked them, when I was out of it, and have fully resolved with myselfe never to doe any thinge, or take up any resolutions, whilst I am melancholye, haveinge alwaies found my thoughterroneous at such a tyme. The cause is as good as ever, and the same that ever it was, and the enemies are baffled men; and if wee can beleieve, that God will be with us, he will be with us; and who then can be against us?

That, which I most feare, is disunion amongst freinds. There are distances in affection to this house: what that may be the root of, I am not able to say. But there will lye other difficulties, that I foresee; and this none but God can cure; and I am perswaded he will provide a remedy for this evill one way or other, if wee can wayte upon hym.

Wee have noe newes at all from beyond the seas this weeke: this season of the yeare affords it not. I feare they will endeavour to cast out the members of Ireland and Scotland;

land; but I beleve they will be better advised, before they doe it. It is an unplaufible point, and the wiser of them will not attempt it. A.D. 1658.

The other house will be the great question, and that most certainly stickes in the throats of many of our friends. I wish with all my heart wee were well over that. If the foundation were once admitted, it's to be hoped there will be an agreement about the superstructure. But I deteyne your excellency too longe in discourfes of this kinde, haveinge no other matter to enterteyne your excellency with in the knowledge of

Whitehall, 4. Jan. 1658.

Your EXCELLENCYE's most humble,

faithfull, and obedient servant,

JO. THURLOE.

General Fleetwood to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

DEARE BROTHER,

I RECEIVED your last by Ma. Pitman, which was most wellcom to me, in that you wer pleased to assure me of your confydence. I had no hands in the late buyfness of your stay, which, as it was a right to me, so was it a favor, that you would give credit to what I have sayde therein; and shall, I hope, be found in nothing wanting to expresse that honor and affection, which I have for you; and whilst that freedom is 'twixt us, I hope it shall not be in the power of any to divide us. We are not without hopes the choyce of members may be better then was expected. The Lord hath the hearts of all in his hands, and can dispose them as he pleases; and therfor what we think to be impossible, he can make possible; and therfor in all thes doubtfull cases, the lesse we anticipate providence beforhand, and in faith and prayer wait upon him, the better will it be with us. He hath most appeared, when we have binn least in expectation; however, he reignes, and therfor we may rejoyce. I presume you have heard of Sir Richard Beake's late disapoyntment in his hopes of waiting upon my lady Reynolds, with the grounds of it. I shall rejoyce in his well-doing. I am loath to be troublefom to you; but really the sadde condition of my poore lord Lambert is such, that I cannot but once more importune your favorable justice to his poore and low condition. I have a desire, my lord Fines might heare the buyfness. Collonel Temple being in England, and my cosen Lambert also, I shall hope for your favor in this buyfnes, else his case will be sadde. I did move his highnes, my lord Fines might heare the buyfnes, to which his highnes was free; and therfor beseech you, nothing may be determined against him, till my lord Fines hath had a hearing thereof, which I did speake to collonel Temple, and was satisfied my lord Fines and Sir Matthew Tomlinson shoudl consider the case, which I shall hasten, who am

Jan. 4. [1658.]

Your most affectionate brother,

and humble servant.

Dr. Thomas Clarges to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELENCY,

THERE is nothing of news from this place relateing to our domestique affaires since my last to your excelency, except the certaine returne of our fleete from the Sound which is come into Harwich shatter'd. In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

The king of France is much inclined to the match with Spaine; and it is said, the cardinall so really intends it, that he designs to bring on a peace that way; but the generall treaty of Ausberg is prosecuted, and marshall Grammont designed for an ambassy thither, at the opening of the spring, which was consented to by the king, at the mediation of the elector of Mentz, to whose secretary, at his parting from Lyons, the cardinal gave a diamond ring worth four thousand crownes. Don John of Austria is on his way to Spaine through France; and he is to stay a few dayes at Paris, to see what is there remarkable, and to lodge, whilst he stayes, in the king's house the Lovre. This great kindness is a symptome of likelyhood of good understanding betwixt the two crowns, but many con-

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derations

A.D. 1658. derations may intervene, before the treaty be accommodated, that may make the work more difficult then it seemes at first sight; for it is thought the Spaniards doe but juggle. I am,

May it please your EXCELENCY,

London, this 4th of
January, 1658.

Your excellency's most humble servant,

THO. CLARGES.

As I was sealing my letter to your excellency, I had intimation, that Mr. Scot, that mis'd his being chosen at Alsbury, is elected with collonel Bridge to serve for Wickham. I doe not heare Sir Henry Vane is chosen, but I was told Harrison might have had a choice, and refused, pretending a scruple to take the oath required by all members before they sit. I heare also Mr. Nevill indeavours to be chosen in Cornwall.

H. Cromwell, *lord lieutenant of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

Vol. lxi. p. 20.

YOU will perceive by a letter sent to his highness from myself and the council here, in what condition our affaires stand, by reason of the sudden death of the late lord chief justice Peepys, being both a member of the councill, and the onely judge in the Upper Bench. He was a good counsellor, and a good judge, and indeed a right honest man. Thus haveing given you a short narative of the matter of fact, I suppose I have done enough, not doubting but you will repaire this breach, as may best stand with reason of state (which you understand better than I doe); and as I need not trouble you with my advice, so indeed I am scarce competent to give it, haveing cause to be more concerned in the contemplation of the estate, in which that good man now is, then of that, in which he hath left us here belowe. I am loath to say any thing as to this subject, it concerning myself, and the rather in regard what I have allreadie sayd, has been so little taken notice of. I'll assure you, I am under soe heavie a dispensation from the hand of the Lord that I am incapable of mindeing any thing. I pray God sanctifie it to mee; and that things may so timely be thought of, as that his highness's affaires may not suffer here, which I pray you may be seriously considered. I am

Jan. 5. 58.

Your very affectionat freind, and humble servant,

H. CROMWELL.

Consul Maynard to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lvi.
P. 319.

SINCE my laste to your honour, we have not had any vessells from Spaine, Italy, or Barbary, which is imputed to the fowle weather wee have lately had, and deprives us of all forraine newes. It hath pleased God to blesse the Portuguez with a greate victory over the Spanish army, that lay before Elvez. That army consisted of 20,000 horse and foote, when they first came into this country; but the terrible raines we had for above two months together, had destroyed a greate part of the Spanish horse, and many of their foote were dead and runn away: so that army was reduced to nyne thousand horse and foote; and the Portuguese having mustered eleven thousand foot and three thousand horse at Estremoz, under the command of the conde de Cantenede, which is six leagues from Elvez; they drew into the field the $\frac{1}{11}$. January: the next day they lodged within a league and a halfe of the enemy. The $\frac{3}{13}$. the Portuguese made a stand all day, waiteing the coming up of some forces, which they expected from Campo Major, which joyned with them that night. The next day, being the $\frac{1}{14}$. instant, the Portuguese fell upon the Spaniards in their trenches about nyne a clock in the morning, where they felt the vallor of the Spaniard; for the first encounter the Portuguese losse aboute 2000 men, and the general of their horse, whose name is Don Andre de Albuquerque. But the Spaniard beeing overpowered, by reason of fower 1000 fresh men, which sallied out of Elvez, the Spaniards gave way; and the Portuguese, followinge them close, killed 4000 foote, and tooke some prisoners of quality. The Spanish horse all fledd, and the night cominge on, the Portuguese forbore prosecutinge their victory any further, intendinge the next day to fall on the reste, if they did not steale away in the night. This newes came to-day by an

an exprefs from the generall. To-morrow wee hope to hear the victory is compleate. Moufon in the north of Portugall, which hath been befedged five monthes by the Spaniard, holds out ftill. The Portuguefe have ftill five thoufand men in a body, to fight the Spanifh forces in that place likewife; and if they compleat this victory at Elvez, they will prefently draw away part of that army to the releife of Monfon. The conde de Soyro is elected to goe the ambaffador for France; but whither this good newes will alter the king's refolution in fending him, wee fhall foon know.

Lix. the $\frac{7}{17}$. January, 165 $\frac{8}{9}$.

We are now at the $\frac{10}{20}$. January; the Spaniard is totally routed before Elvez. The general writes the queen, that they killed 5000 in the place, taken near 3000 prifoner; amongft the reft one marques, and the conde de Madalin. The duke de San Jermyn, generall of the Spanifh forces, is fhott in the head, but carried off alive, and fupposed to be now dead; the conde de Tottabilla flayne, the conde de Linhares flayne, the general and lieutenant-general of the horfe, and the major of the ordnance, all flayne; four collobels flayne, and fix taken prifoners; one captain Montayne, an Englifh gentleman, a prifoner, and much wounded. They have taken fifteen feld-peices, eight thoufand mufketts and harquabuffes, nyne pykes, fix hundrd whole arms, abundance of provifion for men and horfe, Don Lewis de Haro's coach and litter, and his cabinet. The particulars will be in print within a day or two, which I will tranflate and fend your honour by captain Wallis of London, that will depart in few days. So committing your honour to the protection of the Almighty, I reft

Your Honour's faithfull fervant,

THO. MAYNARD.

To-day arryved a French fhipp from St. Mallo, that reported his highneffe hath declared a warr with Holland; but noe credit given to it, beeing no letters mention it; fo it is only a miftaken report.

Colonel Bamfylde to Secretary Thurloe.

My LORD,

YOUR lordshipp's haveing commanded me to fet downe in writing what I could ferve Vol. lvi. p. 104.
you in, and what I defired to have done here to fatisfy thofe, under whose fhelter and countenance I fhall fynd the moft advantageous means of ferving your lordshipp effectually, and without fufpicion; I humbly offer the particulars of the inclofed paper to your confideration, which, I hope, you will please not to reflect on as matter of advice, (which you beleive mee too apt to give) but as the representation of my humble oppinion, of what may render my journey the moft efficacious for thofe ends, which your lordshipp defignes it. I knowe I have nowe great advantages of ferving you, and would willing improve them to the utmoft; that being upon fome foundation at the prefent, (which I never was before in any thing, wherein you employ'd me) your lordshipp may receive fuch an accounte of my undertakings, as may prove more to your fatisfaction then heretofore. For my giving of counsell, if I have been foe foolishly transported through an ignorant zele to your fervice, as to have written any thing, which had that refemblance, or my writing of fuch things inftead of bufinefs, or any other irregularities you have blam'd me for, I fhall lefs blufh to afke your pardon, then to juftifye my indiscretion; and am perfwaded, that if I can but parte hence at this tyme with fome fmall fhare of your favour, I fhall in fome meafure deserve it by my future comportment and circumfpection to avoyde thofe errours, which have heretofore leffened me in your oppinion. I fhall fend Mr. Cokayne on monday, to receive your lordshipp's commands, which fhall be ever faithfully obeyed by,

MY LORD,

January 8. 1658.

Your lordshipp's moft humble, moft obedient,

and moft faithfull fervant,

JOHN BAMFYLDE.

A letter

A letter from colonel Bamfylde.

A.D. 1658. **T**HAT which I undertake, is to give your lordshipp intelligence of all that passés at the diett at Frankfort, and of all the general proceedings of the emperour, electors of Baviere and Saxony; what forces they have, what they rayse, and whither they designe them; to discover the transactions betwixt the French and their alyes in Germany, as the electors of Ments, Cologne, the Palatine, the landgraves of Hefs and Darmestate, the dukes of Lunenburg, Brunswick and Wirtemberg. Of all I doe undertake to give your lordshipp a constant and exact accounte, with what negotiations there shall bee with electoral colledg about the general peace, which will not be difficult for mee, being well with the elector of Ments and the elector Palatine, whoe are the greatest confidents of France, and most like to knowe, what is intended or pretended by the cardinal touching that affayre. That which I desire is, that I may let the elector Palatine knowe, and the landgrave of Hesse, that I am trusted by you, which will bee for the advantage of your service, as well as for my owne honour and security; since, if I should conceal it, they would suspect it, looke upon mee as a spye in their courts, and treat mee with suspicion, reservedness, and contempt; whereas, on the other side, I doe soe well knowe theyr interests and inclinations, as to be assured they will entertayne mee with all freedome and confidence, when I deal candidly with them. Though I think this best for your service, and my owne particular, yet I shall regulate myselfe exactly according to your lordshipp's better judgment. The better to disguise the cause of my residence in Germany from all els saveing theise 2 princes, I will prevayle with one of them to owne me as an officer of theirs, which I am sure either of them will condescend to.

The next thing I desire, is a letter in Latine from my lord protector to the king of Swede, for his effectual mediation of a reconciliation betwixt the elector and his lady; to move it as a thing conscientious and honorable in itselfe, of great importance to the king of Sweden's proceedings to remove all animositys, which have arisen already, or may further growe upon this occasion between these two princes, to the great damage of the publique business; and if it may be thought fit to use as arguments the merit of the landgrave, the constant zeal, which his ancestors have ever manifested to the Protestant cause and interest, and the amitie which his father and mother have maintain'd with the crowne of Swede, during the laste war in Germany; this will be the highest obligation imaginable to that prince and family, and, in my humble opinion, a great testimony of my lord protector's generosity and piety.

Lastely, I desire a letter from your lordshipp to the elector Palatine, takeing notice, that I have acquainted you with the propositions and demands, which his electoral highness authorised mee to make in his behalfe to the late lord protector. And although you conceive his proposalls to bee of advantage to all the alyes in general, (I mention the alyes, because 'tis expresse'd upon the like occasion in this sense by my lord protector in his highness letter to that prince, the copy whereof I have here) and the later be complied with, as far as may consist with the present state of his highness affayres here; yet I not having produced any credentials to the lord protector, whoe now is, his highness cannot take that notice he is inclin'd to, of what I have propounded, nor knowes what certayne answer to make thereunto, till he shall have some fuller confirmation thereof then my bare assertion, or the credential letter and instructions, which I had to his late highness, which I have not delivered, although your lordshipp has several tymes press'd me thereunto, but have hitherto delay'd it from the expectation of new ones; which not having receiv'd, and resolving upon a speedy returne into Germany, all your lordshipp can at the present say is, that if upon hearing from mee again, his highness continues upon the same grounds, which I have propos'd, and insists upon the same offers and demands, that your lordshipp will acquainte my lord protector therewith; that when the parliament shall bee met, and the imediate and necessary affayres of the nation settled, it may be seasonably recommended to them, whereby his highness may receive satisfaction. If your lordshipp shall allsoe please to take notice of the letter he wrote to yourselfe by his agent above a year since, I suppose it would not bee altogether unnecessary, because he told mee he wrote to you, and had not any answer, seeming a little fencible of it. I only propose theise things to your lordshipp as the matter of such an answer, as I humbly conceive (if you thinke fit to give any) most proper to satisfy and keep him in hopes, whereby you may come to the knowledge of many very material occurrences, without being obleiged to any thing, and be left to doe in the conclusion as you see cause. This will be as much as he can reasonably expect, (I not having expos'd to your view my letter and instructions, which I shall satisfy him well enough for) and will be sufficient to move him to doe (and informe you of) all things, which may be usefull for affayres and knowledge, out of the hopes to effect his business

business in the conclusion by that means. I have really very much credit with him, and shall be able to conserve and employ it for the service, if I carry him but a decent answer, and any slender general hopes. I would willingly be gone with all possible expedition, both to be away from hence, where I may be suspected, and to arrive seasonably there, where I can be serviceable, and not well obnoxious to any jealousy.

Mr. Edward Crofton to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland:

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

IN obedience to your excellency's commands, I have been at James-towne on the 13th instant, to see the knights of parliament for the countyes of Sligoe, Roscoman, and Leatrim chosen, where, by an unanimous consent of the freeholders of the said several countyes, one Mr. Robert Park of Newtowne in the countye of Leatrim, and Mr. Thomas Waler a gentleman of Graye's-Inn, (who was especially recommended unto me by my lord of Brohill and Sir John King) have ben voted; but how consistent that may stand with your excellency's pleasure, I am ignorant of: yet being generally voted by the country, I could not in discharge of my duty doe less then accept of them. And in regard of the weighty affaires thereon depending, I durst not trust the transmission of this return into England by any other wayes then by your excellency's packett, which I humbly desire your excellency will be pleased to graunt; for which presumption I most humbly crave your pardon, and remayne

Your EXCELENCYE'S

Roscoman, 15th Jan. 1658.

Most humble and most faithfull servant,

EDW. CROFTON.

H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

I HAVE this day written another to you about Dr. Worth: pray mind it effectually. The terme being very neere, I consulted the councill about supplying the Upper Bench for this pinch, who, upon conference with the judges, have advised mee to give warrant to my lord chancellor to commissionate somebody to keep up that court, by way of adjourning it; which concurring with your advice just now received, shall bee done.

I approve very well of serjeant Archer, and of your care of us in thinkeing of him: pray continue it to gett him over.

I thinke likewise, that Mr. Byffe, recorder of Dublin, will bee very fitt and deserving to be the other judge of that bench; I know him well, and to have 500 l. *per annum* salary, lesse then which you cannot give the meanest man fitt for the trust and dignity of a judge. I beseech you thank his highnes for remembring mee as to a licence to come into his presence, as soon as the season will permit; though I know not how it will fare with mee between this and that. My indisposition of windines in my side, and oppression at my stomach, (I think with wind too) makes me unable to write otherwise than by this borrowed hand; which I hope yourself and other freinds will excuse upon this occasion; for I am nevertheless,

SIR,

Dublin, 18th Jan. 1658.

Your very affectionate freind, and faithfull servant,

H. CROMWELL.

Secretary Thurloe to Henry Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

A.D. 1658.

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

I FEARE some inconvenience will fall out in the proceedings of justice in the Upper Bench in Ireland, for want of a judge to sitt there in the beginnige of the terme. It is a most difficult thinge to get any person of quality to goe from hence for Ireland. There is not a man will be got here fitt for cheife justice, least of all to be of the councell; and therefore it is resolved to secuer those 2 places for the present, and to put in one attorney Basil to be cheife justice, and to seeke out some other person to be of the councell, which will not be done without first knowinge your excellency's judgment, and receiving your approbation.

There was a necessity to send this patent to Mr. Basil, wherein I knowe not wheither we have done well or ill. The sollicitor, I suppose, must be of course in his place.

The parliament now approaches. There is soe great a mixture in the house of commons, that noe man knowes which way the major part will enclyne.

The army seemes to be sensible, that things are not in soe safe a posture as is fitt. It's certeyne the duke of Yorke will put for it in the behalfe of his brother at this tyme; and that this is the very season: and truly, if our division be as some thinke, they make noe ill judgment; but I hope they will be disappointed. Our two old freinds have of late professed great fidelity to his highnes, and that they will live and dye with him in the maintenance of the government. I hope noe body is otherwise minded. However, I beleieve most men will be tryed sufficiently. I doe not heare, that Sir Henry Vane or major Salway are chosen: all the rest of our old freinds to a man are chosen. The affaires of the East doe remeyne much in one posture; if there be any alteration, it is, that the Swede seemes to declyne, all Prussia beinge in danger to be taken from hym; and the only place he hath in Jutland, viz. Frederickstode, is besiedged by the confederate army of Brandenburg, Pole, and emperour. It is sayd, that the kinge of Sweden is in person there, and hopes to raise the seige; but there is little probability of it. The Dutch are alsoe arminge against hym, and will have a very great fleet ready by the springe. This occasions his highnes to sett forth alsoe a very great fleet, that wee may be some ballance to these states, and to defend our owne comonwealth. Our necessities of money will be encreased by this, and the parliament can only help us. I have had nothinge from your excellency by the post these many weekes. I rest

Whitehall, 18. Jan. 1658.

Your EXCELLENCY's most humble

and faithfull servant,

J. THURLOE.

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

FINDINGE my affaires in the post-office under some distraction, by reason of differences fallen out amongst my officers, I have been necessitated to send over the bearer hereof, Mr. Bathurst, to examine their accounts in reference to me, and the controversies amongst themselves; that upon the full knowledge thereof, I may take such care for the publique service, and my owne concernment, as the case requires. I doe therefore humbly present this bearer to your excellency, beseeching your favour towards him in what he shall have occasion to addresse himselfe to your excellency, and to continue mee in your good oppinion, as

Whitehall, 18. Jan. 1658.

Your EXCELLENCY's most humble,

faithfull, and obedient servant,

Jo. THURLOE.

General

General Fleetwood to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

DEARE BROTHER,

A.D. 1658.

I HAVE little to wright, but that I would not have a post paste with silence from my selfe, though I have little to trouble you with, but to make my acknowledgment for your regard to thos persons, who have bine formerly commissionated by my selfe, when I left Ireland, that they are not outed by the late sadde occasion of vacating their pattents. I hope they generally may be deserving persons, that may please to remember. We did take the best care we could to put in such persons as might be deserving, and in some measure qualiyed for their places, though I feare they have as yet received little benefit; but should they now be removed, it would be their ruin, and therefore your justice and favor also is the more seasonable. I have had a desire to improve a litle monyes for poore Cromwell, whearin I understand by Sir Jerome Zancky, you have bine pleased to have a favorable regard unto such an intention; and the more I thank you, that you have expressed your dislik of taking that course, which it seemes was by som intended, that would have proved a very disreputable thing to me, and what I could not satisfy my selfe in; neither shall I willingly ingage in any thinge, but what may receive your approbation in. You in part know my estate and condition. I canot make an advantage of my publicke imployments, as many have, or others suppose I doe; neither am I sollicitous about this busnes. I have sufficient cause from experience to trust the Lord with children, whom I shall leave behind me. His blessing with a litle is great riches. Excuse this trouble to you. We are now preparing for the parliament. The state of our condition will, I hope, be so represented and stated to them, as to give at least this satisfaction, that our demands are both for the honor and safety of the nation. The Lord awaken thos, who have an interest in him, to be earnest with him, for his owning this blessed cause, which hath so many enemyes at home and abroad; which that we may finde, is the desire of

Jan. 18. 1658.

Your most affectionat brother, and humble servant,

CHA. FLEETWOOD.

Dr. Ralph Cudworth to Secretary Thurloc.

SIR,

HAVING this opportunity offered by Dr. Sclater, who desires to waite upon you, upon your kind invitation, which I acquainted him with, I could do no lesse, then, accompanying him with these few lines, to present my service to you. I am perswaded you will be well satisfied in his ingenuity, when you are acquainted with him. Now I have this opportunity, I shall use the freedome to acquaint you with another busines. I am perswaded by freinds to publish some discourses, which I have prepared in Latine, that will be of a polemical nature, in defence of Christianity against Judaisme, explaining some cheef places of Scripture controverted between the Jewes and us, (as Daniel's prophecy of 70 weekes, never yet sufficiently cleared and improved) and withall extricating many difficulties of chronologie; which taske I the rather undertooke, not onely because it is futable to my Hebrew profession, and because I have lighred on some such Jewish writings upon that argument, as have scarcely ever been seen by any Christians, which would the better inable me fully to confute them, but allso, because I conceive it a worke proper and suitable to this present age. However, though I should not be able my selfe to be any way instrumentall to those great transactions of providence (not without cause hoped for of many) amongst the Jewes; yet, I perswade my selfe, my paines may not be altogether unprofitable, for the settling and establishing of Christians; or at least, I shall give account of my spending such vacant houres, as I could redeeme from my preaching and other occasions, and the perpetuall distractions of the bursarship, which the statutes of this colledge impose upon me. It was my purpose to dedicate these fruits of my studys to his highnes, (to whose noble father I was much obliged) if I may have leave, or presume so to doe, which I cannot better understand by any then your selfe, if you shall thinke it convenient, when you have an opportunity to insinuate any such thing, which I permitte wholly to your prudence. I intend, God willing, to be in London some time in March, and then I shall waite upon you, to receive your information. In the meane time craving pardon for this prolixity of mine, and freedome, I subscribe my selfe

Jan. 20th, 1658.
Christ's-Col. Camb.

Your really devoted friend, and humble servant,

R. CUDWORTH.

Consul

Consul Maynard to secretary Thurloe.

A.D. 1658.

Vol. lvii.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I HAVE already write your honour by three severall convayances of the greate defeate given the Spaniards by the Portuguezes before Elvez, (viz.) by the George of Bristoll, and the William M. Garrett, and the Mary Mr. Jones of London; but I sente your honour the perticulars of the prisoners, and how many were slaine, but by the taste; so I shall make bold to trouble your honour with the repetition, as I had them from the secretary of state.

A list of the men slaine in the battell before Elvez, the 4. January, 1659. with a relation of the artillary, armes, and other necessarys, found in the enemies camp.

The duke de St. Germans, shot in the head with a carbyne, and supposed to be dead.

The conde de Tottamilla.

The camp-master generall.

Don Gaspar de Luna.

Don Ventura Taracona, master of the ordynance.

Don Juan Pechequo, lieutenant-general of the horse.

The captain of the general's guard, whoe was sonne to the conde de Motifo.

The conde de Linhares.

Don Francisco Fernandes, besides abundance of captains of horse and foote, and other officers, and many knights of the habit; and above three thousand common soldiers all slaine in the place.

Taken from the enemy.

Betwixt five and six hundred horse.

A great quantity of mony and wrought plate.

Many rich hangings, and severall trunks of other rich furniture.

A greate quantity of torches and wax candells.

Bisquit for the whole army, and provender for all the horse for a fortnight.

Seaventeen peice of ordynance.

Five mortar-pieces.

A great quantity of musket and carbyne bullets.

Sixteen hundred shott for the ordinance.

Six hundred barrils of powder.

Fifteen hundred ronds of match.

Five hundred armes for backe and breste.

Eight thousand hoes, pit-axes, and shovells.

Six thousand crowns worth of planke, and deale boards.

Twenty thousand eight hundred granadas.

Eighty ladders.

A good quantity of pitch and other necessarys for fire-works.

Many tents.

Five coaches and two litters, besides abundance of riches plundered by the soldiers; but all the particulars before-mentioned were taken for the use of his majestie. Since the battell, the Portngueze tooke five hundred prisoners, which were stript of all thire clothes, and sent naked into Spaine.

Prisoners of quallity, now in the possession of the Portugueze,

The conde de Madalin.

Don Nicolas de Corduba, a collonel.

Don Gabriel Guerero.

Don Juan de Arras.

Don Gonfallo Chalon.

Don Juan Viencio.

Don Juan Telles de Luna.

Don Francisco Carilho.

Don Pedro Carilho.

Don Juan Byan.

Don Pedro de Hedalgo.

Don Antonio Panyaquo, sonne to the marques of Sancerotte.

Don Alonso de Byamonte,

Don

Don Antonio de los Infantes.

Don Rodrigo Arispues, with many other officers and knights of the habitt.

May it please your Honour,

WE are now at the $\frac{2}{3}$ January. Yesterday I received a letter from Cadix the 7th January, 1659. which signifys, that aboute the latter end of December, there arived an avifo from the West-Indies, which is a ship belonging to Rotterdam. This vessell brings intelligence, that the Spanish fleet, consistinge of aboute sixty saile, were all at the Havannah at his departure, and they would be ready to saile for Spaine aboute the middle of November at farthest. They will bringe in all above sixty millions of treasure, and with the reste six millions, which the gentry and merchants inhabitinge the West-India sende the kinge of Spaine for a gratuity, towards the maintenance of his warrs. The five Dutch ships, which the duke of Medina Cely had taken up at Cadix, are gonn to sea. They are to lye betwixt the Canaries and the bay of Cadix, to give intelligence to the fleete, that in case the Inglish fleete be on the coaste, to order them for Galitia and Biskay; but if the coaste be cleare, they have order to come for Cadix. We doubt not of our success against Portugall, for Elvez cannot hold out longe; so that will be ours in few days: and then beeinge masters of the field, our forces will march to Lisbon next summer; before which place we expect forty sail of Hollanders, and with our friends wee expecte to finde in Portugall, wee hope to see a full conquest. Don Juan de Austria is landed at St. Andera, whoe is to be generall of the forces imployed in Portugall. Which is all I can learne at present, &c.

The Portugueze are extremly jealous, that his highnesse will conclude a peace with Spaine. Here is a rumour in the courte, that the Spaniard hath proffered the Braziel to the Inglish, to make his highnesse the more willinge to shut up the peace. I cannot learn, from whence this comes; but it hath beene reported by some of the beste at courte. Wee can gett noe justice at all from them, for they make no scruple at all to breake all the articles of peace; and if his highnes be not pleased to look on us, and make the kinge of Portugall sensible of the wrongs donne our nation by his ministers, our burthens will be intolerable. But we hope your honour will be pleased to take care, that wee shall enjoy the benefitt of the treaty of peace; and wee will always pray, that the Lord will bleffe your honour. Which are the constant prayers of

Your Honour's faithfull servant,

THO. MAYNARD.

Lord Broghill to Secretary Thurloe.

DEARE SIR,

WHEN you honor me with your commands, I thinke nothinge can be a proportionate returne to them, either in reference to themselves, or the duty I owe them, but a perfect obedience to them. This is the cause, why till now I would not trouble you with an answer to your commands, about Mr. Waller and Mr. Green's election, which came soe late to my hands, that all places were ingaged for persons before; soe that all I could doe, was, to ingage a cousin-german of myne, and I may say, as considerable a person for parts and interest, as any in this nation, to get of a friend of his, that had declared to stand, and to get Mr. Waller chosen in his stead; which is done. My friend and kinsman's name is Sir Ihin Kinge. I did for Mr. Greene write a letter into Scotland, which, if it come time enough, I hope has had the like success. I am certeyn, had your orders come time enough, they had bine both obeyed with as much reddeiness, as ever I did pay to my actions of greatest affection and duty.

I did last night com from chooseinge our knight of the shyre in the county of Corke, and our burgeses for that city and the towne of Youghall. There were greate endeavors to have had som chosen, that I was not very sure of; but their designe was defeated, and thos two I propounded, without six negatives, chosen. Our knight is my owne cosen german, Sir Maurice Fenton, a gentleman of 2000 l. a yeere; and our burgeses lieutenant-col. Foulkes, a gentleman of 800 l. a yeere, always bred with me; and for both thes I ingage. 'Tis not improbable but we shall all speedely waite on you; at lest all my friends shall, and if possible, myselfe; who am, in all immaginable reallity,

DEARE SIR,

Your truly affectionate, and most faithful

oblidged humble servant,

BROGHILL.

From my own house, in the county
of Corke, the 22d Jan. 1658.

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A

*A LIST of the prisoners in his highneses Tower of
lieutenant of the*

Vol. lvi. Tower of London, 24. January, 1658.
P. 191.

Comitted	Prisoners.	Cause of
Septemb. 1. 1642.	Dr. Wren, late bishop of Ely	{ noe cause exp house be fig
Feb. 7. 1654.	Sir Humphrey Bennet	for high treason
Till our further pleasure, Dec. 18. 1655.	James Halfall	for high treason
Till further order, Jan. 19. 1655.	Thomas Peirce	for high treason
Till further order, April 9. 1657.	{ Thomas Venner William Medley Richard Marten }	{ no cause exprest from us.
May 26. 1657.	John Sturgeon	for high treason
August 16. 1657.	Charles Gifford	for high treason
December 19. 1657	Gregory Puldoyn	for high treason
Till further order, Feb. 3. 1657.	John Portman	{ for endeavou raising con receive our
May 29. 1658.	William Houghton	{ upon suspicio due course
May 24. 1658.	{ Robert Carr Adam Acton Thomas Grange Oliver Allein Henry Fryer }	{ for high treaso further order of law.
May 15. 1658.	Sir William Leighton	for high treason
May 25. 1658.	Francis Withrington	{ for suspicion by course
June 5. 1658.	Henry Mallory	{ condemned a till he be t
July 7. 1658.	{ Richard Bins, alias Barton, alias Mafon }	{ for suspicion by due co
All comitted by his late highnes, except Dr. Wren, and Withring- ton by his highnes and council.		
Novemb. 6. 1658.	{ Francis Lovelace Arthur Arfcott }	{ for high trea of law.
Decemb. 9. 1658.	Thomas Henshaw	{ for high trea ther order
January 20. 1658.	Robert Harley	{ upon suspici misdemea vered by

comitment, and for what tyme.

Clofe, or not.

Since

Lord

Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloc.

A.D. 1658.

Vol. lxiii.

P. 49.

DEARE SIR,

I HAD not the honnor to receive yours of the 30^h of last month, till yester night late; and therefore, if I pay you my humble thanks for it noe sooner, be pleased to attribute it to the true cause. I had indeed waited on you, before I had received his highnes's commands for it, but that heere was som notable juggelings in elections; and that necessitated me to stay, that I might be present at them, to prevent such designes, which, I thanke God, I did; and this county, which is the magazeene of English in this nation, has sent you thos, that, I dare say, if admitted to a tryall, will shew themselves honnest men, both to their county, and to his highnes's service in particular. Thes designers had soe unexpected and closely carryed on their worke, that till two dayse before the election none was aware of them. But then, in the face of the whole cuntry, and to their owne faces too, (for I sent to them to be ther, and told them for what) I made them appeere such as they were, and they had not one voice. Our election-day heere was the last thursday, and we are all, by the blessing of God, redy to take the first faire winde, tho' the late stormes might (if any thing could retarde us) perswade us to see a little settelment of weather, ere we set to sea. I know not wher the omission is, but certaynly 'twas verry unhappily contrived, that our election-day should be soe late in thes parts, that it was impossible to be at the first sittinge of the parliament. I heere presume to trouble you with my answer to his highnes's letter, which I beg you to seale and deliver. I will not lengthen this letter, hopeinge suddenly to have the honour to waite on you; but conclude it with this great and unchangeable truth, that I am heartily,

DEARE SIR,

Your truly affectionate and most faithfull

oblidged humble servant,

Jan. 24. 1658.

BROGHILL.

I hope you have ere now received an account of what comes to about Mr. Waller's beinge elected knight of shyre in Ireland; as Mr. Greehe had bin, if your letters had come to me timely enough. His comminge so late, I was necessitated to recommend his election into Scotland, wher I am confident he has succeeded, if my letter come redy enogh.

General Monck to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

Vol. lxiii.

P. 54.

I RECEIVED your lordship's, and am glad the papers concerning our arreares is come to your hands: truly our arreares are very great. You have very much obliged myself, and the whole army, by the care you have taken of sending us some monies; butt I could wish I could heare it were once on shippe-board. I am sorry to heare, that Thoren is delivered uppe; but I doe nott doubt of the Swedish good successe, soe longe as their army is nott beaten. The indentures for the commissioners of parliament from the Northerne parts heere come in very slowly, which I am heartilly sorry for. For newes heere, we have none. I have nott yett heard of any more of the commissioners in the North, since I wrote to you last. I thanke you for your care about the goaler of Durham. Itt hath given a great refreshment to all the good people thereabout. You would not think how kindlie it is taken. Mr. recorder Shaftoe and captain Thomas Lilburne are chosen burgeffes for Newcastle. Which is all at present from

YOUR LORDSHIP'S

Dalkeith, 25. Jan. 1658.

very humble servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

Major Knight is chosen for Sutherland, Rosse,
and Cromarty.

Sir

Sir Charles Coote to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCYE,

I JUST now received the inclosed letter from lieutenant Pountroye, which contains ^{A.D. 1658.} such matter, as I thought it my duty to transmitt the same unto your lordship, and humbly to submitt the same unto your consideration. I dare not presume to offerr much thereon; but truly if such speritts as his be not curbed, it may begett ill consequences: and the influence that Ormesby hath in it, who hath bine the sole occasion of the troubles, that have bine here; I am humbly of opinion, that it is worthy of your lordship's good consideration, whether colonell Sadlier should goe for England, unless some more active person were here in his absence, then captain More, who is but a sickly man, and one that hath little or noe interest in the regiment.

I resolve on wensday, if God please, to begine my jurnye towards Dublin; and hope before that day fenight to kifs your lordship's hands. Which is all I shall presume to trouble your lordship with at the present, and remayne,

MY LORD,

Your EXCELLENCIE's most humble

Firelan, this 27th of
Jan. 1658.

and obedient faythfull servant,

CHA. COOTE.

Mr. J. Woodward to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

YOUR lordship's of the 25th instant I have received, and in answere thereunto doe hereby give you assurance, that by reason of your lordship's recommendation Mr. Samuell Morland will be chosen at Ludgarshall; and of this I desire your lordship not at all to doubt. I beseech your lordship, that you will be pleased to command the high sheriffe to send his precepte for the election to me, which in the election of Mr. Dewy and Mr. Sherwyn he would not lett me have, but came in person to our burrough, and in the tyme of our election publickly and causelessly forbade to assist in our owne election. Mr. Dewy can informe you of all his carriage. That the Lord may blesse the gentleman you recommend, and inable him for that waighty worke; and that the Lord may blesse you all, and make your meetinge successfull, to the glory of his name, and the weal publique, is the hearty desire of,

MY LORD,

Ludgarshall, 27. Jan. 1658.

Your LORDSHIP's most humble servant,

JOHN WOODWARD.

Mr. Tho. Browne to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE SIR,

Marselia, the 28th of Jan. 1658. English stile.

TWO dayes after I received my commission to bee consul at Tunis, I left England, and made what haste I could through France to meete with admiral Stoakes, unto whose care your honour was pleased to recommend my transportation thither.

The twenty-fourth instant your honour's favourable letter was delivered to me at the Iles of Eres: but as formerly hee refused to send a ship with mee for want of an order, soe now hee pretends, that the affaires of his highnesse will not (as yet) give him leave to parte with any of his squadron. As for other conveyances, here are none but French barques, which are neither capable of landing a publicke minister with honour, nor yet of defending themselves at sea against their enemyes; and the Turkes of Argeire making slaves of all English passengers, which they find in foraine vessels, I dare not adventure myselfe with these. Being thus accidentally (if not maliciously) disapointed of my passage, I shall, according to the power my commission gives mee, substitute a deputy at Tunis, who may (during my absence) conserve the peace with those people, and protect our merchants and others trading and residing in those partes; which is all that can be done (at this distance) in reference to those affaires. And when our admirall returns from

A.D. 1658. his intended voyadge to the Streights mouth, I hope hee will (according to his promise) see order his affaires, that I may have a frigott to transporte mee with credit and safety into my station. Meane while, having done my duty in giving your honour an account of what passeth, I rest

Your Honour's

most humble and very much

oblig'd servant,

THO. BROWNE.

The master and fellows of St. John's college in Cambridge, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lxiii.
p. 65.

AS it is our university's honour, that we have so noble a patron, so may you please to make it our college's happiness, that it may reap some of the first-fruits of that your condescending relation to us. Sir, at our next election of fellows, we have divers young men to stand for places, who are of eminent worth; and we should esteem it a great damage to our college, if they should be hindered. But from sure hands we have it, that one Mr. Barthol. Woormall of Lynn, who had some time a son of our college, and continued here till he was batchelor of arts, and during that time was not much approvable either for abilities, or diligence, or studious carriage, whom he intends to endeavour by a mandate from his highness to bring in to be a fellow amongst us; who yet may be provided of a ministerial employment at Hampton, which he seemeth unwilling to accept; our most humble desire therefore is, that your honour would vouchsafe us this favour, by your mediation with his highness, timely to prevent his being put in amongst us that way, to the discouraging such candidates here with us, who may be of much better deserts; and because the father of this young man saith, that a change is wrought in his son's heart and conversation, that he may be left to the usual examen, which such as stand for such places here undergo, and to our statutable election; and if he shall approve himself as well as others, the way will be open to him, as soon as any other. Pardon, we humbly beseech your honour, this our bold address in a matter, which so much concerneth the welfare of the college, which we are betruſted with. And your favour and help herein shall ever oblige us in all humble thankfulness to remain

Your Honour's humbly devoted servants,

The master and fellows of St. John's college
in Cambridge,

St. John's college, Jan. 28.
1658.

Antony Tuckney.
Thomas Fothergill.
Henry Eyre.
Henry Paman.
Richard Beresford.
Isaac Worrall.
William Twyne.

A letter of intelligence.

Hague, 29. January, [1658.]

Vol. lxiii.
p. 38.

MR. Downing, at a late audience, recommended to the states general the accommodating of differences betwixt the two Protestant kings; but it is far from their intentions here to seek that agreement apart, but they will join with it that of Poland and Austria, and so procure a general peace. And it is here resolved, if the same cannot be effected by fair means, that is to say, by the mediation of the states general, they will vigorously assist the king of Denmark with men, money, and ships; upon which account the states have again advanced *in antecessum* four hundred thousand guilders, which Rosenwing is now to receive at Amsterdam. The states general have, upon persuasion of the states of Holland, taken a settled resolution, (which they seem to lay as a position) how and upon what conditions peace shall be made both betwixt Sweden and Denmark, and Sweden and Poland;

Poland; namely, that each party should restore to the other what they have taken from them A.D. 1658.
 during this war. They shall reduce all things in their former condition, and so lay down
 arms; and then all grievances betwixt both parties shall be decided and accommodated by
 both parties allies, which they say Mr. Downing pretends to be according to the lord
 protector's meaning; but I believe it not, that Mr. Downing reporteth it, because in his
 proposition the accommodation of Poland was not thought on, but only of both the Pro-
 testant kings; and I cannot see, that it is England's interest to speak of an accomodation
 with Poland, and consequently Austria, because they are not to be separated. It is an
 easy matter to make a peace sudden betwixt Sweden and Denmark, if they would be
 earnest in it here.

*An ACT of recognition of his highness's right and title to be protector and
 chief magistrate of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland.*

WHEREAS your highness, immediately after the death of your renowned father Vol. lxxiii. p. 67.
 Oliver, late lord protector of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ire-
 land, and the dominions and territories thereunto belonging, became his lawfull successor
 to succeed in the government of the said nations, to the great joy of the people thereof,
 testified not only by their general consent and approbation, but many particular decla-
 rations and addressees from the armies, and navies, and the respective counties, cities and
 burroughs of the three nations; and your highness hath accordingly taken upon you the
 said succession and government, which God in his great mercy to these nations hath hitherto
 blessed with peace and tranquillity: And although this is ample satisfaction of the people's
 hearty acknowledgment of your highness's succession in the government: We the two
 houses in parliament assembled do beseech your highness, that as a testimony to posterity
 of our unfeigned love and affection to your highness's person, and our hearty recognition
 and agreement of your highness's just right to succeed in the government, this may remain
 among the records of the high court of parliament for ever. And for the better esta-
 blishment of the peace of this commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and
 the territories and dominions thereunto belonging, and for the prevention of the designs
 and attempts of the enemies thereof; this present parliament assembled do, in the name
 of all the people of this commonwealth, fully, freely, absolutely, and for ever, disclaim
 and renounce all fealty, homage, or allegiance, pretended to be due unto Charles Stuart,
 eldest son of the late king Charles, James Stuart second son of the said late king, Henry
 Stuart third son of the said late king, or any other the issue or posterity of the said late
 king, or any person or persons pretending, or which shall at any time hereafter pretend
 title, by, from, or under him, them, any or either of them, to hold and enjoy the
 crowns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, or of either or any of them; or to have the
 name, title, style, or dignity of king or queen of Great-Britain, king or queen of Eng-
 land, Scotland, and Ireland, prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall, prince of Scotland,
 duke of Albany, duke of Rothesay, duke of York, duke of Gloucester, any or either
 of them; or to have and enjoy the power, government, or supreme magistracy of this
 commonwealth, or of any part thereof, or of any the territories or dominions there-
 unto belonging; or to have or enjoy, as king or queen of England, Scotland, and
 Ireland, or of either or any of them, prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall, duke of
 Albany, duke of Rothesay, duke of York, duke of Gloucester, or prince of Scotland,
 all or any the honours, manors, lands, tenements, possessions, and hereditaments here-
 tofore belonging or appertaining to the said crowns of England, Scotland, and Ireland,
 or to any or either of them; or to the principality of Wales, duchy of Lancaste or
 Cornwall, or any or either of them.

And be it declared and enacted by his highness the lord protector, and this present
 parliament assembled, and the authority thereof, that the said Charles Stuart, James
 Stuart, Henry Stuart, and all other the issue and posterity of the said late king, and
 all and every person and persons pretending, or which shall or may at any time here-
 after pretend title or claim, from, by, or under him or them, be and are, and shall for
 ever be absolutely and utterly excluded and debarred from holding or enjoying the
 crown of England, Scotland, and Ireland, or any or either of them, or any the domi-
 nions or territories thereto belonging; and from holding or having the name, title, style,
 or dignity of king or queen of Great-Britain, king or queen of England, Scotland,
 and Ireland, or any or either of them, or of any the dominions thereunto belonging,
 prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall, prince of Scotland, duke of Albany, duke of
 Rothesay, duke of York, or duke of Gloucester; and from all title, claim, or right as
 king

A.D. 1658. king or queen of England, Scotland, and Ireland, or of either or of any of them, prince of Wales, duke of Cornwall, duke of Albany, duke of Rothesay, duke of York, duke of Gloucester, or prince of Scotland, unto all or any the honours, manors, lands, tenements, possessions or hereditaments heretofore at any time belonging or appertaining to the said crowns of England, Scotland, and Ireland, or any or either of them; and also from having, exercising, or enjoying any power, authority, government, or magistracy, in or over this commonwealth, or any the people thereof; and that all such right, title, claim, or pretence of right, title, or claim, which they or any of them, at any time heretofore, at present, or in time to come, have, do, shall, or may make, is hereby declared and adjudged, and shall for ever hereafter be adjudged and taken, to be utterly void and of no effect.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, and it is enacted, that if any person or persons shall endeavour or attempt, by force of arms or otherwise, or shall be aiding, assisting, comforting, or abetting unto any person or persons, that shall by any ways or means whatsoever endeavour, or attempt, the reviving or setting up of any pretended right, title, or claim of the said Charles Stuart, James Stuart, Henry Stuart, or of any other the issue or posterity of the said late king, or of any person or persons claiming under him or them, to any the offices, style, dignity, or authority aforesaid, or any of them; or shall declare, publish, or any way promote such pretended right, title, or claim, or shall give or contribute any sum or sums of money, or other aid or assistance, to the said Charles Stuart, James, and Henry, any or either of them: that then every such offence shall be, and is hereby deemed and adjudged high treason; and all and every the offender and offenders therein, their counsellors, aiders, and abettors, being convicted within three years after such offence committed, shall be deemed and adjudged traitors, and shall suffer and have such pains of death, and forfeitures, as in case of high treason is used and ordained.

General Fleetwood to Henry Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

DEARE BROTHER,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

I HAVE little time left this post, but to let you know things goe on here hopefully, though the parliament hath done little more then settling their own priviledges. Only this day was offer'd a bill of recognition of his highness, which is order'd to be read next munday the 2d time: a bill of the same natur hath been read twice with us. The great contest lik to be is about our howse. What the issue of that will be, we shall suddenly know. It is generally amongst us owned, that the *Petition and Advise* will be that we shall make our standard; and what formerly was a bone of contention, will be wholly layd aside.

Things at present are beyond expectation. The Lord above hath the hearts of all men in his hand: he changes and turns mens minds as most answer his designs, though men least take notice thereof. How shoud it be our buyfness alone to make that our intrest, which answers his designs? It is not a thing (if I may say it) to be disputed, whither the intrest of the Lord's people should be uppermost or not; for he by a series of providence hath made it so; and now whosoever goes to turn it into another channel, will be found in opposition to the work of the Lord. It will appeare, that the best preservative of our civill liberties is to maintaine and keepe up our religious libertyes, and that by good men; to which who had a greater witnes from the Lord born to him then his late deare highnes? Which that it may still have as deep sence upon us, is the desire of

Your most affectionate brother, and humble servant.

Feb. 1. [1658.]

My cosen Scudmor, collonel Cooke, intreat your favour for his continuance in his place, which he hade under my lord Pepys. I am to intreat you to continue my old servant Erasmus Saunders in the place of the ferrys of Dublin.

Dr. Tho. Clarges to Henry Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELENCY,

A.D. 1658.

THE parliament have now sate almost a week, and I hope it will be the happiest parliament, that ever sate in England. This day Mr. secretary Thurloe brought in an act for the recognition and establishment of his highnes and the government; which after very little debate was read the first time, and order'd to be read againe on monday next. Some few made sharp reflections upon the bill, but the spirit of the house was so much for it, that by this day's action, I perceive, things will go fairly on. The Scotch and Irish members have bin a little glanc'd at; but I think there will be no more said of that business; and I believe, by the next I may send your excellency an account of a bill read in the house, to confirme their number and distributions. It was this day tender'd, but so late, that the reading is put off till to-morrow. On monday next there will be a tuffe debate upon the second reading of the recognition; but there is no danger. I dare not particularize persons to your excellency; but when you know Sir Arthur Hazleing; lord Lambert, Mr. Scot, lieutenant-generall Ludlow, and captaine Baines, are of the parliament, I shall not need to enumerate the rest, I am,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

May it please your EXCELENCY,

London, this 1st of
February, 1658.

Your excellency's most humble servant,

THO. CLARGES.

Mr. John Cooke, to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Right hon. and my very good LORD,

YOU may well wonder, that my obligations for your lordship's favours being so many, my returnes of acknowledgment should be so few. I have forborne the frequencie of writing, as intending all the last year to have returned, had not my wife's consumptive condition and the death of my aged father retarded; but I can truly say, that I have daily remembred your lordship in my poor prayers, because I doe truly love and honor you; that Ireland may be every way happy under your lordship's government. It is a place, which I love best of any upon earth, God having cast my lot there, wherein your lordship's love to me in procuring my proviso, in the act of satisfaction, is never to be forgotten. I have presented my dutifull thanks to his highness for the commission, which he hath sent me, to be secundary judge of his highnes court of King's Bench, which I doe most humbly imbrace; and am returning speedily by your lordship's favor to set upon it. I am very much obliged to his highnes, and (God willing) I shall doe him and your lordship true and faithfull service, to the best of my small skill and understanding. His highnes hath promised me to write to your lordship, that if your lordship please, I may reteane my salary for the last year; but I shall in all things submit to your lordship's wisdom, and rest in your goodnes, whether my poor weake wife be able to travaile or not. If God spare my life, I shall attend your lordship before Easter term, and shall ever remaine

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

London, Feb. the 1. 58.

Your LORDSHIP's humbly devoted,

JOHN COOKE.

Colonel Barkstead, lieutenant of the Tower, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I EVEN now have received a *plures* wrytt for Halsall to appeare thursday next. I had intimation from Mr. Scobell, that the last night, or this morning, I should receive further warrants; but as yet I heare not of any, whereby I might prepare myselfe for a due returne. I desire Mr. attorney may have notice, that I am to bring Halsall to the barr on thursday morning, that he may performe what concernes him there. I have also a wryt for Mr. Robert Harley's appearance the same tyme. I desire a word of advise, what I shall doe as to him; for I heare, that he is resolved immediately to petition the parliament, in case his first writt is not returned. Sir Humfry Bennet, and the rest, that have had wrytts,

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have

A.D. 1658. have brought their *alias wrytts*, and I howerly expect alsoe the *plures* from most of them.
 Having acquainted you hereof, in discharge of my duty, I take leave, and remayne,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Tower, 1. Feb. 1658:

Your honour's most affectionate friend,

and real servant,

JO. BARKSTEAD.

Sir, Since the the wryting the above, I have received alsoe a *plures* for John Sturgeon, returnable thursday morning alsoe next. The like I expect from the rest.

Since I received Hallfal's, he is earnest to goe forth upon bayle, if he may.

Colonel Barkstead to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lxiii.
p. 119.

THE last night, as alsoe this morning, I acquainted you, that James Halsall and John Sturgion had brought their writts of *plures*, &c. and that I expected suddenly Sir Humfrey Benett's, Paulden's, and Bin's; and alsoe in my last, that major Robert Harley had taken forth his *habeas corpus*, returnable alsoe to-morrow morning, (as the *plures* are) whereupon he might ground his petition to the parliament, if denyed in this way; and I heare nothing of answeare therein from your honour or the counsell. I shall be necessitated to make my returne to-morrow morning with the warrants I now have. I am already under the fines of some hundreds of pounds: besides, I understand, that if the prisoners should escape, I am lyable to the debts their creditors pretend to charge them with, or if otherwise discharged without the creditors consent, besides the perpetual clamours I lye under, and censure of their relations, and others not concerned.

Sir, I hope your honour will take this busynesse and me therein into serious consideration, which is hereby humbly desired; but should have been personally intreated, if my health would permitt. That strength I have, I imploy at the parliament; and therefore I hope I shall now be the more easily excused. Not more, but that I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Tower, 2. Feb. 1658.

Your honour's most affectionate friend,

and real servant,

JO. BARKSTEAD.

Henry Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland, to secretary Thurloc.

SIR,

Vol. lxiii.
p. 124.

THE bearer doctor Loftus is so learned and ingenious a person, and upon that accompt was so highly esteemed by the late archbishop of Armagh, that I have thought an acquaintance with him will be very acceptable unto you. I therefore recommend him to your care and countenance, hee having no particular buisynesse, that I know of, wherewith to trouble you; not doubting, but that upon your further knowledge of him, you will thinke him worthy of more favour than I now trouble you to desire on his behalfe. Hee is a person very well affected to the government, neither hath hee been wanting in his respects to mee, who am,

SIR,

Dublin, 3. Feb. 1658.

Your very humble and affectionate servant,

HENRY CROMWELL.

General

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

THIS gentleman att his coming from London, bringing a letter from you to mee, I A.D. 1658. could doe noe lesse, then returne a letter by him againe to your lordship. I finde him and the rest of that party very peaceable men, and truly every day more complying then other; and I doubt not butt in time they will bee ready to joyne with us. Mr. Sharpe has for his owne parte always used his utmost indeavours to bringe itt to passe, and I hope his end will nott be in vaine. For newes wee have none. All thinges are quiett and well heere; soe, desiring the Almighty God to blesse you in those weighty affaires you have in hand, I take leave, and remaine

Dalkeith, 4th Febr. 1658.

Your LORDSHIP'S

very affectionate humble servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

Consul Maynard to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

WE are now at the $\frac{4}{14}$. February. Since the writinge the foregoeing there is arrived Mr. Andrew Bond, commander of the ship Anne and Joyce of London, from the Brazill: he mett captain Coppinge, in the Langfort, with three other frigotts in sight of the island of St. Michael. I doubt they will not meete any of the advisors sente out from Cadiz, for they range more to the southwards nere the Canaries; and in case any of them be gonn to the westward, they will be about the Flowers and Cornas, rather than nere St. Michael's.

Last weeke arrived at Faro three French shipes from the bay of Cadiz. By them I had a letter, which gives notice, there are two Hollanders more arrived, one from the Havanah, and another from the Honduras. The plate-fleete is expected infallibly every hower. These Frenchmen landed greate store of things at Cadiz, and St. Lucar, and they are now retired to Faro, where they intend to stay, untill they have intelligence of the fleet's aryval to retourne to the bay of Cadiz againe, to fetch of the proceads of thire goods they landed.

Here is noe alteration in the Portugal affaires since the rysinge the seidge at Elvez. Mouson is still closely begirt; and these people goe on slowly in relievinge that place, as if they were fearefull their succour would come too soone. Wee can gett noe justice at all: the king's ministers make no scruple of breakinge the articles of peace; and if his highnesse be not pleased to looke on our sufferings, and make the kinge of Portugall sensible of the wrongs wee daily receive from his ministers, our burthens will grow intollerable. I committe your honour to the protection of the Almighty, and rest, &c.

[$\frac{4}{14}$. Febr. 1659.]*Mr. James Wood, &c. to secretary Thurloe.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

IT hath been no small proof of God's kindness toward us, that by your lordship's appearing so actively for us, and the cause of God in our hands, in opposition to these, who have made it their work to raise themselves upon the ruins of this church, we have been hitherto kept from utter desolation. As the account of this your tender care was very refreshful, when we heard all the passages thereof from our R. brother, Mr. Sharp, at his return to us from London; so the sense thereof hath been often renewed by the informations we have had from time to time of your continual remembrance of us, and of your vigilant care, that nothing be done to the prejudice of this poor church, and the established government thereof. And though we do rest confident, that though none of us did appear, your lordship would be careful to let nothing pass to our prejudice; yet considering, that at this time some are gone up, of whose bad intentions we have formerly had several proofs, we judged it convenient to send up our brother again for a short view of the former account, that he may be needy by the assistance of your lordship and others, whom the Lord hath inclined to tender our condition, to prevent any prejudice they may intend against the government of this church. Our brother will fully acquaint your lordship with our condition and deportment; and your former favour doth now embolden us humbly to supplicate

A.D. 1658. cate for the continuance of it; and that ye may be pleased to be assistant to him in what shall be thought necessary for preventing any projects, which may be started to our disadvantage, though we can never be able to make any requital for all this your lordship's trouble; yet it shall be our desire, that the Lord Christ may richly recompense all this your labour of love with his best blessings. To his grace we recommend your lordship, and are,

My LORD,

Your Honour's humble servants in the Lord;

David Dickfroy,
Robert Douglas,
Mr. James Wood,
G. Hutchesone.

Edinb. Feb. 5th
1659.

Consul Maynard to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lvii. p. 294. **Y**ESTERDAY came an expresse to the queen, which gave her the badd news of the surrender of Mouson to the Spaniards. The Portugez governor marcht out with one piece of ordinance, and the soldiers with thire armes. There were but 240 men leste in the place, when it was surrendered; and they had not any provision nor amunition leste in the towne. Three thousand men would have relieved that garrison, and after the sedge of Elvez was risen, they might have spared fouer tymes that number. It pleased God to give to the kinge good successe at Elvez, farr beyond the expectation of many that governe; and if the king doe not open his eyes, he will be ere longe without a kingdome. Had the Spaniard rallied with two thousand men, and marcht to Elvez, he had taken the place; for three dayes after the seidge was rissen, there were not two hundred men leste in the towne: all the cittezens dyed of a contagious disease in the tyme of the seidge, and to this day there is no care taken to putt in a garrison to that place.

I have lately written your honour by severall conveyances, that there are two Holland shipes arived at Cadiz, one from the Havanah, the other from Honduras. The plate-fleete is infallibly expected every houer at Cadiz. Captain Coppinge with his squadron lyes to furr to the westeward to meete the five shipes that were sent out of Cadiz to give advise to the fleete; for he is nere the islands of the Azores, and the Holland shipes sente out by the duke of Medina Celi range betwixt the Canaries and the bay of Cadiz. I have not else to trouble your honour with at present: with my dayly prayers for your happines, I rest

Your Honour's moste faithfull servant,

Lix. the 7th. Feb.
1659.

THO. MAYNARD.

Consul Maynard to secretary Thurloe.

May it please your Honour,

Vol. lxiii.
P. 31.

I Thought to have sente away the foregoeing three or four days since; but the ship not beeing so ready as I imagined, shee will now carry your honour the newse of the surrender of Mouson to the Spaniard. Yesterday came an expresse to the queen with the articles. The Portugez governor marcht out with one piece of ordinance, and all the soldiers with their armes. There were but 240 men livinge in the place, when it was surrendered; and they had not any provision nor amunition leste in the towne. Three thousand men would have relieved that garrison, and after the sledge of Elvez was risen, they might have sente fouer times that number. It pleased God to give the kinge good successe at Elvez far beyond the expectation of many that governe; and if the king doe not open his eyes, he will be ere long without a kingdome. Had the Spaniard rallied with 2000 men, and marched to Elvez, he had taken the place; for three days after the sledge was rissen, there were not 200 men in the city: the citizens all dyed of a contagious distemper in the tyme of the sledge, and to this day there is noe care at all taken to put in a garrison to that place. I beseech the Lord ever to blefs and prosper your honour, are still the prayers of

Your Honour's most faithfull servant,

Lix. the 7th. Febr. 1659.

THO. MAYNARD.

Secretary

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

THIS is the 13th day since the parliament met, and they have made very little progresse A.D. 1658.
 in any businesse: yet since their meetinge this day senight was brought in a recognition
 of his highnes to be protector and lawfull cheife magistrate of this commonwealth. It had
 a good reseption, but finds now very much difficulty upon severall accounts. The greatest
 is, least by recognizinge hym they should acknowledge the humble *Petition and Advise*, In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.
 which many seeme much averse to; but I hope the Lord will direct all things for peace and
 settlement. This is all I have to trouble your excellency with at this tyme, and rest

Whitehall,
 8. Febr.
 1658.

Your EXCELLENCY's most humble and faithful servant,

JO. THURLOE.

General Fleetwood to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

DEARE BROTHER,

I SHALL not trouble you more then to make a cover for this inclosed, presuming you
 have so good an account of all passages heare, that you will not neade the trouble of
 my pen. We are in a very uncertain condition, what the issue of things will be. The
 debate about the recognition holds in the commons house, and supposed will not so soone
 be determined as wer desirable. We are very silent in our howse, and litle probability,
 that we shall be owned. What the issue of all things will be, no man can determine;
 but the Lord's design shall prosper, and thos, who keepe closest to that, will be sure to
 prosper best, or at least have comfort in whatsoever shall be the consequence of things.
 Indeed our affayres for want of moneyes ar in a sadde condition at home and abroad.
 Allso the season of the yeare coming on fast, and great preparations are making, which
 (if the Lord prevents not) we shall feele the smart of. The Sweede are much put to it,
 but have of late a good additionall forse come to him to strengthen the leagure. It is a
 buyfnes of great consequence unto our affayres, if it should com into the hand of the
 Dutch, who are designing and hastning their preparations thereunto. If the Lord keeps
 us from divisions, we shall have yet cause of hopes of mercy; which that we may walke more
 worthy of, is the desire of

Your most affectionate brother, and humble servant,

8. Feb. [1658.]

CHA. FLEETWOOD.

Dr. Thomas Clarges to Henry Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

I AM not yet able, by the best observation I can make, to tell your lordship how things
 will goe in this parliament. Wee have many severall men of excelent parts, and severall
 judgments both in politicks and religion; but those, that are for a nationall church, seeme
 to be the greatest number. The act of recognition of his highnes right and title, &c. was
 yesterday read a second time, and that day and this it has bin debated without any resolu-
 tion, and to-morrow morning the debate is to be resumed, and nothing to intervene. I per-
 ceive a great (I think I may say, the greatest) sense of the house is with it; but those, that
 oppose, are able speakers, which makes the considerations long before they come to a
 question. I doe not observe any, that can object any thing against his highnes person; those
 that have bin sharpe, and have seemed to doubt of his due nomination to the succession,
 but yet concluded to approve it; others have glaunced at the establishing a commonwealth
 to consist of a single person, a senate, and the people; but nothing of this kind has bin
 gratefully received. There is such caution often given of not communicateing the debates
 of the house, that I am not so perticular to your excellency as otherwise I should be; and
 I am the lesse, because I suppose you may have them from better hands. This day I saw
 Mr. Barrer, captaine Kissen, and some others, in the lobby, with a petition; but it was

A.D. 5816, not offered: I suppose it is something not very agreeable to the present government. Your excellency knows these are no new arts. I shall from time to time informe your excellency of what I know in that or any other matter, and am,

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

London, this 8th of
February, 1658.

Your excellency's most humble and most obliged servant,

THO. CLARGES.

Mr. John Cooke to Henry Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Right Honorable, and my most honored LORD,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

HIS highness is graciously pleased to write his letter to your lordship on my behalf, which I have intreated my honorable friend Sir Thomas Herbert to present to your lordship, humbly craving your lordship's benigne approbation thereof. I shall endeavour (by divine assistance) to serve his highness and your lordship in the faithfull discharge of my place, hoping that my future diligence maye in some measure recompense my too long absence, which I beseech your good lordship to pardon and excuse. My poor prayers and endeavors shall never be deficient for all completion of felicitie to your lordship, your most honorable lady, and all that are near and dear unto you; and so most humbly presenting my duty, I remaine

Your LORDSHIP's most humble and

London, February
the 8th, 1658.

dutifull servant,

JOHN COOKE.

Mr. Edward Bowles to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. lxiii.
p. 135.

I WROTE to his highness a letter of Jan. 22. which I hope he received. I know your busines is great and urgent, and will be tender of troubling you: only I thought fit to advertise you, that I was talking with the clarke of the peace the other day, who was speaking of some unmeet additions to the commissioners of peace (as I apprehended); and I thinke, that it were better to let them stand as they are at present, especially there being no assizes, there need no renewing the commission. All that I adde is, that I perceive the parties disaffected to settlement are adroit in making petitions to the strengthening their designe. If you find, that such things take any impressiion, they may easily be ballanced with contrary opinions. And I shall write to Mr. Poole, or some others about London, not to sit idle, and suffer themselves to be prejudiced by the activity of their adversaries, but to keepe pace with them in all honest endeavors for preventing changes and disturbances. I do something suspect, that unruly spirit will have a vent, and therefore it were good to prepare for it. But I will forbear your trouble, especially having an ague to excuse me. I remaine

Yorke, Feb. 12th, 1658.

Your very humble servant,

EDW. BOWLES.

The Portuguse ambassador to secretary Thurloe.

Vol. lxiii.
p. 137.

EMMENI de Janeiro tine hua conferencia com V. S. sobre aforca que se fazia ao capitao homique Greene que o he de mar, e guena del rey men sor' V. S. ficou comigou de se me responder no primeiro consello que se seguise oque nas' tene e feito tendoo logo o entregar se a preza a os ministros de Holanda: f su papeb em 13. do mesmo mez, que se den a V. S. V. S. respondin, que logo se me responderia; solisitonse esta reposta por varias vezes deixando en em pessoa de o fazer a S. A. e a V. S. por se escuzar a molestia undias de tantos negocios mas vindo, que a preza se entregon, e que se passon tanto tempo sem me responderim,

responderim, e que a fazenda de S. Magde neuben differente expediente doq deviamos A.D.1658. esperar deste estado; peio a V.S. se firua de que o ditto capitao' seja luvre para continuar sua viagem, perque nao so se perde elle mas ainda a fazin da de S. Magde deque me parua nao' se tira interesse algu' para este estado. V.S. experimenta o pouio que o molesto e assim bun mercio que V.S. me mande hua reposta de hua materia que nao' podi fir mais justificade ds g a V.S. $\frac{24}{14}$, de Feveruro de 1659.

FRANCISCO MELLO.

S. Ioao Thurloe.

Consul Maynard to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I HAVE by several conveyances signified to your honour all the occurrences of these partes. What I write concerninge the ryfinge the seidge at Elvez, appeares to be true in all the particulars, unlesse the number of men slaine, and taken prisoners, which are not found to be one quarter of what are mentioned in the relation, which I received from the secretary of state. However, that losse is so confidderable to the Spaniard, as makes the Portuguez confident they shall not be molested this year in these partes of Alentexio; but 'tis to be doubted they will find the contrary, if the plate-fleete arryve; for the succeffe the Spaniard hath had by taking Mouson in the north of Portugale, will extreamly animate them to procecute the warr againste those people, whom they know to be extreamly dyvided amongst themselves. The queen begins to be sensible of many miscarriages caused by the animosities and treachery of some of the nobillity, which shee endeavours to prevente by a new modle in the army; but hitherto shee can effecte nothinge; for after the takinge Mouson, the queen made use of the conde de St. Lorenzo for generall; but he found so stronge a party to oppose him, as that he was soone laid by. Then the queen mad choyce of the conde de Soyro, which doth as much disguste another party: som cry up Johany Mendez, who was generall of Badajor, others will have the army comanded by commissioners pretending, as things now stand, that the command of the army will be too great a trouble for one man. The queen doth what she can to get an army into the field to besiedge Mouson, hoping to retake it; but there doe not wante those that crosse that design; and God knowes what will be the event of these confusions. If the Portuguez had not had that myraculous success at Elvez against the opinion of most men, and (I may safely say) against the wishes of many, this kingdome had been before this tyme in the possession of the Spaniard.

I have seen severall letters lately from Cadix and other places, besides what intelligence I had myselfe; and all write, that the plate-fleete is infallibly expected at Cadix every hour; that the five Holland shipes, which the duke of Medina sente out to meete the fleete, have order to send them directly for the way of Cadix, being the English fleet is not on the coast. The fleete comes wonderfull rich, and though they have many stoute shipes, twenty English frigots might become master of the greateste parte of thire treasure. If the Spaniard loose this fleete, he is ruined; for all the next summer's expeditions will depend upon the arivall of the plate. We have now eight or ten greate English Merchant ships in this harbour, and moste of them out of employment, a thing that I have not knowne till now in this place. The late miscarriage of severall of our shipes in the Straits, and other places, I conceive to be partly the cause; and the late peace made with Tripoly by captain Stoakes doth extreamly prejudice our navigation; for we have beene told by Italians, and severall of other nations, that formerly fraighted many English shipes, (else I would not have troubled your honour with this relation) that if their goods muste be delyvered as prize, and thire persons slaves to the enemy, (as, we have intimation, the 3. article of the treaty expresses) they had rather truste their goods with the moste cowardliest nation in the world. I cannot forbare to implore your honour's assistance for some reliefe for the intollerable abuses wee suffer from the ministers of justice in this place, which proceeds from their Spanish hearts and hatred to our nation. I beseech the Lord ever to blesse and prosper your honour, and this shall allwayes be the hearty prayer of

Your Honour's faithfull servant,

THO. MAYNARD.

This

A.D. 1658.

This instante arrived an English ship from Tercera, that reports captain Coppinge hath taken two Dutch shipes, but cannot tell me, whether they came from the West India, or else they are some that came out of Cadiz; have advise, that four greate Genoa ships are gonn into Cadiz, supposed they will assiste the plate-fleet.

Lisbon, the $\frac{15}{27}$. Febr. 1658.

This day came an expresse to the queene, which gives her notice, that Salvaterra (a garrison which the Portuguez held in Galatia) is surrendered to the Spaniard. This towne lies within two days of Mouson, the north side of the river Minho.

Lord Fauconberg to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

MY LORD,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburn.

MY eyes have been this six weekes so very ill, that I dare say in all that time I have not writt or read one letter. 'Tis I confesse very unwillingly I use another hand in performing my respects to your lordshipp; but not knowing whether any else eyther at all, or so faythfully as were fitting, tells you what we doe, I resolved to breake my course, and employ an amanuensis.

The I 22 13 27 in 39 16 11 K 5 3 11 40 11 35 49 29 38 24 11 37 26 40
 beyond measure bold, but more
 36 and 4 11 49 26 29 8 24 11 5 36 38 37 13 2 28 25 6 2 38 41 22 28 35
 then doubly overbalanced by
 13 41 14 13 29 6 28 38 4 23 47 26 40 11 35 4 5 25 23 3 37 9 6 2 49 a
 sober party. this make their
 36 26 4 11 37 33 3 35 41 47. See that though 41 14 21 34 24 5 20 11 39 16
 results flow, wee see noe
 11 19 37 35 13 34 40 23 41 36 36 25 28 43 45 11 13 34 13 11 29 26 13 17
 great caule as yet feare that
 37 11 5 41 9 3 40 34 13 5 34 47 13 41 10 12 11 3 37 13 of 39 16 5 41 16
 hand.
 5 27 6.

worst factious part of the
 The 45 26 37 34 41 is, the 10 5 7 39 21 26 40 34 31 5 37 39 28 10 39 14
 officers here renew their old
 13 28 12 10 21 7 13 35 34 16 11 37 13 35 11 29 13 45 39 16 11 19 37 28
 practice remonstrating;
 23 8 33 35 5 7 41 9 11 of 35 13 24 26 27 36 39 37 5 41 19 29 15; and a
 few dayes since had certainly
 12 11 45 6 3 47 11 34 34 21 27 9 13 14 5 8 7 13 35 41 5 19 27 25 47 5
 alarmed Whitehal Westminster,
 23 3 37 24 6 both 43 16 19 41 11 16 5 23 and 45 11 34 41 22 19 29 34 39
 had they not disagreed about
 13 35 14 5 8 39 16 11 49 27 16 41 6 21 34 5 17 34 13 11 8 5 2 26 38 41
 wording their declaration.
 43 28 35 8 19 29 17 39 16 13 21 35 8 11 7 25 5 35 3 41 19 26 29.
 Those that bandied things were
 39 16 26 36 11 41 14 5 39 2 3 27 8 19 13 6 39 14 21 29 17 34 43 11 35
 parties of Desborough Lambert; the last appearing
 13 the 31 5 35 41 19 11 36 28 10 V and O; 39 16 13 23 5 34 41 5 33 31
 only under covert, other
 11 3 15 21 29 75 26 29 23 49 38 27 8 13 37 9 26 40 11 35 41, the 26 39
 openly.
 16 13 37 28 31 129 25 47.

They broke off some heat,
 41 14 13 49 2 37 26 20 11 28 12 10 in 36 26 22 13 16 11 5 39, which
 has given little respite; but hold
 16 5 34 15 19 40 11 29 a 23 19 41 39 25 11 37 11 36 31 19 41; 2 38 41 14
 their meetings, uncontroled.
 26 23 8 39 16 11 19 37 24 13 11 39 21 27 17 34, and 40 27 9 26 29 39 37
 they seem more calme.
 28 38 25 6. At present 41 14 13 49 34 13 11 24 a little 22 28 37 11 7 5 23
 F. Desb. have appointed committee
 24 13. And W. and V. 14 5 40 11 5 31 33 26 19 29 39 13 6 a 7 26 24 22
 that gang to draw up some
 19 41 39 13 11 of 39 16 5 41 17 3 27 15 41 26 6 37 3 43 38 31 34 28 22
 heads to be offerd H. H.
 13 16 11 56 36 39 28 4 13 28 12 10 11 36 8 to Z.

MY LORD, I am

Your most obedient servant,

Feb. 15. 1658.

B.

General

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

I RECEIVED your lordship's of the 10th instant. I had some letters from Dr. Clarges, A.D. 1658; that Mr. Stuart and Mr. Eyres were chosen in England. For Mr. Thomas Drury, that you recommended, hee has failed in the place, to which he was recommended; but if you desire itt, I shall take care, that when the next writts come, hee shall bee chosen. I am heartily sorry the sheriffs are soe negligent in sending uppe the indentures. Major Knight is chosen heere, and colonel Fitch in the northerne parts; but their indentures are nott come to hand, and the sheriffs are soe farre asunder, and some of them absent, that they cannot meete soe suddenie as was expected; but major Knight will bee sent you speedily. I hope such as have bin sent from Scotland will bee faithfull to his highnesse. I am very glad to heare thinges goe on soe well. I hope, that they may bee well settled; notwithstanding the diversities of opinions of men. Having received the inclosed from Tinnmouth Castle, I thought fit to send it to your lordship, and remayne

Your LORDSHIP'S

very humble servant,

Dalkeith, 15th Feb. 1659.

GEORGE MONCK.

Mr. John Barwick to king Charles II.

May it please your MAJESTY,

YOUR majesty's letter of Dec. 30^o found a safe, but a very slow passage. I received it not till the 27th instant, (the day before this bearer arrived) so that I was not able to hasten the money faster then that slow method would permitt, wherein the merchant had put it for the greater security. But I hope it will be all come to your majesty's hand, before this humble address can. And further for the present I am not able to serve your majesty in the same kind, though I have not been wanting to acquaint some friends (whom I met with here this terme) of what advantage such service might be at this time, and particularly those whom Mr. D. did most rely upon in such cases. I find a deep resentment from them, (and I believe it is reall) but withall a disability at present to do what they desire.

The 100 l. which Mr. Shaw received for your majesty's use, was part of the 635 l. given in upon my account, as your majesty may please to be informed by the generall account, which I inclosed in both my former addresses, which was thus:

	l.	s.	d.
The whole sume received upon this account	960	00	00
Whereof { Sent in gold by Mr. D. and given in upon account,	125	00	00
{ which your majesty did formerly acknowledge			
	325	00	00
Item, Ordered by your majesty to be delivered back	200	00	00
to the person, from whom I received it			
Sum remaining	635	00	00

Of this Mr. Gregson told me there was something wanting in some of the baggs, which I hope your majesty will be pleased to ascribe (as the truth is) to the severall depositings and removals of it. Of the two it is the greater wonder, that so much was preserved in so many and great distractions. The other parcell was just 500 l. which I hope is also received by this time. And if it be, I humbly beg the favour, at your majestie's best convenience, that I may have two severall notes of acknowledgment of the receipt of them for the fuller satisfaction of those by whom I was intrusted. I have, according to your majestie's command, sent a narrative (hastily and rudely patched up) of such occurrences as this place affordeth; but fearing it might be too tedious for your majesty to peruse, I have inclosed it to my lord chancellor to represent so much of it to your majesty, as his lordship shall think your majesty will have the patience to hear.

I humbly thank your majesty for your gracious acceptance of my duty in what I have done. My case is such, as I dare not adventure so farr as I desire in your majestie's service, having

A.D. 1658. others bound with me in a deep penalty. But where I dare trust and am trusted, nothing but better abilities shall be wanting in him, who is

Your MAJESTY's most obliged and most

London, Febr. 16. 1658.

dutiful subject.

Indorsed, *These for his sacred majesty.*

Mr. John Barwick to Sir Edward Hyde.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Febr. 16. 1658.

In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner Temple, esq;

I HOPE it is not unknown to your lordship, how cross the wind hath been of late; and therefore I need not apologize for this slow account of your lordship's letter of Dec. 30. which I received but the 7th instant.

My worthy friend, of whos health your lordship is so desirous to hear, continues a slow, but I hope a safe, recovery. He is well in health, and chearfull, but keeps his chamber for fear of a relaps: and I doubt not, by the blessing of God, but a litle more of the spring will restore him to perfect health.

I have sent your lordship a litle book by this bearer. The reason of my boldness is, because I have heard (how true, I know not) that your lordship did so well approve of a former piece of the same author upon the same subject, as to commend it to his majestie's reading. This I told to a friend nearly related to the author, and withall, that perhaps I might be instrumentall to him in putting one of these books into your lordship's hand; whereupon he gave me this to dispose of as I pleased, which I understood very well. His condition is such, as not to be too lavish in expressions; but your lordship may presume of his service to yourself, and humble duty to his majestie. I leave your lordship to conjecture the person.

I had the same command from his majesty, which your lordship was pleased to lay upon me, for a narrative of such occurrences as this place affords. And because I was affrayd to burthen his majesty with such a long scribe to so litle purpose, I have made bold to inclose it to your lordship, humbly begging your favor to mediat my pardon, if I have offended in it, and to represent so much of it to his majesty, as your lordship shall think fitting, together with this inclosed humble address.

My sick friend presents his very humble service to your lordship, and all yours. I hope the small parcell of goods, which I sent by his direction, is received: and if so, my humble suite to your lordship is, that some acknowledgement of it may be sent for the satisfaction of others.

I humbly thank your lordship for the high favour you express towards one, that can so little deserve it as myself. My heart is large enough to honour you, but (though other abilities were answerable) my hands are so tyed in bonds, as I cannot, as I desire, express myself to be your lordship's most humble servant.

Indorsed, *For L. C.*

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

My LORD,

Vol. lxiii.
p. 146.

THE governor of Berwick doth earnestlie desire your assistance (and I likewise in his behalfe) in getting of him the fishing, that is neere Berwicke, which his late highnesse promised to give him, in case the towne of Berwicke had noe right to itt, which I thinke will bee made appeare clearlie. Truly, hee is a very honest stout gentleman, very faithfull to the government, and one that hath suffered much in that businesse, which is mentioned in his highness letter, being his late highnesse tooke him from his being major of horse to bee lieutenant-colonell to Sir Arthur Hestlarigge; and truly his highnesse will doe a very charitable worke: in case it bee cleare to his highnesse to conferre it upon him, I shall take itt as a great favour done to

Your LORDSHIP's very humble servant,

17th Feb. 1658.

GEORGE MONCK.

Mr.

Mr. John Barwick to Sir Edward Hyde.

THE proceedings at Westminster are so full of distraction, that it is probable they will end in confusion. For the one party thinks the protectorists cannot stand, and the other, ^{A.D. 1658.} that the commonwealth cannot rise; and those, that are indifferent men, hope both may be true; and then the conclusion will be easy to foresee and foretell. ^{In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner Temple, esq;}

Since their first convention, the 2 houses have never owned one the other. Those they call lords meet and adjourn, and consult about making a catechisme, and make speeches against playes and the common-prayer-book. But all mens eyes are upon the commons; for it is clearly foreseen, the *petition and advice* will not support the other house for want of expression rather than intention: for the words of it are, that the protector (without mentioning his successors) may call such a number to sit in the other house, and thereupon the commons look upon it as a personall privilege of the last protector. To prevent this mischief, the protector's party brought in a bill Jan. 31. for a recognition of the protector, wherein were some comprehensive phrases for the other house, the militia and negative voyces; but now that it comes to scanning, it finds no small opposition. From their first meeting the commons have consisted of 2 extreme parties, (one for the protector, the other for a comonwealth) and a moderat party between both; which beeing more or less moderat, as occasion serves, are able to cast the scales on which side they please; and this makes the foresight of things very obscure, though most men think it will end in a titular protector without either militia or negative voyce, if he be so tame as to submit to it. The republicans are the lesser party, but are all speakers, zealous, diligent, and have the better cause, admitting those common principles, (which are not yet exploded) by which they destroyed monarchy in the long parliament. And yet the other can outvote them, when they please; for the old paralogisme holds (as well as their other principles) to deny the conclusion, though they take the premisses for granted.

The great contest hath been, and still is, concerning the recognition, &c. After 7 dayes debate (all other business set apart) they came to a vote on monday night at 10 a clock, that this protector shall be chief magistrate, with such powers and limitations as they shall agree upon, yet so as this vote shall signify nothing, till they come to that agreement. Upon the second of those 7 dayes (8th instant) a petition was brought up by severall well-willers to a commonwealth in and about London; but such interventions being præcluded by a vote of the house, 4 members were sent out to complement them, and promise their petition should be read, and taken into consideration, when their present debat was over, which the petitioners looked upon as a reprove after execution. And yesterday the petition was received and read, but no thanks returned to the petitioners, as they expected. But we hear there is a petition or remonstrance to the same effect now a subscribing by severall of the army, which likely will find a better and quicker admittance. Both these petitions (or either of them) may still find them work enough; for there are 2 or 3 difficult questions to be decided before the previous vote (as they call it) can take effect, concerning the militia, negative voyce, and the other house, wherein the moderate party are not so zealous as they were to have the government continue in the same frame they found it. And if some of the most considerable persons of the other house could but get the house established, they would put hard to lodge the militia and negative voyce in that house, which perhaps in time they would have consist wholly (as it doth for the most part) of the chief officers of the army.

Since the previous vote on monday night, that bill hath slept, and the protectorists are willing it should do so for some time, that the house may slide on into other business, that may require a bill to be passed, on purpose that by signing of it the protector may take possession of his chief magistracy according to the previous vote. But the difficulty is, the commons will not own the other house, and the protector cannot well sign any thing without passing both houses, though otherwise the temper of some leading men in the other house begins allready to shew itself to be such, as he could wish he were fairly ridd of them; for the republicans reckon of 12 colonells, (now in command) that will be for them, and 6 of them at least are of that house. If this petition of the army goes on, the houses will not signify much after a while. The protector allready relies upon the great officers of the army, and the republicans on the under officers more than upon the votes of either party. But it is thought the protector will be mistaken in some of those he relies upon, if the other party appears any whit considerable. Monk hath given him a caution allready to carry fair with the parliament; for he finds some reason to suspect his army will divide upon these matters. And I am told by one of the house, he verily believes they will shatter all to pieces, when the poynt of the militia comes to be debated; for though the last vote was carryed 3 to one, yet he thinks the protector will never gett more as to the militia, then to be such a generall as must be accountable to the parliament. Others think Fairfax will have that office, some commissioners being joyned with him, because they will hardly

trust

A.D. 1658. trust so much power in any one man's hand. He sides with the republicans, and carries a name above Lambert for the present. It is still a great question, whether or noe there will be any assizes this vacation. It is said there are 150 lawyers, that sit in the house; and the protector cannot want them during the circuit, and dare not disoblige them by having none. He hath been on and off 2 or 3 times about it, and at last he has putt it upon the commissioners of the great seall and judges to consider, so that it is likely he would be dissuaded from it by their advice.

I cannot learn what caballs and junctos are working under hand; but I am told the protectorists had their night-meetings at Fleetwood's house till 3 or 4 days ago, which being not so now, it makes some suspect he is fallen off to the republicans; others more probably think he is the leader of that third party, who are for a mere titular protector. The commons are now about examining the accounts of the treasury for this last year. The publick debt (it is thought) will amount to a million and a half at least. Some contests there have also been about calling persons to account upon faillures in government; and there hath been somewhat tryed on both sides by way of crimination and recrimination before and since the dissolution of the long parliament; but hitherto it has not broke out into good earnest, excepting the mayn question of the government in one person or many. Only this day Young of Shropshire, a protectorist, and Nevill of Berkshire, a prime republican, have been accused of atheisme, and have time allowed them to answer their severall charge. If all atheists be expelled the house, there will be work enough for new elections. In all their lat contests about monarchy I have not heard of any (even of the long parliament) excepting Mr. Scot, that have spoken any way reproachfully of his late majesty; only Sir Hen. Vane sayd, (and truly enough) that if the power of government was not in the people, the guilt of the king's blood would ly upon them for ever. Some glances also have been made upon his present majestie's cause, and most of them in the better sense; but none as yet has had the courage to speak to any purpose.

There was never greater complaints in the city for want both of trading and money, and that they are reall, appears by the falling of house-rent in the city 10 per cent. The Spanish merchants especially goe down the wind: not one in ten but finds himself a loser upon his audit this last year. What is got by commodities of Spanish growth in England, is pocketted by the Dutch, insomuch as some suggest to have a law made to lower (or otherwise destroy) all commodities of Spanish growth, that shall be brought into England. No marvell then the city should be so desirous (for so they are allways) to have peace with Spain, and warr with the Dutch. The former, I hear, has been endeavoured underhand; and Whitlock is made one of the keepers of the great seall to give him a title with a greater noyse for an ambassador (as is thought) in order to such a treaty. And yet in this tottering condition they foresee none will treat with them, however otherwise inclinable: but whether the Spaniard be inclinable or no, I know not. It should rather seem, not, by some endeavours there are now on foot to settle an intelligencer for Spain here in England, wherein they desire the assistance of some of the English nation; and this I am well assured of, if it signify any thing.

Great preparations are making for sea. It is sayd, they will have 40 sayll at sea by the middle of the next moneth; and 30 more as fast as they can after. It seemes they are in good forwardness; for there is a press out for 1500 seamen, and a good many are pressed already. The Sound in likelihood will be the chief cause of this expedition; and yet I believe they have one eye upon their own security at home, in case there should be any intestine division.

Febr. 16. 1658. late at night.

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

I RECEIVED your lordship's of the 12th instant, and am sorry to heare you make such slowe progresse in your businesse. As for the forces heere, the army was never quieter, nor in better condition, since I comanded heere; and I doubt nott butt by the helpe of God to keepe them soe; for I have given them command nott to meddle with petitioning businesse, nor state businesse; and I am confident they will observe itt, as I have found them ready to doe itt. Our onely want heere is of monie, with which I hope the parliament will take care to supply us. As for judge advocate Whalley to be chosen for Peblis and Selkirke, there is a Scotch gentleman chosen; butt the country will not give him soe much monie as he expects; and so he is not like to goe; but if hee should

not goe uppe, and that they should chuse another, which they cannot doe without another writ, I doe not doubt to gett him chosen ; which is all at present from A.D. 1658.

Dalkeith, 17th Feb. 1658.

Your LORDSHIP's very humble servant,

GEO. MONCK.

I doubt nott butt your lordship will bee advised withall concerning our contingent monies, what is fitt to bee allowed us at present. There is 850 l. monthly paid out for the workes ; and for Inverness 200 l. to St. Johnston's, and 200 l. for Ayre, and 350 l. monthly for Leith cittadell ; for the workes would stand still, if he should nott helpe them, being all that, which they were to have out of the excise, is gone ; so that I cannot conceive there can be less allowed than 1100 l. monthly, as there was before for repaire of garrisons, bedding, carriage of provisions, and other contingent charges.

The 20,000 l. safely arrived here in the Amity frigot on fryday last, for which I thank your lordship.

Mr. R. Rookwood to secretary Thurloe.

May it please your HONOR,

I N obedience to your lordship's commands, haveing frequently attended your audience, Vol. lxiii.
an urgent occasion, as I conceive, gives me boldnes to addresse these few propositions p. 149.
in writing; with an earnest desire, if your wisdom judge mee capable, to serve your honor, even with my life.

First, my lord, there are some ill-affected people endeavouring to contrive danger, if it be possible, to your noble person, and speake unworthy things of your honour ; which (if it be your pleasure to call upon mee) I shall discover as far as I can.

2dly, I shall procure, if it please your honor, weekly, the newest letter, sent by a principal Jesuit from Antwerp to Rome, Paris, and Spaine ; and give intelligence concerning many of the priests and Jesuits practises.

3dly, I deliver enclosed the character, by which Charles Stuart directed mee to write weekly to him, and the meanes to retrieve letters and money.

4thly, If the war with Spaine goe on, I shall demonstrate considerable service I may doe your honor ; if it may please your lordship till then to give me any meane employment, who have already suffered much by endeavouring to prove my selfe,

My noble LORD,

This 17th Feb. 1658.

Your honor's most dutifull, faithfull,

obedient servant,

ROBIN ROOKWOOD.

Dr. Thomas Clarges to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELENCY,

I AM so much buffied in my attendance at the house, that I desire your excellency's pardon, if I am not so perticular in forreigne intelligence as I was before. Yesterday In the possession of the
the commons house of parliament came to a resolution of that debate, which had ingag'd right hon. the
them ever since the 7th instant, and they pass'd two votes: the first was, that it be part earl of Shelburne.
of this bill, (viz. of recognition) to recognize and declare his highnes Richard lord protector to be lord protector and cheif magistrate of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the dominions and territories thereunto belonging. The second was, that before this bill be comitted, the house doe declare such additional clauses to be part of the bill, as may bound the protector and cheif magistrate, and fully secure the rights and priviledges of the parliament, and the liberties and rights of the people ; and that this nor any other previous vote is or shall be of force, or binding, to the people, untill the whole bill be pass'd.

This day a petition was presented by Mr. Berners, Mr. Kiffin, and some others, in the name of themselves, and forty thousand others citizens of London, which I am told is the same, that was endeavour'd the last session of the last parliament, and caused his highness to dissolve them.

A.D. 1658. Upon the reading the petition, the house answer'd, that some of the particulars were already under consideration, and such of the rest should be considered, as the house should think fitt. In the meane time the house doe expect, that the petitioners, according to their own expressions, doe acquiesce in the resolutions of the house. It was moved to have thanks given to the petitioners for their good affections; but upon division of the house, it was carried in the negative by 100 voices. I hope things will at last succeed well through much difficulty; for the major part are men very peaceably inclined. The inferior officers of the army have had many consultations about petitioning the parliament; but I heare they agree neither in the manner nor matter of their desires. Those in Scotland are well fixed. I am,

May it please your EXCELENCY,

Your excellencie's most humble, and

most obleig'd servant,

THO. CLARGES.

Earl of Thomond to H. Cromwell, lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Holyhead, fryday 9 in the Morning, 18th Feb. 1658.

MY LORD,

In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

TO let your lordship see how mindfull I am of your commands, even at Holyhead I am encourag'd to persecute you with my scribe; yet my zeale to obey you will not only, I trust, prevaile for my offence now, but for the ills in that nature I shall have the hardnes to present you withall from London. Mr. Mabbott tells me heere nothing but of a vintner, which, not elected, sat as a member, but not for Scotland or Ireland; soe that my lord president Coote, nor others at Dublin, need not suspect being welcomed into the house. The speech of confident Haselrigge against the recognition was found fit only for lawghter in the house; soe that the packet coming from my careful glover, I shall only add, that my head, being ill, was made better by writting, and my heart much cordialised to apprehend, that my lines may be received with that welcome, as my exact obedience presentes them with my lowest reverence to yourselfe and worthy lady: my lord, now and ever to my power,

Your obedient servant,

THOMOND.

My respectes to Mrs. Russell. I can remember Dr. Harison with my letter, though he graced me not with his to Chipman, for feare of offending my lord Claypole att court. Commande Dr. Petit to remember the letter.

The Portuguese embassador to secretary Thurloe.

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p. 151.

PORTUGUES desta Carlos Bies que feruin a S. Mag. de Portugal multos annos fri por elle ocupado contra os hilandezes, tendo recibido sua corms fai para este fim, mas sendo entrar no isla de Wight fri ali arrestado per odim do Almirantaigo, ea sua presa eo fin natio se perolin per Razno do dito arresto perque fogrino os somins com mido da prizaio Pua a V. S. mande lego sui ordim ao Almirantaigo para que si nistitua a dita priza ao capitaio para que possa continuar a sua viagem a Portugal para donde vai, E' E'mcaro qm a conf. di estado aja passado ordim para adita priza se entregar aos Holandezes sobri can cao pero a V. S. que on aimpida on arluame porq esti neg he dontra Calidade este cavalloro sendo vassalo de S. Mag. e vindo de Lix. Ds g. a V. S. m. annos. Londres, e Fevr. $\frac{28}{18}$. de 1659.

FRANCISCO MELLO.

S. JOAO THURLOE.

Friday,

Friday, the 18th of Feb. 1658.

A.D. 1658.

The question being propounded,

THAT this house shall proceed to determine the power of the negative voice in the chief magistrate in the passing of laws, before the constitution of the parliament, as to two houses, be first resolved on :

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p. 154.

The house was divided :

The yeas went forth,

Mr. Brewster,

Coll. White,

Sir John Coppleston,

Mr. Francis St. John,

} Tellers for the yea,
} with the yea, 86.

} Tellers for the no,

} with the no, 217.

So the question passed with the negative.

Resolved,

That the house do take into consideration the constitution of the parliaments, as to two houses, the first business to-morrow morning ; and that nothing else do then intervene.

Jo. SMYTH, clerk of the parliaments,
to attend the commons.

To the right honourable the representatives of the people of England, assembled in parliament :

The humble petition of Elizabeth Portmans, the afflicted wife of John Portmans, late principal secretary to the generals at sea, now close prisoner in the Tower of London,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioner's husband hath been always of true and sincere affections to the public cause of God in this nation, and personally engaged in that cause to the utmost of his power. That notwithstanding the premises, he was about a year since violently, and by armed force, taken from his house, by virtue of a warrant from the lieutenant of the Tower, and committed to the Tower of London ; and hath been there ever since strictly confined, without any notice of the reason of his commitment, and without bringing him to a legal trial, though the same hath been earnestly endeavoured and desired by the application of several of his friends to those who were in power.

Your petitioner therefore doth most humbly pray, that your honours will be pleased to take the premises into your tender consideration ; and to take such effectual order herein, as to your wisdoms, upon examining the true merits of the cause, shall seem meet ; that so your petitioner and her suffering family be not unjustly pressed down, and overwhelmed by this affliction.

And your petitioner shall ever pray.

Monday, the 21st day of February, 1658.

ACCORDING to the order of this house made on thursday last, Mr. secretary Vol. lxiii.
Thurloe made a narrative, and gave the house an account of the state of the war, p. 161.
and of the affairs of the kings of Sweden and Denmark, in relation to the Baltic sea, and to the command of the Sound ; and how far, and in what manner, as well his late highness the lord protector deceased, as also his now highness the lord protector, had severally interested themselves in their respective differences by way of mediation. He further gave the house an account of the shipping and forces of the states general of the United Provinces now in the Sound, and what further preparations (as is informed) they are now making. And that his now highness and his council had directed such shipping and forces to be prepared here, as he apprehends may be for the security of this commonwealth in these times of so great action.

Wednesday,

A.D. 1658.

Wednesday, the 23d of February, 1658.

The house, according to the order on monday last, took into consideration the matters then in debate upon the narrative then made to the house by Mr. secretary Thurloe.

Resolved,

That a very considerable navy be forthwith provided and put to sea, for the safety of this commonwealth, and the preservation of the trade and commerce thereof.

Thursday, the 24th of February, 1658.

Resolved,

That it be referred to his highness the lord protector, to put the vote of this house concerning the preparing and putting to sea a considerable navy for the safety of this commonwealth, and the preservation of the trade and the commerce thereof, in execution, saving the interest of this house in the militia, and in making of peace and war.

Resolved,

That Mr. secretary Thurloe be desired to carry this vote to his highness.

Jo. SMYTH, clerk of the parliaments,
to attend the commons.

Colonel Barkstead, lieutenant of the Tower, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lxiii.
P. 157.

THE last night I receiv'd an order from the grand committee of parliament for grievances, &c. to bring to-morrow the body of Mr. John Portmans to that committee, together with the causes of his commitment and detainer; and according to that order I have this day received a coppie of Mr. Portman's petition, and am to give an answer to the committee concerning the particular complaynt relating to my selfe; in which I am confident I cannot be charged with any thing, but keeping close to my warrant. The copy of which petition, as alsoe of the warrant for his commitment, &c. I have herein enclosed. I shall have the prisoner there as required, and humbly conceive it convenient Mr. attorney may have notice to be then at the committee. I shall not give you further trouble, but that I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Tower, 22d Feb. 1658.

Your honour's most affectionate freind,

and hearty servant,

JO. BARKSTEAD.

H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. lxiii.
P. 159.

I HAVE of late been a little too negligent in my weekly letters. The truth is, here is little to write, besides my frequent illnes, which renders holding down my head troublesom. I hope the frequency of such as have gone from hence have well enough supplied those omiffions. This bearer you know well enough. I have the same respect and confidence in him as formerly; wherefore I desire you will conferr with him about such things as may concern mee, and heare him fully. I am afraid I have not been rightly understood; upon which account, and indeed to settle my own private concerns, not expecting that I and mine should allwayes gnaw upon the publique, I could have wisht, that I might have waited upon his highness; though truly I am of your opinion, that as to some more publique considerations, perhaps 'tis better I am here for the present. I cannot dissemble so much as to say, self-concernment does not sometimes predominat with mee. Pray use this bearer kindly for my sake, who shall doe the like for any freind of yours; and am

Feb. 22^d, 1658.

Your very affectionat freind and servant,

H. CROMWELL.

Mr,

Mr. S. Bathurst to Secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

A.D. 1658.

WHEN I came to Hollyhead, there was not any vessel, they being all (by reason of East winds) on this coast for about 10 dayes. At their returne the winde was soe much West, that they could not depart in six dayes. On the 21st instant, by God's blessing, I arrived here, and brought with me the 2 mailles of the 8th and 15th instant, and immediately waited on his excellency my lord lieutenant, and delivered your lordship's letter to him. I also carried my lord chief justice Basell the commission you comanded me. Many of the members of parliament are now preparing for England, and purpose, God willing, to goe to-morrow morning.

I shall not adventure to trouble your lordship with the perticuler circumstances about the letter-office, unlesse you are pleased to signifie your pleasure therein, having given Mr. Noell and Mr. Clerke a full account therof; but shall in all my undertakings most earnestly endeavour to approve myfelfe,

Your LORDSHIP'S

Dublin; the 23. Feb. 1658,

Most obliged, most gratefull, and

most obedient servant,

SAM. BATHURST.

Resolution of the states of Holland concerning the garison at Copenhagen.

5. March [1659.]

THE Heer Hugens and other deputies of the affairs of Denmark have reported, that their that in case of good assurance mentioned in their former resolution the sum of 20000 rix-dollars a month for 3 months might be lent to the king of Denmark for maintaining the garison at Copenhagen, &c. as more at large appears in the resolution of the states of Holland of the 13th Feb. last; and that letters may be written to their excellencies deputies, that if peace be made between the two kings, they will endeavour with the ministers of France and England, that the guarantee of the three states may interpose, not only in general, but in particular: also that they feared, that the recruits of the militia of this state now in Denmark might weaken his majesty's forces, or hinder his raising of more, because the officers of the said militia will make use properly of Danish soldiers, leaving it however to the consideration of their high mightinesses, if it were not expedient to think of means to prevent the same. Whereupon, after deliberation, their high mightinesses thanked them for their pains; and it was resolved on the first point to require the provinces to declare themselves speedily; on the second point, that letters should be written accordingly to their excellencies deputies; and for the third, that the council of state shall be consulted.

A LIST of the prisoners in his highnesses Tower of London, under the custody of John lord Barkstead, lieutenant of the same, with the time and causes of their commitment.

Vol. lvi.
P. 413.
Tower of London, 24. February, 1658.

Comitted	Prisoners.	Cause of comitment, and for what tyme.	Clofe, or not.	Since.	Years. Months. Weeks.
Septemb. 1. 1641.	Dr. Wren, late bishop of Ely	{ noe cause exprest, but to be kept till the pleasure of the lords house be signified.	Not clofe.	16	6 0
January 19. 1655.	Thomas Peirce	{ for high treason, until further order from us.	clofe.	3	1 1
April 19. 1657.	{ Thomas Venner William Medley Richard Marten	{ no cause exprest; but to be kept till further order from us.	not clofe.	1	10 3
August 15. 1657.	Charles Gifford	{ for high treason, untill he be thence delivered by due course of law.	clofe.	1	6 2
May 29. 1658.	William Houghton	{ upon suspition of high treason; until delivered by due course of law.	not clofe.	0	9 0
May 24. 1658.	{ Robert Carr Adam Acton Thomas Granger Oliver Allein Henry Fryer Sir William Leighton	{ for high treason, and imprisonment of treason, until further order from us; or that he be delivered by due course of law. Condemned and reprieved. for high treason; no time mentioned.	clofe.	0	9 0
May 15. 1658.	Francis Withrington	{ for suspicion of high treason, until thence delivered by course of law. Condemned and reprieved.	clofe.	0	9 0
June 5. 1658.	Henry Mallory	condemned and reprieved.	clofe.		
Novemb. 6. 1658.	{ Francis Lovelace Arthur Arscott	{ for high treason, till thence delivered by due course of law.	clofe.	0	3 3
Decemb. 9. 1658.	Thomas Henflhaw	for high treason; to be kept till further order.	in safe custody.	0	2 3

General

Colonel Barkstead to Secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I BELIEVE you have had an accompt (ere this) what was the sence of the grand committee yesterday, upon the bringing of Portmans thither. Notwithstanding my producing my lord protector's letter under his highnes owne hand, and a full warrant, (as I apprehended) some seeme to dislike my shewing that letter; but such was my affection and faithfulness to his highnes commands, I did not imagine the doing that would have reflected upon his honour, which I esteemed my great encouragement. I heartily wish this occasion had been prevented, either by Portman's discharge before, or such warrant given for his detayner, as might have justified me more. Sir, I am confident I shall be brought againe upon the stage by severall prisoners in my custody. These committed by the warrants inclosed, I suppose, will be forwardest; and therefore humbly desire your honour will take it into consideration, that as I have kept close in obedience, soe I may not be left lyable to the malice of particular men. I shall not doubt of your tendernes herein, who am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Tower, 24. Feb. 1658.

Your honour's most affectionate friend,

and hearty servant,

J. BARKSTEAD.

Sir, I suppose the report touching Portmans will be made to-morrow morning to the house.

General Monck to Secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

I HAVE received your letter, dated the 17th instant. I am glad to heare, that the affaires of parliament succede soe well, though but slowlie. I am sorry some officers of the army should trouble themselves with thinges they have nothing to doe withall; but you neede not doubt for the officers heere. I hope wee shall give you noe trouble noe way, but be satisfied with what his highnesse and the parliament shall settle. For newes here wee have none. All thinges are quiet and well, which is all at present from

Dalkeith, 24th Feb. 1658.

Your LORDSHIP's very humble servant,

GEO. MONCK.

*An information.*London, Feb. 25th, 1658.

A RELATION of some discourse, which passed on or about the 17th day of this instant Feb. at a public-house near the said exchequer, where speaking concerning the brewers in the city, and how ill they were dealt with by the farmers of the excise of beer and ale, one Mr. Barret a seller of tobacco at the sign of the George in Bread-street said, that some particular brewers within the city, pretending to farm the excise of beer and ale of the present farmers, who should notwithstanding continue commissioners, and have a certain yearly allowance for it, had some conference about it with one Dashwood and Young, officers to the present farmers; and amongst other things it was objected by the brewers, who pretended to be new farmers, that they feared, that those other brewers, who were obstinate or negligent in paying their duty, would in case of distress made by their officers, have relief at common law; to which was answered, by either Dashwood or Young, or both, that as for that, secretary Thurloe had undertaken to hinder all process at law against the farmers officers of excise of beer and ale, for which he was to have of the present farmers 1000 l. *per annum*. And further the said Barret did say, that one having a distress made upon his goods, going to sheriff Robinson of this city for a warrant of replevy, he refused it, and told him, that he had an order from secretary Thurloe not to grant any. And the said Barret being asked, if he had this relation from a good hand, made answer, he had it from one of the said brewers; and said moreover, that since

A.D. 1658. since some of the brewers had been with secretary Thurloe, and acquainted him with their intentions of setting forth their grievances by way of petition to the parliament; and that he had now undertaken to present their petition in the house, and promised them to stand their friend upon all occasions. This was spoken in the presence of John Edwards, and Hugh Upton, and another gentleman.

Mr. S. Morland to secretary Thurloe.

May it please your Honour,

Vol. lxiii.
p. 117.

I ACQUAINTED your honour some months since with my declining condition, by the nothingnesse of my signett fees, (which hardly maintayn my clerk) and the fayling of that addition, which you had assigned mee; whereupon your honour was pleased to assure mee, that you would make some speedie provision for mee, and did give mee immediately an earnest thereof, for which I return you my most humble thanks, and without which I had then fallen into some inconvenience. Truly, Sir, I am now constrained to renew my request, foreseeing a storme, without some speedy reliefe. Mr. Noell, who was formerly so kind to lend me 150 l. was lately pleased to presse mee to speedy payment by the mouth of Mr. Robinson his factor; and finding I had not readie monie, obliged mee to bind myselfe in a bond of 600 l. to reimburse the said sum in 6 months, as you may see by the annexed copy of the said bond. There bee some others do the like. These and other considerations oblige me to put off my house, and much of my furniture of halfe the money it cost mee; and in the meane time, I am constrained to take a private country house (besides a lodging in the city) for my wife to divert her melancholly, which is very far grown upon her, to see my affaires go thus backward. I must confesse I hid it from her, till I was faine to take of hers to supply my occasions; whereas, if I had but enjoyed what your honour was pleased to assign mee, I need not have been put to any of the aforesaid inconveniencies, but lived cheerfully and plentifully, and laid up something yearly. And now I cannot sleep for thinking, what shall become of those, that I may (I know not how soon) leave behind mee. The truth is, I have no freind but my innocency and fidelity to pleade with your honour for mee. I have very many enemies, that will be very joyfull to see mee miscarry; which I must do, and that speedily, if your honour do not remember, and make some provision either at home or abroad for

Your Honour's most obedient and

26. Feb. 1658.

most faithfull servant,

S. MORLAND.

The Portuguese ambassador to secretary Thurloe.

Vol. lxvii.
p. 106.

DESPOIS de se arrestar o nanio por nome Falcao' qui fri travido a Ala de Wight plo capitao' Carlos Bicles; Recebi sua carta do embaxador de S. Mag. de Portugal que assiste na Haya emque me amza qui se havia de fazer hua diligencia sobri hu' pas saperte que dixim se tinla dado ao mestre do dito navio em nome de rey min 'sner'. Eassimem quanto se aclara esti negocio, puo a V.S. m. per m. que sobre adita priza nao se resolva no consello conza aliqua, porq' espero anizo do mesmo embassador o qual eu logo favi prizente a V.S. em me eligando. D's g a V.S. m. annoz.

Caza, 1^o. de Mario de 1659.

S. de V.

FRANCISCO MELLIO.

H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

Vol. lxiii.
p. 205.

AT Sir Paul Davis his returne hither forth of England, I found him to acknowledge with much thankfulnes the favours he received there from you upon my letters to you concerning him; and therefore I must also acknowledg to you with speciall thanks your frendly lines to mee therein. After my acceffe to this government, he petitioned mee concerning the office of clerke to the councill here granted to him for life by letters pattents under the great seale, long before the rebellion in Ireland; and by him enjoyed accordingly

accordingly for many yeares, which his petition I communicated to the councell; and A.D. 1658. considering the justnes of his pretensions, his commendable deportment all along in the variety of changes and distractions, hapning from the begining of the rebellion here, and troubles there, his service in England under the parliament for several yeares in that time, and his great sufferings in his estate by the rebels, for his adhering to the English interest, myself and the councill here have thought fitt, that he should have a lease of 2000 acres of forfeited profitable lands in the countie of Catherlogh, at three-pence an acre yearly, and 500 acres of forfeited profitable lands in the countie of Dublin, at six-pence an acre yearely, for so many yeares as wee are in present authorized to grant such lands, being but 21 yeares. And I confesse freely to you, I perswaded him to yeeld to that uppon my promise to him, that that tearme should be enlarged by his highnes to fourscore and nineteene yeares; wherein he was content to acquiesce, though even that bee farr below that, which in this case he had reason to expect.

I therefore send you herein enclosed a draught of a letter to that purpose, prepar'd here for his highnes signature, and that in such a way, as it may not bee drawne into example by others, together with a few lines from my selfe to his highnes in that gentleman's behalf. The reason of inserting in the letter the supernumerary forty acres in each of the two counties, is partly to prevent inconveniencie to the gentleman, if upon any new or more strict admeasurement, the lands should hereafter bee found to contain a few acres more than the former admeasurement, which might in such case endanger the validitie of the grant, if not to holpen by the letter, and partly to give us a latitude of letting him have a few acres more then the just number at first designed for him, if it bee found needfull for his accommodation, which for so small a matter is not worth the insisting on, and cannot bee of any inconvenience to his highnes. And I earnestly desire you to take an opportunitie as to present to his highnes my letters directed to him, so to acquaint him with this of mine to you upon this subject, and to offer to him for his signeing a letter according to the enclosed draught, which I hope he will vouchsafe to signe, it being in divers respects for his honour and advantage of his service. And when you shall have obtained his highnes signature of the letter, you may bee pleased to send it under the signett to mee by the post; wherein as you will performe an act of favour to a worthy and well-deserving person, so you will thereby add much to the many other obligations you lay on mee in your continued respects and freindliness to

Your assured loveing friend and servant,

March 1st, 1658.

H. CROMWELL.

Henry Cromwell, *lord lieutenant of Ireland, to the protector* Richard.

May it please your HIGHNES,

I HUMBLY crave leave at this time to interpose my mediation to your highnes, in the case of a very well-deserving person, namely Sir Paul Davis knight, of whose commendable deportment all along in the variety of changes and distractions happening from the begining of the rebellion here, and troubles there, I have received full testimony; which concurring with my own particular observation of him during my being here, I finde just cause to value and esteem him as a person of worth, deserving your highnes's favour and encouragement. I have now written to Mr. secretary, who will present to your highnes for your signature a letter concerning that gentleman; and I beseeche you give mee leave to make it my humble suite to you to signe it, seeing it is for the advantage of your service, as in the honour and justice of the act, soe alsoe in this, that others well-affected to your person and government will then see, (for their own encouragement) that Sir Paul Davis, who they know merrits favour and respect, is valued accordingly by your highnes, which I humbly submit to your highnes's excellent judgment. I remane

Your HIGHNES's

March 1st, 1658.

Most obedient servant,

H. CROMWELL.

To H. Cromwell, *lord lieutenant of Ireland.*

SIR,

A.D. 1658.

in the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne.

I AM in hopes, that my last had the honour, which I designed it, and kyst that hand, to which my ambition addressed it. All that I have to feare is, whether it be not troublesome to you to converse with cansters. If my language and intentions be understood and become intelligible, I have my end. But I have reason to feare, knowing how ill a master I am of the English tongue. The distractions of our family will, I doubt, hardly be composed without suites in law. The sheriffe, with his *posse comitatus*, may doe much; but it will be, in my opinion, litle lesse then a miracle to see things settle without the mediums of force and violence. If we could but once prevaile with the grand ladies of our house to become sociable towards theyr neighbours, I should begin to thinke, that at least in some time we might doe somethinge; though this will be but a very bare beginning of our maine worke, which chiefly consists in secureing your freind, which is the heyre of the house, the despoyleing of whome must unquestionably prove fatall to all our concernments. I thinke however, that if my cozin, who came over with me, and some few others might be taken of, though with the present settlement of present annuities upon them for their lives, we might master our aymes; but at present they are so inflexible, that I cannot but suspect the issue. I hope, Sir, you understood my defines and ends to have my letter of attorney, by which I acted upon your commands, revoked; and that the reasons, upon which I grounded my requests in that perticular, were of sufficient weight to obteyne your allowance, and to prevaile with you to consent to my intentions of travelling, upon those motives, which I therein suggested. I am, Sir, the same thing, which your noble favours have made me; nothing in this world can race out that impression, which you have fixed upon my soule. You shall allwayes governe and steere me as you please: but I abhorre new masters; nor can I lyve under them any more, then I can subsist without the favours of my mistresse. To find the propps of our family distrest and disarm'd by those servants, whome he call'd only for his assistance and support, secrett caballs carryed on to make him no more the master, but only the shaddowe of the master of his howse; to see those men disregarded, whom he called to endeavour his advantage, nay his counsellors, (whose very professions give them title to serve him) though learned in the lawes, and best versed in the condition of his estate, esteemed of noe credit and authoritye, and secrett endeavours made to drawe indictments against them meerey for givinge just and conscientious advices to their clyent, is not (seriously) in my power; nor doe I pretend myselfe so much master of my owne passions, as to continue in the same territories, where such things are acted. It was from hence I begged that libertye, which I hope by the next post you will assure me you are resolved to grant me, especially being secured, that *Cælum, non animum, mutant, qui trans mare currunt*; and that I shall never goe so farre as to be out of the reach of your commands, which shall at all times have power both over the life and fortune of,

SIR,

London, the first of
March, 1658.

Your most humbly faithfully devoted servant,

H. H.

If your occasions drawe you to the castle, I pray doe me the favoure as to deliver the inclosed with your owne hands.

The parliament newes stands thus, as I am inform'd: Last thursday, after a debate of 16 howres, the house sitting till 12 of the clock at night, the speedy preparing of a navye to sett out to sea, for the securitye of the commonwelth, and preservation of the commerce and trade thereof in the Baltick sea, was referred to his highnesse, (the councill being allowed no share therein, nor suffer'd to be nam'd in the house) but with a caution of keeping a good correspondency betweene us and other allies, and saveing the right of the militia in the parliament. The same day Portman was discharged, and the lifetenant of the Towre (to whome they will not allow the title of lord) checkt for his illegall (as they call'd it) imprisonment. Saturday, yesterday, and this day, in the debate of the other howse. But in this grand affayre, the house is much divided, some being for the old peeres only, some for the new lords only, and others for both together, while the comonwealth partye sett still, resolveing to give theyr vote to the greatest disadvantage of his highnesse. Nothing being yet resolv'd, the further debate hereof is adjourn'd till to-morrowe. This I accidentally glean'd up, and resolve to give it you, though contrary to my naturall inclination, which affects not to meddle with state affaires. *Nam quæ supra nos, nihil ad nos*, has been my opinion.

Col.

Col. Shapcote to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I AM informed by my good friend Mr. Thomas Gorges, that his highnes (uppon your A.D. 1658. recommendation) hath bine pleased to grant unto me the attorney's place of Ireland. Vol. lxiii. As this obligation from his highnes binds me to study his service, foe your peticular P. 230. respect unto me in this hath layne uppon me a greater debte then ever I shall be able to pay, unlesse you be pleased to accept the will for the deed. The truth is, I have not words enough to expresse my thankfulnesse. All that I shall begg from you is, that you would imploy me in something, wherein I might shew myselfe your servant. I dare not trouble you with many words, well knowing that you have fewe minutes to cast away; and shall therefore humbly take my leave, remaining

Your Honor's most humble,

Wickloe, 2. March, 1658.

and ever obliged servant,

ROB. SHAPCOTE.

Captain Langley to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

Leith, March 3. 1658.

SINCE my last, thinges continuing as at that present; only please to take notis, that Vol. lxiii. since that time here are severall bookes sent downe, one entitled, the *Leveller*; an- P. 234. other, the *Goodould cause*, and som other, whose names I have not. I question not but that your lordshipp hath hard and seene of them, foe that I shall not need to say any more, then that they are of dangerose consequence as to—and all the partie are extremely taken with them. I can tell you, when need requires, how they come handed heather, and who writes the goaud intelligence out of the house to the A. B. when you think good to make use of it; but I am not willing to commit too much to—it may bee the miscaryinge of a packitt). You litle think, how the newes for passing the vote for recognition of his highnes trubled the A. B. and other of, &c. foe that they are freted to the very galle, and the house of loords ads much to the sorow; yett they hope for a helpe at last, but few can desearne this; for 'tis order by the—that all bee caried plausibly as to the outward. I speak nothing but one sure knowledge: therfore believe mee, the A. B. and those of the vantage crew are your two antagonists, throughout the whole*. But that might have been helped long since, pardon mee. Sir, I could tell you how 'tis fed, that one partie is for the other house to consist of the ould lords, and another of the new; and that the third hering the debates, smiles in silence at you boath: these they title the ould statift, with many such-like passages, which pleaseth very much; and how they will . . . you a . . . at last. I must not inlarge in these . . .

TIMOTHY LANGLEY.

Major-general Boteler to captain Peter Backhouse, at Titchmasse in Northamptonshire.

SIR,

UPON notice given unto mee, that one Mr. Suckley, who is now at Higham labouring Vol. lxiii. the corporation there to bee their burgesse in this present parliament; and it appeare- P. 236. ing, that hee was at Oxford, and foe unqualified for such a trust, as the affidavit here inclosed mentions; I cannot but take foe much knowledge of it, out of the respect I beare my country, and particularly that towne, as to make the electors acquainted with it; and to that purpose desire you to take foe much paines, as to ride over to that towne, and acquaint the mayor and the rest with what is sworn before a master in chancery, concerning this matter, by shewing them the originall affidavitt, and leaving a copie with them, if they desire it; and withall to informe them, that it was the case of one Mr. Jones, his late highnesse attorney in Wales, who being elected for a borough in this parliament, and sitting in the same, was questioned, and immediately removed; and at the same time it was moved in the house, that the borough, which sent him, might bee for ever disabled to send any more burgessees to parliament. And it was likewise the case of one Mr. Villiers of this parliament; and therefore I heartily wish the electors at Higham to bee well advised, what they doe

A.D. 1658. doe in the like matter before them. And if notwithstanding this they doe proceed to elect that gentleman, it wil be afterwards questioned here, and doubtlesse very much reflect upon themselves, and the partie elected wil bee also lyable to a thousand pounds penaltie, by the petition of advice. I shall add no more, but that I am,

SIR,

London, 4. March, 1658.

Your very affectionate friend to serve you,

W. BOTELER.

Admiral Goodsonn to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

Vol. lviii.
p. 41.

AT this instant arrived here the Fagons, captain Paiber commander, by whom received the accompanied paquets, and saith, he received them at Gottenburgh the 23d of February, but was then iced in, and could not presently come out; but by his men, and by the help of two hundred men more, which he had from the governor, cut a way for his ship a mile through the ice, and set sail the first instant; and there were in that port only three of the king of Sweden's ships, which had been plying so long in the Baltic, that with cold and for want of provisions they were almost starved; for the trimming of which ships they were making way at his coming from thence, and will, as he supposeth, be ready by May. And I inquired of him, what other news; who saith, that Gottenburgh being a remote place, hath little to inform; only Greenly, that brought the paquets to him, informed, that he was at Ellsenor the 11th February, when the king of Sweden stormed Copenhagen, but was beaten off with the loss of one of his generals, one major-general, four colonels, eight lieutenant-colonels, and about four hundred men killed, and five hundred wounded. From hence little to inform. Here are one-and-twenty ships of your fleet, some of which want men; but here are supernumeraries in others to supply them. They have been endeavouring to get men for the ships behind, but find a slackness in all down officers to that duty, and men flying the press as from an enemy. Not having else remaining

Your LORDSHIP's humble servant,

Swiftsure in Ouzely bay, the sixth
March, 1658.

WILL. GOODSONN.

Lord Fauconberg to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

MY LORD,

In the possession of the right honourable the earl of Shelburn.

THE owning the lords house, as now constituted, has long hung doubtfully, but is at last brought to some ripeness; so that most believe this night's debate will make us capable of a regular settlement, or tell us we must not hope it. I intended your lordship some more particulars, but am surprized with a sodain indisposition, both in head and stomach; and count Broghill has assured mee, your lordship shall have all from his pen, which will be as empty, as matters will beare. I shall therefore now humbly beg your lordship's pardon, and for this post only, promising to be in the future as constant and particular, as health will suffer.

Your EXCELLENCY's most dutifull

March the 8th, 1658.

and obedient servant,

FAUCONBERG.

An intercepted letter of king Charles II.

SIR,

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

MY last to you was of the eleventh of this month; since which I have received yours of the 17th of February, and acknowledge myself much obliged to you for your care concerning my lord Craven's business, whereof I have herein sent you some further instructions in the particulars you desired, which I received from his servant here. We have here the sad news of the great loss the gallant king of Sweden hath had before Copenhagen, which he stormed twice very furiously, but was beaten off with the loss of about 3000 men, besides divers prisoners. Among the dead there were found six general officers; honest Sir William Vavasor was one, and a brother of the earl of Roxborough. The gallant king is resolved

resolved to storm it again; but 'tis thought that in the town they are much too strong for A.D. 1658. him. The Hollanders are providing a fleet of forty ships and 4000 land-men to assist the king of Denmark. I wish the English fleet may arrive at the Sound before the Dutch. The peace between France and Spain is said to be far advanced, the cardinal making it his work to effect it without the interposition of any foreign princes or states. The French, I hear, have no great kindness for the commonwealth of England, which hath contributed so effectually to their great successes in Flanders. Don John is at Paris, tho' *incognito*, but much caressed there by the queen regent and the cardinal. I hope the parliament will settle all differences so in England, as the French may have cause to repent their ingratitude to our nation, whom they have so much despised. I shall be glad to hear of your health; as being

Your assured faithful friend to serve you,

18. March, 1659. [N. S.]

ROB. DOVEY.

The superscription was,

To Mr. Goston, in a cover to the right honourable the lady Elizabeth Cary, at the earl of Monmouth's house, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

[This letter comes from Ch. Stuart, from Bruffels, by the way of Paris. It had his seal upon it.]

To H. Cromwell lord lieutenant of Ireland.

SIR,

BY my last, which was delivered unto you by the same hand, from whome you will receive this, you will easily, I hope, discern what opinion I have of my master's present condition, and of the affayres of our divided family. Whether I shall be found to err in my judgment, or not, time will shew: but neverthelesse I esteeme it allways more ingenuous in me to hazard my reputation in that point, then to sayle in my integrity to you, from whom I will not, ought not, to conceale my most inward apprehensions. Hereafter you will receive advices from much better judgments then mine is ever like to prove; yett untill I receive your countermands, I must still looke upon my selfe as engaged to informe you of what occurs; in which I shall be the more confident, since that I doe herein obey your commandes, who will, I hope, preferre the reallitye of my intention before the defects, which shall at any time be discovered in my informations.

Our quarrells are, in my apprehension, so farre from decreasing, that they dayly augment; nor is there (in my opinion) any greates hopes of uniting, since I doe not finde many persons amongst those, who are employed, but such as are byassed with selfe-ends and private interests. They comport themselves generally like souldiers, who have entered and mastered a towne upon storme; everye one seekes to lay hold on what is best for his owne purpose, without any regard to the commandes or advantages of the prince, whom they serve, or of the common equity, which Christians owe unto others upon the generall command, *Dilige proximum tuum sicut teipsum*. But though every perticular lookes like a subdivision under the grand leaders of theyr faction, (for we may be allowed to applye the worde faction to private as well as publicke schismes) yet are we not without those persons, who in the maine are masters of theyr partyes; from whence it is, that the litle concernments of our private familye runne parallell with those greater of publicke nations, which are torne in peeces by the grandees, that become heades of the malecontent, by whose names they hope to master theyr owne designes. Nor would the same policy, which is made use of by prudent princes in affayres of that nature, be lesse advantagious to our master, then they have beene to the greatest states, if he would please to serve himselfe of them by a timely application. I have never observed in the litle time, wherein I have knowne the world, that any age hath produced publicke persons, who might not by preferment be taken of from the highest interests, to which theyr humours had espoused them. And why may not our master doe his worke by the same mediums? Every man proposeth *aliquod bonum* to himselfe (either reall or in appearance) as the grand ends of his engagements; and if he may have as much or more offered unto him without hazard, as he seekes after by dangerous adventures, prudence will direct him to the more secure. I could heartily wish, that this way were speedily put in practise by the master of our family; and the rather, for they apprehend it generally to be the wishes even of the greatest sticklers, who doubtlesse would be as glad to be taken of from being our enemyes, as we would be to have them our friends. And if some diligence were used to search out every one's perticular ayme, would not (I am confident) be out of the power of our master to accommodate everye one in theyr owne

designe;

A.D. 1658. *designe; and by this (which is the only certaine) way to cutt of the head of everye partye, and leave them as helpelesse and as litle capable of doeing mischeife, as trunks or brutes. You are (I suppose) from my last confirmed, how eminent a leader my cozin Arthur is now become, then whome noe one is more esteemed by those, to whom he hath united himselfe. But hath not he his beloved ayme? Certainly you cannot be ignorant of his pretentions, to which he presumes his father and himselfe intituled both in justice and equitie, both in lawe and conscience, though they have beene out of possession twenty yeares. I will not take upon me to judge of his right; but this I dare presume to tell you, (and that purely to yourselfe) that were he put into the possession of what he claymes, it might be more then an ordinarye advantage to my master, and consequently to yourselfe; for if the trustees will be no otherwise satisfied, then by altering the present settlement of our master's estate, (which I have some reason to feare is the designe they drive at) then must all stewards and counsellours be displac't, and new ones put in theyr roome; of which number I question not but the credit and authority, which my cozin has amongst the trustees, will make him one. And whether in this case it were not prudentiall to secure him on our partye, I leave it to you to judge. And against this I know nothing occurs to me by way of objection, save only, that it would be a disobligation to the present possessor. But whether the advancement of persons considerable would not be more for our purpose then the best advantages which wee can expect from that person, who is in that capacity now made use of, your better judgment can determine; to which he submitts all his apprehensions, who is in the best wishes of his soule,*

London, 8. March, 1658.

SIR,

Your most faithfull servant,

T. N.

Dr. Tho. Clarges to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

In the possession of the right honourable the earl of Shelburn.

I AM very doubtfull, whither I shall be able this evening to tell your excellency, wee have decided a great question wee have been in debate of ever since wednesday last, which was, whither this house shall transact with the other house as a house of parliament. Yesterday wee sate from eight in the morning till one this morning; and this day wee have bin together since two in the afternoone, and it is now past eight at night; and all that is done, in order to a resolution in this great affaire, is the carrying an addition to the question in the affirmative, viz. saving to such of the old lords their rights, as shall be duly summoned to that house, I know not if I give your excellency the very words of the vote, but I am certaine the sense is so.

And now as the maine question is putting, the house is moved to command the Scotch and Irish members to withdraw, which has now ingaged them in a sharp debate, and given me thereby opportunity to doe this duty to your excellency. From Copenhagen our agent writes, that the Suedes were repulsed at a generall assault, and they have had six hundred of their men killed, and eight hundred wounded; and amongst others colonel Vavasor is killed. I am,

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

Your EXCELENCYE's most humble servant,

London, this 8th of March, 1658.

THO. CLARGES.

Just as I was sealing my letter, by the indisposition of the speaker, the debate is adjourned till to-morrow at ten in the morning; and before the adjournment, the debates about Scotch and Irish members was declined.

Mr. S. Bathurst to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

Dublin, the 9th March, 1658.

Vol. lxiii.
p. 246.

ON the 23^d February, I troubled you with the account of my safe arrivall, for which God be praised! This is, my lord, the messenger of noe good newes, as by the inclosed paper will appear. Colonel Temple was much a sufferer in that surprize, loosing most of his owne, and the things he bought for major-general Jephson's lady, being there also in person, but concealed under the name of her gentleman of the horse. The English maile arrived here on the seventh instant about three in the afternoon; but my lord lieutenant seemed

seemed to be much wanting of a letter from your lordship, and enquired after your good health. I thought it my duty to acquaint your lordship thus much, as being A.D. 1658.

Your LORDSHIP's most faithful,
and most obliged obedient servant,

SAM. BATHURST.

I doe give weekly a perticular account to Mr. Noell and Mr. Clerke, of your lordship's affaires in the post-office here.

Inclosed in the proceeding.

ON the 4th of March, about eleven at noone, a small vessell of nine guns, and about eighty men, Vol. lxiii. approached the head of Hoath, (a neck of land about six miles from Dublin) where P. 248. she did meet seven small ships coming from Chester to that city, and not farre from it tooke them all; amongst which were Philpot, Johnson, and Ball of Chester (Ryder being a little before got in safe); but the pyrat had noe sooner possession of the said ships, but he conveyed the owners or masters thereof on shoare, and told them, that unlesse they did, without any excuse, bring them 435 l. on ship-board the next day by two of the clocke, they would sincke all the said ships and passengers, (being in all, with the seamen, about eighty persons) whom in the meane time they striped, and also pillaged all the ships, taking out what they thought fit in their own ship, and throughing many things into the sea, except grosse goods, and that remained still on board. At the time appointed, the money was carryed, but such prudent care taken by my lord lieutenant, that, if possible, the ships might be delivered, and the same remaine unpaid, which succeeded accordingly; for at the same instant, that they should have bine fetching the money, the Paradox, captain Cowes, and the Harpe, captain Glover, appeared with their frigotts, which put the pyrat in such a freight, that he cut his cables, and got to sea as fast as he could. In the pursuite there was some guns discharged, but it's conceived they did little execution: the pyrat, being a nimble sailer, did out-run them; and the night approaching, they lost sight of her, and left her sailing towards the South-sea, conceiving, that shee was hasting towards Bisca with her purchase: the captain thereof was called Alexandrio Biscano. The pilot was knowne to be one Willmot, who hath bine formerly in Dublin prison: he hath but one hand. Four of the pyrat's men, who came to fetch the money, are now in prison here.

Dublin, 9. March, 1658.

Steele, lord chancellor of Ireland to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

THE sence of my respect and duty became lately my monitor to put mee in mynde Vol. lxiii. of the intervale, that had pass't, since I gave you the like interruption as now; and P. 249. howbeit, if I had been willing to have further declyned the being myne owne remembrancer therein, I never could have had a fairer plea, then in this season of your most important affayres, yet I was not willing, that any thing, after so great a silence, should hinder the present tender of my acknowledgments. Wee, that are by our employments related to this place, do desire and hope, that in the great concernments of parliament, wherever a just occasion is offred, Ireland will in its due placé be still remembred, it being generally their great trouble heere, than their remotenes and the difficulty of accesse hither more then to Scotland, should not be an argument of enjoying rather greater then lesse immunities then that doth. I wishe, with due reservations, that may be safe and fitt for both, by means of this parliament, that that which was the motto of those two, and hath since by their union got the start, may be sayd of these, in the accomplishing of a well-grounded union, viz. *Cuncti gens una sumus: sic sumus in ævum.* It is not fitt for mee to reiterate what hath formerly been any wise from hence represented to you, nor yet anticipate what may shortly bee further done upon a publique accompt. The worst late news from hence is, that a Spanish pyrate, th'other day, seiz'd upon seven or eight vessels, that came laden from Chester towards this place: two little frigotts we had heere made after him, caused the freedome of the vessells and passengers, but the best of their goods were gott on board the pyrate, who after some shott pass't betweene ours and his, by the night and an high wynde, made a shift, wee feare, to escape, one of our frigotts being come backe, but not the other as yett. I beleeeve somewhat will be revived, as to former desires, for prevention of the like abuses, which if not done, will much retarde the planting of this nation, and bee a discouragement to

A.D. 1658. to those imployed about the revenue arising from a free trade; but I remember your affairs, and how little I can contribute therunto by any thing from hence; and therefore only adde, that I am, SIR,

Your most humble and faythfull servant,

Dublin, March 9. 1758.

W. STEELE.

Dr. H. Jones to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lxiii.
p. 257.

I HAVE not for some time troubled you in this kinde; for I account letters without matter of importance, a trouble to you, and to your serious affaires, of which kind also is this now from me; but that I continue, and shall be on all occasions, vigilant in what concerneth the principall.

As for our condition heere at present, it is (I blesse God) generally composd to a settlement, and that without so much as a suspicion of feare, nothing appeareing probable for a disturbance in any kinde: this, I meane, as to the apprehensions of many; and moste yet have no cause of watchfullnes, notwithstanding, considering the dayly comeings over of the Popish clergie out of Flanders, &c. now more than ordinarily, into severall partes of this nation, particularly of some more eminent, whom I knowe to be active and acting persons, and who have passed to and fro between Flanders and Ireland twice, some thrice, in a short time, some advice also we have had of tamprings with the people, in way of preparation, and persons named; some of them also of ourselves; but so little appeareing (as was said) of probability of troubles, I finde such relations to be litle valued, although not (in my judgment) to be altogether neglected; especially if there be any thing reall in what those emissaries insense into the people, of a breach with the Dutch, if not a conjunction of France and Spaine, whereof they speake more then hopefully: notwithstanding all which, the Irish are generally soe quiet, and certainly without greate assurances of powerfull assistance from abroad, they will not readily and rashly attempt what they are stirred up unto, although (I doubt not but) the motion, and hopes of change, may be well pleasing to them.

Of the Irish in Conaught there is now a meeting, by allowance of his excellency the lord lieutenant, on their desire to that purpose, for representing (they say) their condition to his highnes and to his parliament. They have already concluded, 1. On an acknowledgment to his excellency of that high favour and respect, given them by his lordship, in the liberty of that meeting. 2. They are preparing an addresse to his highnes of the same nature as those from other places and persons in the three nations. 3. They are drawing up a remonstrance of their grievances, amongst which are, 1. The oath of abjuration, grievous in itself, as imposing on their consciences, not yet satisfied, and grievous as to their estates; this taking from them two parts of their estates, and that *toties quoties*, according to reiterated presentments for newfances, and that after that cutting short of their estates in their transplanting into Conaught, so as in a short time all will be reduced into nothing. 2. The penalties on the act for the sabbath, in their not frequenting the Protestant churches. 3. Oppression in the assessments of them (they say) above any, and that to the consumeing what is remaineing of their fortunes. 4. They represent the non-performance of articles of warre, of which instances are given. 5. That they have not the benefit of the lawes, particularly of the act for their settlement in Conaught, their estates being disposed otherwaies in the other provinces, and none given in Conaught to very many of them, notwithstanding their decrees for it, with many other passages of that kinde. 6. That they are prosecuted legally in the courts of justice in Dublin, and for non-appearance they are sued to outlawries and rebellion, they not being permitted in the mean time to leave Conaught, (as they pretend) and being by an act subject to banishment, if attempting it without licence. This is what is yet come to my hand of that busines, which I give your honour for a previous consideration of it, and that thereby you may judge something of the condition of a people under such resentments, and how farre impressions may be probably heere made by such as make their advantage of it, in order to a disturbance, as their shall be occasion. So I humbly take leave, and remaine

YOUR HONOUR'S

Moste faithfull and reall servant,

Dublin, March 15. 1658.

HEN. JONES.

To John Baldwyn *esq*; at his house in the Tower of London.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH this come to you not subscribed, the contents are honest and of A.D. 1658. moment. One is premised, that you should not reject it, before you have perused the papers inclosed, which are to informe you concerning one Mr. Ralph Suckley, who sits in parliament as a member chosen for the town of Higham Ferns, in the county of Northampton; and that it is conceived, according to the rules for qualification of members of parliament, mentioned in the petitions and advice, hee is rendered incapaable of the trust reposed in him. And the instance of the incapacity will appeare to you in the copy of the affidavit inclosed, made by one Mr. Tho. Searle, an officer in the court for probate of wills, attending in the office in Warwicke lane, London. The affidavit is filed and entred in the court of chancery, attested by the officer there, and is its deposeinge, when called will justify his act . . . the letter inclosed (intended to prevent future inconveniencies) written by major-generall Boteler to captain Backhouse, wherein the affidavit was inclosed, by reason that the captain was not uppon the place, and for that the election of Mr. Suckley was a day or two, before it could be speeded thither, availed not; and soe was by his friend, to whom the contents of it were imparted, opened, and is herewith sent you for further information.

And thus it happens, that you are hereby desired by your friend, who is assured, that you love your country, and regard the articles in the premisses specified in the humble and additional petitions and advice, (if you please) to communicate this affaire to your countryman col. Biscoe, that by your meanes the sense of the house or comity of priviledges (by fumoning the deponent, or otherwise) may be knowne in this case, which is conceived to be very materiall in the opinion of him, that hath never received damage or profit by Mr. Suckley, and is a lover of peace and peace-makers, and hearkens after the effect hereof, and is,

SIR,

The 17th of March, 1658.

Your true friend and servant.

General Monck to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

I AM desired by the bearer hereof, commissary Rosse, to write two or three lines to you in his behalf, that you will bee pleased to afford him any lawfull favour you may in dispatching of any businesse shall come in your way, whereby you may doe him a courtesie. Hee is one, that hath bin very faithfull to the English interest, and has done us very good service, and I know no recompence he hath had for itt, and I could never fasten any monie uppon him. Hee is now a member of this parliament, and I am confident hath carried himselfe as an honest man. I am loath to trouble you with thinges of this nature, but for such persons, as have carried themselves soe well towards our interest. I must crave your pardon for this, and remayne

Your LORDSHIPPE's very humble servant,

Dalkeith, 17. Mar. 1658.

GEORGE MONCK.

The protector to general Montagu.

MY LORD,

BY your instructions you are to demand the flagge of such foreign ships of war as you shall rencounter in the British seas, upon which some doubt hath been, how far the British seas extend. But not being willing to determine that in our instructions, we rather put in general terms the British seas only. We judge there is no question of all the sea on the side of the Shagenriffe: on the other side you had need be tender, and to avoid all disputes of this nature, if it be possible, because war and peace depends on it.

Whitehall, 18. March, 1658.

Your loving friend.

The Portuguese ambassador to secretary Thurloc.

A.D. 1658. **S**EXTA frira passado ternarao' a querer prinder ao capitao Carlos de Bils, q'o hi per patente de S. rey men signer pedi logo hua' andumia à N. S. para representar a infilincia, comq' alguns particulares induzidoz piroutros fazimestes excessos tanto contra o que se deve aos vassallos de sa mayestade de el rey mon seignor, co fermio de S. A. como V. S. me fez favor mandar dezir que sabado sequinte me daria audiencia, tem passado sabado, e sequinda ce stamos em terca fim me dar avizo o que queto representar à V. S. hi que me faca favor di me mandar hua' ordim paraque nao si entenda, como dito capitao nim o mo listem, salvo por ordim do consilio que tira' mais respecto, que as justicas ci dinarias etambem, que V. S. se sirva de me mandar responder ao particular da quirxa, que sobre o mesmo capitao reprizentis a V. S. tocante a perde do finnavio. Isto hi o que queria sirvasse V. S. de me fazer o favor dime deferir ou dar-me hora para me oum. Dios guarde a V. S. multoz anoz. Casa em Wildstrede, 29 de Marco de anno 1659.

Servidor de V. S.

FRANCISCO MELLIO.

*An intercepted letter.*Vol. lxiii.
p. 266.

SIR,
YESTERDAY in the morninge I went up to Hen. Nicolls, and desired him to shew me the place where he saw the things mentioned in his letter; and he came alonge with mee to the place, and told me all the circumstances of it; soe that I take it for absolute truth. When I came to his hous, there was a friende of his and ours come from Stritton, that told me, that som of the Lavalers in those parts hath two or three musquetts a-peice in their houses, and that he did offer to buye one or two of them; and they say, they must dress them up, for there will bee occasion for them this summer. Wee are to have a greate cockinge the next or the other weeke in Pontesbury, if it bee not prevented. I pray you, send this letter with your owne hands to the high sheriffe by the post, and see that it bee safe delivered to him. Inclose it in one of yours, if you can with conveniency. If it be not directed right, alter it. Perfwade Mr. Gilbert from me speedily, that the sight of those things is an absolute undoubted truth, I having seene the place, and examined circumstances. This is all from

Your affectionate friende,

Pontesbury, March 20. 58.

JON. STANYFORTH.

See the post packe up this letter.

The superscription,

*To his loving friende captain Buttery, at his
house in the Savoy.**Capt. Langley to secretary Thurloc.*

MY LORD,

Leith, March 20. 1658.

Vol. lxiii.
p. 267.

BY this time I suppose your honour playnely disearnes the back-game, that I mentione formerly was intended to be played. As to the—I will assure you all your proseedings are knowne and noted here to a hares breadth: nay all your preceptions and contrivances of the—are made knowne here to their friends; and I believe gett more breath by travelling such long jurneys, and for returnes carrie with them exhortation or dehortations, as the business is relished. I know not whether the paper be got and brought to my lord's hand as yett, as I tould you was promised in my last to be done. Much rejoyceing amongst—that the second business or question receives so many obstructions; but since that the A. B. are somthing amused, having received a hint of som intended designe to lay them (or most of them) aside. The fere of this makes many of them leade well by the brydle; they now seeming to condesend to those things, that they have bee much averse to; but yett for all that they rejoyce two, when they desearne but the least hopes of a turne to the ould—or somthing like a leaviling business, making only a politique use of all other things, like to the unwriteose mamon, that they may bee received into lasting habitations, if all designes faile them. In a word, Sir, I wish that you may never hav ocation to find, that here is two many cloase-mouthed ones, that resolve never to shew there teeth till they can bit, as they say: but in the meane time it would be

a good prevention to file them down to the gumms. As to other newes, we had A.D. 1658. that my lord protector had an expresse, that Copenhagen was taken; but here is not of it since, though it was writ soe by one of the A. B. Yett since wee here by letters from Yorke, that it should bee taken; and som say a Dutch ship hath brought such newes into the—here, but I know not how to credit divers; only I can tell you, that the Dutch starves all the sea-towns, destroyes our numbers of sea-men; that where there was or would bee a thousand, there is not now an hundred: they carrie out all our mony which they dayly receive

And too many farve our enymise for want of imployment. My lord Disborow knowes much of this, to whom I desire to present my cordiall love and most humble farvis, praying your honour to lett him vew these lines, if you have oportunity; and the next I shall direct to him, to prevent too frequent directions to your lordshipp. But I am too long: I crave your honour's pardon, and shall only conclud myself

Your LORDSHIPP's most humble

and obleidged farvant,

TIMOTHIE LANGLEY.

H. Cromwell, *lord lieutenant of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

I HAVE too often troubled you with recommending friends to beneficiall favours from his Vol. lxiii. highnesse, although the persons so recommended have been of such meritt, as may P. 271. enable us to give an accompt, even why wee diminish the standing revenue to gratify them; yett I have not till now mett with an opportunity to present unto you a person, who will oblige himself (and who is worth the obliging) at his own charge, and by augmenting his highnes present revenue. Sir Maurice Eustace, an eminent lawyer, hath a lease of 99 years, of certain lands, called Irish-town, Much-house, and Gerald's-town, allowed him by the court of claymes, at the yearly rent of ten pounds. He is willing to encrease his rent unto twelve, soe he may have the fee-term thereof. The proposition is soe faire, that I should but disparage it to say more on its behalfe. Wherefore I desire you to get his highness signature to the inclosed draught of a letter to that purpose. I am beholding to this gentleman, and doe owe him a kindnesse. I wish other men would be so ingenious and modest, as to contrive their gratifications in wayes like this. No more trouble at present from

Your very affectionate

and faithfull servant,

Dublin, 21. March, 1658.

H. CROMWELL.

Sir, I desire your favour to this person, the thing being easie, and as I hope, may be to good purpose.

H. Cromwell, *lord lieutenant of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.*

SIR,

IT is no wonder, that *magni conatus* should *nihil agere*, where there are so many Vol. lxiii. actors one against another, what is done being onely the act of that little difference of P. 273. power, whereby the predominant party exceeds the others. My opinion is, that any extreame is more tolerable then returning to Ch. St. Other disasters are temporary, and may bee mended; those not. I know you are of the same opinion. A good price was paid the Hollanders for barreing that interest. Sir An. Morgan tells mee of your care to have the best advice in Lill's busines; which indeed is influentiall upon the government of our army; mutineers now craveing to be tryed at common law, and intend to bring actions battery against their officers, that correct them. I have little to say from hence, things being well enough here as yet: wee must wait as well as the rest of our neighbours for money. I pray God direct all things for the best. I remaine

Your very affectionate and faithfull servant,

March 21. 1658.

H. CROMWELL.

Secretary

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCYE,

A.D. 1658. **S**INCE my last I have had the advise of doctor Walker and doctor Turnour, touchinge the souldier, who is condemned by the court martiall; and they are both of oppinion, that it is not safe to execute hym, but that it is much better to deliver hym over to be tryed by lawe. I beleive Sir Antony Morgan will have further advise about it, both of common lawyers and civilians; but I thought it necessary to give your excellency this information in the meane tyme, beinge a matter (as I conceive) of very great consequence.

In the possession of the right honourable the earl of Shelburne.

The parlament hath made one step touchinge the Scotch and Irish members. The last night they voted, that the members returned from Scotland shall continue to sitt in the present parlament; and this morneinge wee enter'd upon the debate of the Irish members, and have proceeded soe farre as to voet, that it shall be noe part of the question, wheither they be legally returned. This difficulty grew upon this; some would have the house goe upon the meere right and lawe in the determination of this question; others would have it a mixt consideration, takeinge in lawe, equity, and prudence: *Et si non singula profunt, juncta juvant*. Soe that wee hope this of Ireland will have as good fortune as those of Scotland. When this is over, wee shall then returne to our great question of transactinge with the other house. The greatest objection to it is the 1,300,000 l. which cannot be lessened but by consent of the other house. And that they will never give their consent to, because it must take away their pay, most of the house beinge officers. But all is done, which may be, to give satisfaction in that. It is a miracle of mercy, that wee are yet in peace, consideringe what the debates are, and what underhand workeinge there is to disaffect the officers of the army: but for ought I can perceive, they remeyne pretty staunch, though they are in great want of pay, for which noe provision is at all made, nor doe I see that wee are likelie to have any yet.

General Mountagu is at sea with a good fleet, waytinge for a wynde to goe to the Sound; and if it please God to give hym weather, he will be there before the Dutch; and if that be, there are great hopes, that a good peace may be made betweene the Dane and the Swede. There are great discourses of a peace betweene the French and the Spanyards, infoemuch that it is scarce doubted, but that the peace is concluded; and I have this day received a letter from Flanders, assureinge it. But I have it from good hands from Paris, that it is as good as broken of, and that the cardinall is puttinge forth a declaration to shew the grounds of it, and is prepareinge for the next campania very vigorously. I am

Your EXCELLENCYE's most humble

Whitehall, 22. March, 1658.

and faithfull servant,

JO. THURLOE.

A list of the flete with generall Montague.

Vol. lviii.
p. 125.

	Men.	Guns.		Men.	Guns.
N ASEBY	600	80	Winsby	180	46
Swiffure	350	64	Preston	170	42
London	460	64	Rubye	170	42
Dunbar	400	64	Centurion	170	44
Triumph	350	64	Great Charity	170	46
Rainebowe	350	54	Namptwich	160	40
Plymouth	260	54	Jersey	160	40
Gloucester	260	60	Maidstone, already in the Sound }	160	40
Speaker	260	58	Portsmouth	160	40
Bridgwater	260	58	Reserve	160	40
Newbery	260	58	Assistance	160	40
Tredagh	260	58	Advice	160	40
Torrington	260	56	Elizabeth	160	41
Essex	250	50	Adventure	150	36
Worcester	240	50	Elias	150	38
Lyon	220	52	Succeffe	140	38
Indian	220	50	Assurance	140	34
Leopard	220	50	Expedition	130	32
Newcastle	180	44			

Basing

	Men.	Guns.			Men.	Guns.	A.D. 1658.
Baseing	110	26		Vulture	20	8	A.D. 1658.
Forrefter	110	26		Cornelion	16	6	
Bradford	110	28		Hind	40	8	
Wexford, fire-ship	110	8		Swallowe	40	8	

8920 men.

Seven ketches over and above to attend this fleet, being hired for that purpose.

Ships.	Men.	Guns.	Ships.	Men.	Guns.
Nazeby	600	70	Dover	160	36
Resolution	600	80	Reserve	160	36
Swiftsure	350	54	Advice	160	36
George	320	54	Jersey	160	36
Andrew	320	54	Taunton	160	36
James	350	56	Forefight	160	36
Unicorn	300	52	Maidstone	160	36
Rainebowe	300	52	Ruby	160	36
Fairefax	260	50	Diamond	160	36
Lyme	260	50	Namptwich	160	36
Speaker	260	50	Hampshire	160	34
Newbery	260	50	Portsmouth	150	34
Lamport	260	50	Tiger	150	34
Plymouth	260	50	Elizabeth	150	34
Bridgwater	260	50	Affurance	130	30
Tredagh	260	50	Amitie	130	30
Worcester	240	46	Providence	120	28
Entrance	210	42	Guinny	120	28
Essex	260	46	Mermaid	110	22
Colchester	280	54	Pembroke	110	22
Torrington	280	54	Pearl	110	22
Bristol	180	40	Basing	110	26
Newcastle	180	40	Portsmouth	110	22
Winsby	180	40	Oxford	110	22
Kentish	170	38	Cherriton	110	22
Centurion	170	38	Sparrow	70	14
Dragon	150	34	Norwich	110	22
Phenix	160	34	Merlyn	60	12
Portland	160	36	Truelove	60	12
Lawrell	160	38	Nonfuch-ketch	40	8

Total of the men borne in the 60 ships above-mentioned, 11,820 men.

Which being reckoned at 4 l. each man *per mensem*, comes to, for 6 months, 283,680 l.*Memorand* In this computation nothing is included relating to gunners stores.*Lord Fauconberg to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.*

MY LORD,

THE last post I gave your lordshipp a true account, how wee then stood. We are advanced very little since. The debate concerning the Scotch members came not to a result till last night: it was carried by many voyces, they should sit with the English this parliament. The Irish, it's conceived, will be this daye's work; but how many more, he must be a very wise man can tell. The bill my last mentioned, brought into the other house, tho' twice read, proceeds no farther. It is confest by all, their never was a freer parliament. If they settle us, the mouths of our bosome enemies will be stopped. 'Tis apparent, how hard they stickle to impeade all; but I hope, God will disapoint all such counsell. I am,

MY LORD,

Your EXCELLENCY's most faithfull

and obedient servant,

March the 22^d, [1658.]

FAUCONBERG.

Tuesday, 22. March, 1658.

At the council at Whitehall.

A.D. 1658. **W**HEREAS his highness and the council have been informed, that divers ships of war in the river of Thames, and other ports of this nation, are preparing to be set forth under the command of diverse persons, subjects of this commonwealth, pretended to be employed in the service of foreign princes and states, without leave of his highness, or the council; which may be prejudicial to this commonwealth: Ordered by his highness the lord protector and the council, that the commissioners of the customs be and are hereby required and authorized to make inquiry after, and lay an embargo of all such ships in the river of Thames, or elsewhere within the ports of this commonwealth, until his highness and the council shall be satisfied concerning the service, wherein such ships are intended to be employ'd, and give licence therein.

Vol. lxiii.
p. 275.

HEN. SCOBELL,
Clerk of the council.

Tuesday, 22. March, 1658.

At the council of Whitehall.

ORDERED, that it be offered to his highness as the advice of the council, to recommend in the best manner the common cause of the churches and Protestants in Poland to the king of Sweden, that in any treaty of peace between him and the king of Poland, the said Protestants and their liberties in their own country may be included and secured, and as good terms made for them as may become a Protestant prince.

Vol. lxiii.
p. 277.

HEN. SCOBELL,
Clerk of the council.

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

Vol. lxiii.
p. 279.

I AM sorry to heare your debates are soe longe, and your businesse goes soe slowlie on. I pray God unite your hearts, soe that you may settle things, that may be for his glory, and the peace of the nations. I much wonder they should question the Scotch commissioners to sitt in parliament, being the country is united to England. I am sorry to heare, that any of the Scotch officers should be acting to divide and distract you. I could wish you had written to mee the names of them. I heard of coll. Ashfeild and my lieutenant-colonell; and if there be any more, I shall desire to heare their names, and I shall write to them. If they were heere, these two could signifie but a little, as little as any two officers in Scotland; but I could wish his highnesse would command them away to their commands, which I thinke would bee the best course. As to what they are pleased to say, that the rest of the forces in Scotland are of their opinions, I assure you, that they are much deceived; for there are no forces can be quieter then these are, and shall bee satisfied with any thinge his highnesse and parliament shall settle. And thus much you may be confident of from

YOUR LORDSHIP'S

very humble servant,

Leith, 22. Mar. 1658.

GEORGE MONCK.

Dr. Philip Carteret to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

AS your favour to me was at first without desert, soe the continuation thereof hath ^{A.D. 1659.} exceeded my expressions. I had experience of it in my father's troubles, and much more in my owne. My lord, I should be a most ungratefull person, if I should ever forgett your goodnesse in not onely protecting, but alsoe countenancing me, when I was like to be oppressed; and the late favour I have received from his highnesse in being appointed to serve him in England, I must owne to be the fruite of your excellencie's letter on my behalfe to Mr. secretary. It is my grieffe, that I have nothing to returne, but the poore man's part, my humble thanks and acknowledgements of your great favours, humbly begging of your excellencie, that I may still be retained in your thoughts, and honoured with the title of

Your EXCELLENCIE's most humble and faithfull servant,

March 23^d, 58.

PH. CARTERET.

Colonel Barkstead to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

IN obedience to your commands, I have here inclosed sent you the copies of the warrant of commitment, and the other for the delivery to Mr. Noell for transportation, neither of which being under your hand, col. Gardiner, Rowland Thomas, Somersett Fox, Frauncis Fox, Thomas Saunders, were delivered on board the ship Edward and John of London the last of May, 1655. Colonel Grey and Mr. Jackson being then sicke, were not sent, and afterwards were released by his late highness warrants. Not more, but that I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your honour's most affectionate friend,

and hearty servant,

Tower, 25. March, 1659.

J. BARKSTEAD.

Fines upon compositions for delinquencies receyved to the use of the commonwealth from the 20th of April, 1653, exclusive, to the 25th of March, 1659, inclusive, viz.

By Richard Wareing and Michael Herring, esqrs. late treasurers at Goldsmiths-hall to the 27 th of May, 1653, inclusive	1799 13 04	Vol. lxvii. P. 273.
By John Leech and Richard Sherwyn succeeding treasurers there, to the 13 th of January, 1654, viz.		
Upon compositions not in pursuance of the additional act for sale	24302 2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	45101 10 7
Upon compositions according to that act	20799 8 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Into the receipts of Exchequer		15876 16 6
Sum totall	62778 00 5	

Dr. Thomas Clarges to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

SINCE my last my lord Broghill and some other of your excellencie's friends have had a more serious consultation concerning Lyll, of which his lordship promises me to give your excellency intimation. On fryday last Sir Jerome Zanchey brought a charge into the house of bribery and breach of trust against doctor Petty, to which he set his hand; and amongst other expressions he told us, he knew so well the danger of bringing in a charge of that nature against a member of parliament, that he would not have done it, but in confidence to make it good. Many of the long robe were against the receiving of it, till it was

A.D. 1659. was digested into particulars (for the charge was generall); but at last it was resolved, he should be summoned to attend the house that day month; and I believe Sir Jerome finds the sense of the house so much inclines to particularizing his charge, that he is gone post to Ireland, to enable him to do it; and yesterday morning he began his journey. I humbly beseech your excellency's pardon for inclosing a few lines to the doctor in this letter, which the extraordinariness of the occasion makes me not to doubt of. The speech Sir Jerome made, before he delivered his charge, made the business seeme very great; but when the thing itself was read, it gave but little impression. Mr. Ansly told us, the doctor had bin used to things of this nature; but never yet upon any examination could any thing be fastened on him; and he doubted not, but he would well acquitt himself of this.

Yesterday wee passed a question, that had bin many dayes before the subject of our debates; which was, that this house will transact with the members of the other house as an house of parliament during this present parliament; and that it is not intended hereby to exclude such peers, as have bin faithfull to the parliament, from their priviledge of being duly summoned to be members of that house. At the passing of this vote the affirmatives were 198, and the negatives 125, in which number (to the wonder of many) the knight for Kildare was a negative, and a loud one. This day a bill was brought in, intituled, *An act for taking away all lawes, statutes and ordinances concerning excise, and new impost of* blank years, and concerning customes, tonage, and poundage, after blank months, after the death of his highness the lord protector. It was read the first time this day, and ordered to be read againe a second time on Thirdsday next.

As I was sealing my letter, the speaker sent the letter of summons of doctor Petty to me, and desired for the better security of it, that I would inclose it in your excellency's packet. I have nothing more at this time, but am,

May it please your EXCELENCY,

Your excellency's most humble servant,

London, this 29th of
March, 1659.

THO. CLARGES.

Mr. Samuel Bathurst to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

Vol. lxiii.
P. 305.

NOTWITHSTANDING what I did write in my former letter, I cannot but look upon it as my duty to give you an account of the most material proceedings in the affaires of your letter-office here. I have taken such accounts from the severall persons acting therein at my arrivall, as they could give, but have not yet perfected the same with them. On the 25th instant I began to put the office into such a method as I thought fit by virtue of the power your honour was pleased to intrust me with, att which time all persons did desist; but immediately those belonging thereunto were againe admitted, save only I thought fitt to suspend my resolutions as to Mr. Vaughan and captain Talbot, (they being either most obnoxious, or least usefull, and under the greatest fallerys) untill I doe understand the further pleasure of your lordship or your deputye generall in England, to whom I have weekly given a perticular account of all passages, and by whose consent and approbation I am soe soone, as conveniently I can, sending the Munster maile 2 or 3 times a weeke, in hopes it will be to the better advancement of the affaire, and give greater content to the nation.

Your LORDSHIP's most obedient servant,

From your letter-office, Dublin,
30. March, 1659.

SAM. BATHURST.

My lord lieutenant hath bine for 10 dayes about 20 miles of, taking his pleasure; and is expected here againe this weeke.

The Spanish ambassador to the states general.

Exhibitum die 11. Aprilis, 1659.

LE soubigné conseiller du roy d'Espagne, son secretaire, et de son ambassade, aupres de A.D. 1659. messieurs les estats generaux des provinces unies du Pais Bas, a receu ordre de son excellence de seigneur marquis de Caracena, de faire plaintes à LL. SS. de l'insult commis le 6. de ce mois par quelques predicants de Bergopzoom contre les religieux du cloistre de Huybergen, situé notoirement sous la souveraineté du roy son maistre, s'estant non seulement outreue de les troubler dans l'exercice divin, mais tasché de plus par toutes sortes de fineses, et sous pretexte d'en avoir un ordre de LL. SS. (ce qu'ils non pourtant jamais voulu monstrier) de se rendre maistre de l'eglise pour y precher, de quoy n'ayants pu reussir, ils l'auroient fait sur le cimetiere avec grande insolence et menaces de chasser les dits religieux dans peu de jours. Et comme l'on tient pour certain, que cet attentat ne provient que du zele indiscret des dits predicants, qui l'ont entrepris de leur propre chef et autorité, sans aucun ordre de LL. SS. il a charge de son excellence de les prier et requerir (comm' il fait le plus serieusement qu'il peut) de donner au plustost les ordres necessaires à ce que cette violence soit deument reparte, et que les dits predicants ne viennent plus à empescher par semblables nouveautés et troubles sur la jurisdiction de sa majesté, au prejudice de la litispence, qui est devant la chambre mypartie touchant le dit cloistre de Huybergen, en vertu de laquelle toutes voyes de fait doivent cesser. Ce qu'il veut esperer de la prudence et moderation de LL. SS. et qu'elles observerent toute sorte de bon voisinage et correspondance de ceur coste, comme l'on en use de la parte de sa dite majesté. Sur quoy il attend une prompte et favorable resolution de LL. SS. Fait à la Haye, le 11. de Avril, 1659. Signé.

V. RICHARD.

*The city of Hamburg to the protector Richard.**Serenissime & Celsissime PROTECTOR, Domine Clementissime,*

POSTEAQUAM nobis à nostro ablegato jam pie defuncto syndico domino Joachimo Peterffen relatum fuit, Scoticum colonellum Patricium Hay deductionem prætensionum suarum in scriptis serenissimæ celsitudinis vestræ domino parenti gloriosissimæ et piæ memoriæ, ut et illustrissimo concilio status, & amplissimo judicio admiralitatis exhibuisse, eique multa documenta in probationem adjunxisse, per prænominatum nostrum syndicum copiam prædictæ deductionis & adjunctorum documentorum instanter rogavimus; & cum præter omnem expectationem ipso vivo petitis nostris delatum non fuerat, per præsentem nostrum ablegatum eandem petitionem ingeminavimus, & tandem prædictam deductionem una cum aliquot documentis a judicio admiralitatis obtinuimus, nobisque copialiter transmissam die 22. Martii accepimus.

Cum autem ex communicata deductione & adjunctis documentis appareat, quod colonellus Hay non tantum de toto senatu nostro, sed & de ejusdem membris, partim viventibus, partim in Christo quiescentibus, virulentas calumnias nunquam probandas perfricta fronte & maledice protulerit, falsisque attestatis corroborare tentaverit:

Proinde existimationis nostræ & defensionis naturalis ratio efflagitat, ut calumniæ veritatis deductione & oppositione refutentur, & innocentia nostra serenissimæ celsitudini vestræ totique mundo demonstretur. Illa remonstratio dum adornatur, & brevi sequetur, de serenissimæ vestræ celsitudinis clementia observantissime confidimus, eam calumniis istis Haiianis nullam fidem attributuram, nec, dum in defensione nostra conficienda occupati sumus, quicquam in nostrum & civitatis nostræ præjudicium in hac causa decreturam.

Faciet hoc ipso serenissima vestra celsitudo, quod glorioso suo nomini justitiæque par erit, nosque ad omnem observantiæ cultum arctius sibi obligabit. Quo ipso,

SERENISSIMÆ VESTRÆ CELSITUDINI

Observantissimi, Proconsules & senatores civitatis Hamb.

Dab. 2. April. 1659.

Ad Serenissimum & Celsissimum Dominum RICHARDUM, Protectorem Angliæ, Scotiæ, & Hiberniæ.

*The city of Hamburg to secretary Thurloc.**Generosissime & excellentissime domine, domine ac amice plurimum colende,*

A.D. 1659.

Vol. lxiv. p. 23.

GRATUM nobis fuit a nostro ablegato secretario percipere, quod deductionis Scotici colonelli Patricii Hay, ejusdemque documentorum copia nobis tandem communicata sit. Cum autem prædicta deductio Hayana ex falsis præsuppositis & documentis merisque calumniis confecta sit, auctoritas innocentiaque nostra exigat, ut per contrariam remonstrationem veritas adstruatur, & calumniarum falsitas detegatur, de serenissimo ac celsissimo domino protectore, quæ singularis ejus est clementia, observantissime confidimus, eum, dum defensionem nostrum conficere curamus, nihil in præjudicium nostrum nostræque civitatis in hac causa determinaturum; proptereaque humillimas ad eum dedimus literas, prout inclusa copia pluribus indicat.

Quocircam generosissimam vestram excellentiam summopere rogamus, ut ea, qua apud serenissimum dominum protectorem conciliumque status pollet gratia & auctoritate, procurare velit, ut nobis inauditis nihil in hac causa determinetur, sed causa eousque in suo statu conservetur.

Generosissima vestra excellentia præstabit nobis officium juri & æquitati congruum, quodque omni officiorum genere quocunque tempore promereri studebimus, & generosissimam vestram excellentiam hisce divinæ tutelæ commendamus. Dabantur sub signeto nostræ civitatis, die 2 Aprilis, anno 1659.

*Generosissimæ vestræ EXCELLENTIÆ**Officiosissimi, Proconsules & senatores civitatis Hamburgensis.**The city of Hamburg to the council of state.**Illustrissimi, illustres, nobilissimi, ac magnifici domini, domini observandissimi,*Vol. lxiv.
p. 29.

CUM tandem petitionibus nostris æquissimis delatum, & deductionis Scotici colonelli Patricii Hay, ejusdemque documentorum conjunctorum copia nobis communicata sit, nosque ex iis deprehendamus, quod meris calumniis ex falsis documentis confutis causam suam injustam defendere tentet, nostræque existimationis & defensionis ratio postulet, ut veritatem rei gestæ nostramque innocentiam serenissimo ac celsissimo domino protectori totique mundo demonstramus; proinde serenissimo ac celsissimo domino protectori per literas desiderium nostrum exposuimus, quarum copiam illustrissimis, excellentissimis, ac nobilissimis, magnis, & dominationibus vestris communicamus. Easdem summopere rogamus, ut beneficio auctoritatis suæ procurare velint, ut causa in integro suo statu conservetur, & nobis inauditis nihil decernatur.

Illustriss. excell. ac nobil. magn. ac dominationes vestræ præstabunt nobis officium juri & æquitati congruum, quodque omni officiorum genere quocunque tempore promereri studebimus. Illustr. excell. ac nobil. magn. ac dominationes vestras hisce divinæ tutelæ etiam atque etiam commendantes. Dabantur sub signeto nostræ civitatis, 2. Aprilis, anno 1659.

*Illustriss. excell. ac nobiliss. magnific. dom. vestrarum**Observantissimi, Proconsules & senatores civitatis Hamburgensis.**From Mr. H. Howard.*

SIR,

Vol. lxiv.
p. 41.

BEING informed of what passed the other day touching the election at Ryſing at the committee of priviledges, where I conceive I was much detracted by some of colonel Jermy's witnesses and relations, and fearing least I should by my silence thereto acknowledge myselfe guilty of any part of those malicious flanders, is the occasion I now give you the trouble; and much the rather, seeing that by their malicious machinations they seeme to entrench on the honour of no lesse person then his highness the lord protector and the secretary, as it were, inferring their directions underhand for what I did (as they tearme it) goe sinisterly about to effect; the which had it been in the least tittle true, I could have willingly sate downe (both to myselfe and others) with the severest censure of the most rigorous person present at the hearing of the sayd cause, where it was alledged, that I should in publique at Ryſing tell colonel Jermy, and others present with him, that I was, before I came from London, engaged by his highness and the secretary to get colonel John Feilder chosen

chosen a burgesse of that place; and also that in a letter, which I wrote to Mr. Goddard A.D. 1659. of Lynne, I therein named and specified as much to him. To the first point of what I spake to colonel Jermy and the rest, I am ready at any time to make oath point-blanke, that the sayd allegations of theirs are false; and I can and will at any time, when I am called, bring several unbyassed persons, who were present all the while that day, when I spake to any of them, who will witness, that there passed not to their hearings, or to their knowledge, the least syllable to that purpose or effect: and I hope in the interim my word will sooner be believed then theirs; for I never was defamed for lying, or recorded for perjury, or suborning thereof. And I hope moreover, it will appear no vanity in me, if I say, I think my simple word at any time ought to go as far in any man's belief as theirs, since that in matters of farr greater moment, and in the whole transaction of the payment of so many scores of thousands of pounds, and all kinds of persons, which I have dealt with, there is not one can say, I ever broke or falsified my word or honour in the least tittle. Next, as to the improbability of their lye, that if such a thing had been true, a man of common sense, that had the least grain of reason about him, should in publick say that to those persons, which then professed themselves his and his businesse's enemys, which immediate after, by their relating it, must of necessity crush and quash himself, and give them all the advantage possible, is a thing so ridiculous in itself, as it needs no other confutation. Wherefore also I omitt many other convincing circumstances, to come to one positive and demonstrable proof, where I shall shew you, how diametrically opposite this lye and invention of theirs is to a plain truth. 'Tis sayd, that in my letter to Mr. Goddard, which I wrote the day before the election, I desired him to desist, for that I was engaged to, and had promised his highness the lord protector and the secretary to choose colonel John Feilder there. Sure, Sir, whosoever it was, which alledged this so confidently in publick before such honourable persons, did forget the old proverb of *Oportet mendacem esse memorem*; else his memory would have prompted his malice some other way, and framed a more likely story. For Mr. Goddard himself, I doubt not, can and will shew the very letter itself, to whom I pray you write about it; and if there be one word, or the least mention of either of those names, I am content to be censured, and will sit down with the infamy, which I think those, that invented that falsehood, are guilty of; and I will upon those terms willingly change my esteem in the world with theirs; but if not, I hope both I and they shall keep the same characters in that point, as I state them. Now, Sir, besides this, to shew you both at present what I wrote, and why I wrote, I here send you a true copy of the letter, which upon my faith and reputation is *verbatim*, not adding or diminishing the least syllable, and was then immediately copyed out by me, although I very seldom keep any copy of letters. Wherefore I shall also declare the very occasion to you, why I kept it, which was to shew to Sir William Doyly, to whom I sent it the next day after the election; and he being a very honourable and worthy person, and one you may meet every day in the house, I pray for my justification ask him for it; and I doubt not but he will shew it you, and compare it to this I send; for he very well knows, and so I think yourself doe also, that I was, before I went down to Ryſing, engaged by promise to my lord Hobart, and to him, to use my best endeavours for promoting the election of Mr. Baldock, and Mr. Brag; and after (for some reasons you know) colonel Feilder would not stand at a place, where he else certainly had been chosen, I resolved to endeavour to get him chose at Ryſing; and you know I agreed with, and continued it so by letter with the abovenamed 2 persons, that colonel Feilder should be with their good likeing chose there for one, intending Mr. Baldock, as my letter mentions, for the other. These were the 2 persons of note and eminency, which my letter to Mr. Goddard speaks of, to whom I was engaged; for I do protest, I neither wrote or thought of any other person at that time, which had engaged me, but the abovesaid lord Hobart, and Sir William Doyly; and so it not only appears by the whole story and sequel, but even colonel Jermy himself and his confederates can, if they durst speak truth, also testify, and especially since themselves (whatever they pretend) cannot but remember, that on the very day of election I named to them these 2 persons, viz. the lord Hobart, and Sir William Doyly, which I doubt not also but I shall prove to their faces by persons then present of more credit and unspotted reputation, whose testimonies in a matter not concerning them will, I hope, be sooner believed then colonel Jermy's, or any of his associates in their own case. And besides this, to shew you more clearly, how they of purpose mistake the true state of the case, it is obvious, and I shall prove it even by his witnesses, and the unanimous consent of almost every one of the burgessees, that they generally agreed they would first chuse one, any whomsoever I should recommend; but for the other, they would be left free for Mr. Goddard; whereupon I did then recommend colonel John Feilder, and had their promises and assurances for him; and believing, that in the next place Mr. Goddard only could intervene betwixt Mr. Baldock's choice, little imagining, that colonel Jermy's rents in that country, or the character I heard elsewhere generally given him, had left him in a capacity of being ranked in so honourable company; and thinking myself assured to meet with no other

A.D. 1659. other valuable opposition, whereby Mr. Baldock might be chose, but Mr. Goddard's was occasion I wrote that letter to him, being informed also by Mr. Goddard's friends, that he did not seek it. Wherefore, as it is therein mentioned, it was for Mr. Baldock's sake alone I wrote, who is a person, I believe, never in his life either spake with, or saw his highness or the secretary, or did either of them ever see him, or hear his name; and therefore how upon their accounts I should endeavour to get him chose, I see no coherence; and Mr. Goddard himself, who is a stranger to me, can justify, that I afterwards on the election-day told him as much, I then naming to him my lord Hobart and Sir William Doyly to be the persons, which had engaged me therein. To conclude, as to the whole matter, I know no reason, why I, that have a voyce, and as good a right to choose at Ryfing as any one of the burgeses, should be debarred, or thought ill on, for endeavouring both by my presence and friends to get such persons fairly chose, as I verily believe will do their nation and the country good service; and till I can believe it a crime, I shall not desist from it. Sir, pardon, I pray, the tediousness of this: a charge you know requires a fewer lines than an answer; besides, that when I see you next, I shall be much better able then by paper to express at large all the particulars of the wrong, which herein has been put upon me; and wherein I hope you will study all private and publick occasions to vindicate,

SIR,

Your very affectionate and humble servant,

Albury, April 4th, 1659.

H. HOWARD.

General Montagu to the king of Sweden.

Most serene and most potent PRINCE,

Vol. lxiv.
P. 45.

THE present unhappy dissention and warr between your most serene majesty and the king of Denmark, with the evils and inconveniences proceeding or depending thereupon, not only to yourselves and people, but also to your allies and neighbours, being seriously pondered by his most serene highness the lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, he hath found it best to use his utmost perswasion and endeavours towards both your majesties, for the composing of the same; and hath commanded me to sail into these parts with his fleet, and to demean myself as a common friend to you both, contributing what in me lyes to remove those difficulties, that may be in the way of a peace, and secure agreement between you. The which in part (through God's favour) I have performed by my present arrival here. And now, according to my duty, I communicate unto your most serene majesty the commands of my master, earnestly intreating your majesty would be pleased to hearken to his desires, which as a true friend he makes unto you, he judging it your own interest, as well as that of your neighbours and allies, that a speedy end be put to this warr, the continuance whereof cannot but be dangerous to those aforementioned, as also to the whole Protestant interest in Europe. And I take leave to give your majesty assurance, that for my own part, as I account it a happiness to be employed in so acceptable a service, so nothing shall be wanting from me, that may contribute towards the making of a happy compoſure, and testifying the truth of my being

On board the Naseby
in the Sound, 7th of
April, 1659.

Your MAJESTY'S most humble servant,

E. M.

For his most serene majesty the king of Sweden.

The same, mutatis mutandis, to the king of Denmark.

General Montagu to admiral Opdam.

MY LORD,

Vol. lxv.
P. 43.

HIS most serene highness the lord protector of England, Scotland, and Ireland, having with great compassion, as well as prudence, considered the unhappy condition of the two crowns of Sweden and Denmark, by reason of the present warr they are involved in, as also the inconveniencies depending thereon to neighbouring states and friends, hath resolved to use his utmost endeavours for reconciling the said two crowns, and commanded me to sail
with
n

with his fleet into these parts, and to contribute what in me lyes for promoting of the peace between them, and to demean myself as a common friend to them both, if it be possible to obtain the aforesaid most desireable end; and hoping, that the lords the states general of the United Provinces will concur in promoting so good a work, hath commanded me also to hold a good and friendly correspondence with your lordship hereabout. In pursuance whereof, being arrived in this place, I have communicated to both their majesties my master's commands as abovesaid, desiring that they would hearken to that his so friendly and profitable advice; and that nothing shall be wanting in me, that may contribute thereunto. And now I give your lordship this account, desiring your friendship, correspondence, and assistance, in promoting the peace aforesaid; and that you will not suffer the fleet or fleets under your command to act in hostility against, or give further assistance unto either side, or act in such a way, as may occasion jealousy between England and the United Provinces, whilst these endeavours are on foot. And I hope you have received instructions conform hereunto from the lords your superiors.

Your concurrence herein will much facilitate this good undertaking, and give me further occasion of manifesting myself,

MY LORD,

On board the Naseby,
in the Sound, 7th of
April, 1659.

Your EXCELLENCY's most humble servant,

E. M.

Resolution of the states general.

19. April, 1659. [N. S.]

AFTER deliberation it hath been resolved, that letters shall be written to the extraordinary deputies of this state in Denmark, that their high mightinesses hear from all parts, that the Sweedish men of war take all they meet of the ships of the subjects of Denmark, even in the sight of the ships of war of this state; and that they suffer still since the delivery of the last act of his majesty of Denmark of the 29th past, which was concluded to the content of the ministers of the three states. Wherefore considering the whole matter, their high mightinesses think fit to renew hereby their orders in their letter of the first instant; and in case the peace is not made between the two northern crowns, before the receipt hereof, that they shall put them in execution, it being their meaning, that if the king of Denmark continue to accept the three agreements made at the Hague, although the king of Sweden had consented fully unto them, and that there must be yet some time to end the treaty, that they will endeavour to persuade both parties to desist from all acts of hostility; and if Sweden continue the same, they shall do the same, and protect the subjects of Denmark, till the treaty be concluded; and that it shall serve them for information, that their high mightinesses injoin this in respect of the order, which they sent to colonel Killegrew, who commands the forces in Funen, to cease all acts of hostility: also that their high mightinesses rely upon their zeal and good conduct, and refer themselves to their wisdoms and necessary precautions.

Mr. Thomas Herbert, clerk of the council of Ireland, to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

THE lord lieutenant and council have received two letters from his highness, both intimating his pleasure to have 4000 l. debt satisfied to Sir Robert Collingwood; the latter of them condescending to the expedient, which their lordships humbly offered in answer to the first; that is, to have the same satisfied rather by lands in the barony of Beere and Bantry, then by houses in the towne of Tredagh. Their lordships are not unsatisfied to putt in execution what is desired; but they desire the warrants from his highness concerning these matters to come under his proper seale, and with such *testes* as are usual. To which purpose they have commanded mee to send you the enclosed, that in case it be not, as it ought to be, you would bee pleased to make it so, and doe what else you thinke necessary for their lordships justification in this grant. I remaine

Your HONOUR's very humble servant,

Dublin, the 9th April, 1659.

THO. HERBERT.

Mr. John Barwick to king Charles II.

May it please your MAJESTY,

A.D. 1659. **Y**OUR gracious acceptance of my former letters hath tempted me again to this boldness of an immediat address, being desired by a friend at this time to put 500 l. into such a way, as may, by the blessing of God, bring it safely to your majestie's hand. I perceive your majesty hath already been made acquainted with it, and whence it comes; so that I shall not need to trouble your majesty any further about it, then only to signify, that now at last half of it is upon the way, the bills being sent by the last post, and the rest will follow next week, if God permitt. I thank God, there is no part of the delay chargeable upon my account (no more then in the former); for the bills were sent the first post after I was made acquainted with it. But there is one thing in the manner of the return, wherein I must humbly cast myself upon your majestie's pardon; and that is, that these bills are consigned, as the former were, and not made payable to Jaques de la Hay, as your majesty directed. And the reason of it is, because Mr. Gregson was afraid to stand in the bills as correspondent to a person, whom he knew not; nor did I know any other merchant, whom I could safely trust, that would pass the bills in his name, and appear in the business, in case any delay or danger should intervene, as it fell out (to my great grief and his too) in the last bill Mr. Gregson sent. Concerning which business, he assures mee, he could neither possibly foresee the danger, before it came, nor doe more in it now it is fallen out, then he both hath and will doe. And he puts me still in hopes, that he shall be able to doe good in it, though not without some delay and loss. I have written to the person, to whom the bills are sent, to assigne them to any other your majesty shall be pleased to make choyce of, in case your majesty should dislike what I have done; and that was the nearest I could possibly come to your majestie's instructions for the present in this particular. I am very confident, your majesty is so graciously sensible of what hazzards they run, who are interested in matters of this nature, as to permitt them, as much as may be, to use their own method in the way of performing your majesty's service, provided the worke be done; which made me rather presume upon your majestie's pardon at this time, then press any other method upon them then what seemes best to them. For your condition is so ticklish, as we dare hardly give any occasion of distrust to any man, that hath been counscious to any of our other services performed to your majesty; and yet I hope and beleive, I deale with such persons, as may safely be trusted in this particular. I pray God send better times, and in the interim, and ever, preserve your sacred majesty, and all those, who out of conscience perform their duty to God and your majesty; among whom I humbly begg the favour your majesty would be pleased to repute him, who is behind none in that particular,

April 9. 1659. London.

Your MAJESTIE's ever obliged subject,

in all duty and service.

Indorsed, *For his sacred majesty.*

Mr. John Barwick to Sir Edward Hyde.

MY LORD,

THE 4th instant I received your lordship's of 19th past, and shall be allwayes very willing and ready to serve his majesty and your lordship in what lyes in my power. But my health has been so bad of late yeares, as forces me sometimes to a better aire. And besides that, having 2 friends bound with me in a very heavy bond, makes me the more cautious in sending or receiving letters, unless it be in this more privat and safe way.

In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner Temple, esq;

I am very much troubled at the delay in receiving those goods I formerly sent, and so is that friend, who assisted me in it. And that your lordship may make the better enquire into the matter, I have here inclosed a note of the particular bills, dates, and persons, as I had it from the merchants. I hope all things will be well in time. I know nothing that needs explication in it, but that one of the 100 l. charged on Mr. Cooper was paid to Mr. Thornton, and of that his majesty hath already acknowledged the receipt. I have given his majesty the best account I can at present of the last 200 paid to Mr. Duckett. My friend here will doe what may be done in it. This morning I have putt into his hand 500 more. The bills for half of it were sent by the post last night, and the next will be returned by the next post. It is a parcell, which I understand hath been long promised, infomuch as I hear your lordship hath heretofore written to quicken it, so that I shall leave your lordship to conjecture the person, whence it comes. The bills are sent, as the former were, upon the reasons expressed in the inclosed.

Our

Our sick friend is, I hope, in the way of perfect recovery. This week he hath been ^{A.D. 1659.} abroad every day more or less. He presents his humble service and thanks to your lordship, and (by your lordship's intercession) his humble duty to his majesty. And the like command I have also from the person, of whos hand I received the book, concerning whom your lordship's conjecture was very right. He will send the author to me next week, (for then he will be in town) to try him myself first; and if that will not doe, he will then make use of the way with him, which your lordship prescribes.

At this time I shall not need to trouble your lordship with any narrative of our present affaires. There comes one over at this time, whos ey sees further into them then myne can; and whos tongue can better expresse them then my pen, especially at this time, being just upon a litle journey upon some speciall business that concerns a friend; so that what I write so long before, may perhaps be contradicted before the shipp putts off. The moderat party (as they are called) were so jealous of the starting up of a commonwealth, as they joined with the Whitehall men in bringing in not only the Scotch and Irish members, but the other house also. But when they came to matter of money, (by the continuance of taxes, excise, &c.) they fell from their former zeall, so as the protector hath no great confidence in them. Some of them begin to see already they have overshot themselves; for things being brought to the management of 2 houses, hath (as is conceived) imboldened the army to that petition, (which I doubt not but your lordship will see) as hoping they may make their party good in one of the houses, and not fearing to be voted down by either of them apart, now that both must concurr in things of that nature. I cannot learn, what number of persons (especially of the Scotch and Irish army) concurred in it; but some say, the parliament think not of it as a matter of so much weight as themselves think of it. If I be not mistaken, (which God knows I may easily be) it was intended by them as a foundation whereupon to proceed, in giving lawes to both houses, according to former precedents of themselves, or to purge them, till they comply with their designs.

The fleet is gone 10 dayes agoe. The Spanish merchants have petitioned against their own trade. The petition is now in print; and instructions are given to bring in a bill concerning that business.

I know this is superfluous at this time, and therefore I may the better presume of your lordship's pardon for this tumultuary hast. Perhaps I may return before the shipp goes off; but I durst not trust to it. Your lordship, by this gentleman, that now comes, will truly understand my condition in every particular: when that is known, I shall very readily obey your lordship's commands in what you shall think convenient to putt upon him, who much honours your lordship, though unknown.

London, April 9.
1659.

Your LORDSHIP's most humble servant.

Indorsed, *These for my L. C^r.*

Mr. John Durie to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

TO satisfie the desire of some friends, I have suggested that, which is here put to paper, Vol. lxiv. concerning the parliament's consulting about matters of religion, which I think my P. 31. dutie to acquaint you withall; that, if this way may bee practicable by God's blessing, the divided parties may come to understand one another better then hitherto they have done.

I have also added herewith a copie of the petition, which I have drawn up to bee presented to the grand committee for religion; for the furtherance of which I humbly intreat your favour and assistance, that I may not hitherto loose any more time then hitherto I have done, who am

Your HONOR's most humble servant in Christ,

St. James's House,
9th of April, 659.

JOHN DURIE.

To the right honorable the knights, citizens, and burgessees, in parliament assembled,

The humble petition of John Durie, minister.

Sheweth,

A.D. 1659. **T**HAT your petitioner, having been long ago countenanced and encouraged by the chief divines and magistrates of all the Protestant churches, as well reformed in these parts and abroad, as Lutheranes, to solicit and to negotiate the means and ways of gospel peace and unity amongst them, hath for many years continued in that negotiation, which now, by the blessing of God, is come to some maturitie upon the grounds laid in the memorable long parliament, unto which all the churches abroad have had a special respect:

Vol. lxxiv. p. 33.

Upon the recommendation, which his late highness the lord protector gave unto your petitioner's negotiation with the churches beyond the seas:

Upon the declaration, which both the universities of this nation, together with the chief ministers of London, gave as a testimony of their concurrence with your petitioner in his work.

Upon all which grounds the churches abroad, and their universities, under the authority of their magistrates, having settled a way of correspondency in this gospel worke with us, and your petitioner having thoroughly informed his late highness, and the last parliament, of the progresse of so blessed a designe, the parliament did by a special vote recommend the encouragement and advancement of the worke unto his said highness, and his said highness was pleased to recommend it to the serious consideration of the divines, who met at Whitehall for approving of ministers; since which time your petitioner hath proceeded further to treat with the churches, and chiefly with the associations of the churches of this nation, and with the universities, and with the churches in New England, who are all engaged to co-operate therein in a religious correspondency with your petitioner, to further it in a gospel way, expecting and desiring, that from your honour's authority, and pious zeale, some countenance and assistance may accrew unto their willing and religious undertakings.

In consideration of all which, your petitioner doth humbly pray, that you would be pleased to appoint some of your members to look into and examine the truth and particulars of the premisses; that having made a report thereof, your wisdom and godly zeale may be able to consider what countenance and furtherance this most honourable parliament should, for the glory of God, and the good of his churches, give unto soe good a work.

And your petitioner shall pray, &c.

JOHN DURIE.

Concerning the parliament's consulting about matters of religion.

Vol. lxxiv. p. 37. **I**F we consider the parliament, as the supreme senate of the nation, being the heads of the tribes of our Israel, and representing the whole as a people in the way of Christianity, intending to manifest unto the world their profession, and to advance the unity of the spirit amongst the members of the nation in that, whereunto they have attained (which, I conceive, should be their aime); then the way, by which they ought to do this, should be such as becometh Christians; that is, it should be suitable to the spirit of Christ in propagating the truth of the gospel.

But how to follow this way, or rather first find it out, is perhaps not much minded, nor sought after by many; or if sought after, yet so variously apprehended, that it is not unanimously found, and so cannot be followed: because in seeking and following after it, for so far as it is known, there is oftentimes a mixture of different interests, which makes the use of that knowledge ineffectual. However, let me without partiality suggest that, which happily may help to facilitate a more full discovery thereof; which I shall endeavour, by laying down some maxims, containing the undoubted way of Christianity free from all human interests, and by shewing some course of proceeding, wherein that way may be followed, to gain the forenamed ends.

I. *The maxims.*

Supposing the parliament's aime to bee, to propagate the truth of the gospel in a way futable to the spirit of Christ; the properties of the spirit of Christ, and of the truth of the gospel, and of the propagating thereof, are to be reflected upon; which are these:

1. The spirit of Christ doth not propagate the truth of the gospel by the command-ments of men imposed magistratically upon the conscience of professors, but by the manifestation of the truth unto the understanding conscience. Mat. xv. 9. 2 Cor. iv. 2.
2. The spirit of Christ doth not strive, nor cry, nor lift up his voice in the streets tumultuously to propagate the gospel; but is gentle to all men, apt to teach, patient, in meekness instructing those that oppose themselves; and bearing with the bruised reed, and smokeing flaxe, it doth bring forth judgment unto victory. Matt. xii. 19, 20. 2 Tim. ii. 24, 25.
3. The spirit of Christ is a spirit of illumination, to manifest the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ. Ephes. v. 8. 13.
4. The spirit of Christ is a spirit of liberty, and doth call the saints in liberty, (without giving occasion to the flesh) to serve one another through love. 2 Cor. iv. 6. 2 Cor. iii. 17.
5. The truth of the gospel is propagated, when without murmurings and disputeings, with a blameless conversation the word of life is held forth unto the world. Gal. v. 13. Phil. ii. 15, 16.
6. The word of life is the law, and the testimony, containing the promises and the rules of life, which manifest the good works, which God hath ordained, that we should walk therein. Isai. viii. 20. Prov. vii. 2. Eph. 2. 10.
7. This law and testimony is revealed in the scriptures, which are given by inspiration of God, for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, and for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, and throughly furnished unto all good works, and which contain the form of doctrine to be received, and the form of sound words to be held fast by the professors of the truth. 2 Tim. iii. 16, 17. Rom. vi. 17. 2 Tim. i. 13.
8. The spirit of Christ doth propagate the truth of the gospel by love, in unity of the spirit of faith, and the bond of peace. 1 Cor. viii. 1. Eph. iv. 3, 13.
9. The unity of the spirit is maintained amongst the professors of the name of Christ, when the whole body being fitly joined together under the head Christ, and compacted within itself, by that which every joynt supplieth, according to the effectual working in the measure of every part, doth make the increase of the body unto the edifying of itself. Ephes. iv. 16.
10. If any man teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine, which is according to godliness, he is proud, knowing nothing, but doting about questions, and strife of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmisings, perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness, from which we ought to withdraw ourselves. 1 Tim. vi. 3, 4, 5.

Whence followeth.

1. Whatsoever contradicteth these maxims is contrary to the gospel, and a cause of our confusion.
2. Whatsoever varieth from these maxims doth obstruct the propagating of the truth.

II. *The use of these maxims.*

It is not enough to know the means to bee used; but the manner of proceeding in the use of them is that, which will gain the end to which they are ordained: nor is it enough to have some general rules, whereby to direct an action, but the manner of applying these rules unto the subject matter in hand is that, which will produce the effect.

Therefore we must consider;

1. The effect intended, or to be intended, what properly it is.
2. The subjects or persons, upon which that effect is to be wrought, how capable they are thereof.
3. The actions and the manner of producing them, by which that effect is to be wrought upon these subjects.
4. The reasons demonstrating, that such actions so produced and applied to capable subjects, will bring forth such an effect.

1. *Of the effect.*

The effect to be intended is to hold forth a testimony of the national profession of Christianity, and to advance thereby the unity of the spirit amongst the professors. Now if it be askt, What is meant by a national profession of Christianity, what by a testimony thereof, and what by the unity of the spirit to be advanced thereby?

A.D. 1659.

The answer may be to this effect:

The national profession of Christianity is the general owning of Jesus Christ by a people to be the Son of God, the Saviour of the world, the promised Messiah, the King, Priest, Prophet, to whom faith and obedience is due, and without the yielding of which unto him no man can be saved.

Ofal. ex. 3. The testimony of this owning of him must be a voluntary act of the professors of the
2 Cor. viii. 3. nation, evidencing, that as Christ is the king and witness of the truth, so they hear his
Joh. xviii. 37. voice, and assenting thereunto, yeeld the obedience of faith by a professed subjection of
2 Cor. ix. 13. themselves unto him. And because his voice is nowhere heard certainly but in the scriptures, therefore the clearest testimony of our assent unto his voice is to hold forth a confession of our faith and obedience in such scripture words, wherein the maine truths of doctrine and duties necessary for salvation are contained in literal sense.

Matt. xxiii. The unity of the spirit to be advanced amongst professors by such a confession,
8, 10. is to oblige them in regard of it to own one another as Christians, that is, as disciples
Gal. vi. 10. and servants of Jesus Christ, belonging to his family, walking by one and the
Phil. iii. 16. same rules of love, of holiness, and mutual forbearance, and consequently building up one
Ephes. iv. 1, another in their most holy faith and hope, praying together in the Holy Ghost, striving
2, 3. together for the faith of the gospel, not forsaking the assembling of themselves together,
Jud. 20. and distributing to the necessities of faints.
Phil. i. 27.
Hebr. x. 25.
Rom. xii. 13.

2. *Of the persons capable of these effects.*

The subjects capable of these effects are all intelligent Christians, who are willing to declare their professed subjection to the gospel. Now by intelligent christians are meant such as know what they do believe, and whereof they practise dutys, that is to say, who know this not so much by hearsay, as by the discerning of God's will in the testimony thereof, and the approving of it in their conscience, so that they can give a reason of the faith and hope, that is in them.

And by a professed subjection to the gospel is meant such a giving up of one's self unto the Lord, as to depend upon the ministry and ordinances of the gospel for a blessing according to the will of God.

Whence this conclusion is to be referred.

That persons, who know not what they believe and practise, but only by hearsay, and have not given themselves up unto the Lord by the ministry and ordinances of the gospel according to his will, are not capable of these effects.

3. *Of the actions by which these effects are to be wrought upon capable subjects, and of the manner of producing those actions.*

2 Tim. ii. 22. The actions, by which those effects of a national profession may be and wrought upon these persons, are to recommend unto them the duty of holding forth their testimony, and to perswade, exhort and require them to do it in love to the truth, that it may appear, that they are children of the truth, and walk therein, following righteousness, faith, charity and peace with all them that call on the Lord with a pure heart.

And the manner of producing those actions to work the effects intended may be this, that the committee for religion should invite all partys of professors in the nation to present unto them their confessions of faith, and rules of practice, which they acknowledge to be clearly set forth in the letter of the scripture concerning the matters of saving doctrine, of worship, of government, and discipline, to avoid scandals, and of mutual forbearance in differences, which are not fundamentall.

These confessions of the parties, being brought in, and presented to the committee, should be put into the hands of a sub-committee to gather all the doctrines, and rules, wherein all the parties fully agree, into one body of a confession.

This confession should be presented to the parliament, that by it it should be owned in the name of the nation, and made as a publick testimony of our union in the maine and saving truths of God, and of our moderation towards those that differ in lesser matters.

4. *Of the reasons demonstrating, that these actions so produced and applied to capable subjects will produce the effects intended thereby.*

These reasons may easily be gathered from the maxims laid down in the beginning, and may largely be deduced and pressed upon the consciences, as well of the professors, as of those that are in authority to perswade them to follow this way to heale our breaches; but because it is conceived, that the course, which is here offered, is without all exception free from partiality, and easily to be practised, and none who is godly wise will be averse from it; therefore

therefore the reasons shall be spared, till it appear, how the bare motion, as here it is plainly A.D. 1659⁹ offered, will be resented; and hereunto let all of us beseech the Lord to grant a blessing. Amen.

H. Cromwell, *lord lieutenant of Ireland, to secretary Thurloc.*

SIR,

I HAVE heretofore told you my thoughts of Dr. Petty, and am still of the same opinion; and if Sir Hierom Sankey doe not run him down with numbers and noise of adventurers, and such other like concerned persons, I beleive the parliament will finde him, as I have represented him. Hee has curiously deluded mee these foure yeares, if he be a knave. I am sure the juntoes of them, who are most busie, are not men of the quiettest temper. I doe not expect you will have leizure, or see cause, to appeare much for him. Wherefore this is onely to let you understand my present thoughts of him. The activenes of Robert Reynolds, and others in this busines, shews, that Petty is not the only marke aimed at: but God's will be done in all things.

Pray let not the busines of my comeing over wholly dye, though it slumber for a while. It would be for the conveniency of my own affaires to know, whether it be probable, I may make a step over this summer. As for things here, I referr you to the bearer for an accompt of them, and remane

Your very affectionate and humble servant,

April 11. 1659.

H. CROMWELL.

General Montagu to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

SINCE my letter by the messenger, who was on board when I set sail, I adventured two more unto you by vessels, which I met at sea, only to let you understand, how we past on in our voyage. After them we proceeded and made the Naze of Norway on friday morning the first instant, and on monday morning the Scaw, and on wednesday in the afternoon, through God's goodness, we arrived here. When I came at the Scaw, by what I could learn from the Juts fishermen, and from an English vessel bound from Lubicke to London, I supposed, that I was before the Dutch fleet; which being one case of my twelve instructions, I thought it best to leave a small frigate there to descry there fleet, when they come, and to deliver the admiral a letter from me, a copy whereof is here inclosed. And lest the fleet should pass by there, and miss him, I appointed another small frigate to lye between the Anout island and the coast of Norway, with the like letter and order; and have given the same direction to the vice-admiral's squadron, who lyeing att anchor between the two castles, had the care of the entrance into the Sound between the Lapp and Coll, my own squadron lying before the town and castle of Elfsingnare, having regard to the passage between Ween island and Schonen, the reere-admiral's squadron a little to the Southward of me having regard to the passage between Ween and Zeland. Before I came in, I sent to the king of Swedeland, that our mutual salutes might be with little expence of powder; which he liked well off, and accordingly I saluted him with twenty-two gunns out of this ship only, the vice and reere-admiral proportionably; and the castle answered us with all their gunns twice round.

I sent for Sir Phillip Meadoes and Mr. Ewers, who came on board on me, soon after I was at anchor; and enquired of them the present state of affairs here; gave Sir Phillip Meadoes your pacquett, and communicated our business together. Next morning I sent the king of Sweden my credential letter, and in the afternoone Sir Philip Meadoes being here on board, we began our business, which stands thus. Both he and Mr. Ewers agree in signifying to me, that there is at present no treaty of peace on foot between the two crowns, nor likelihood of any spontaneous agreement between them; but on the contrary an utter aversion thereunto. The condition of their forces, I hope, Sir Philip Meadoes by his own letters will more punctually relate unto you; but, as well as I remember, is thus: The king of Sweden hath in Zeland three thousand foot, and about three or four thousand horse. In Funen he hath the like number of horse, and some foot in Langland. He hath also some forces and some few at Frederix-ode; the large works thereof are slighted, and a small force only kept. He hath thirty ships of warr at sea, ten whereof went lately out with general Wrangle, upon a design to take in Laland. They in Copenhagen knowing, that the rest of the fleet in Landscroone were not ready to second them, sent out thirteen ships after them, and fell upon them, took one ship, and stranded another upon the

A.D. 1659. the shore. General Wrangle with the rest is gone to Foborch in Funen. Since that time twenty ships are gone out of Lanscroone towards those parts, and some action is expected to be between them and those of Copenhagen. The duke of Brandenburge, as the king of Sweden says, hath not above five thousand foot, but a great body of horse.

Finding it thus, and the new fleet, prepared in Holland, not arrived here, in pursuance of my second instruction, I wrote a letter to the king of Sweden by Sir Philip Meadoes, (which is here inclosed) desiring him to second the same, with imparting unto him the particular terms of the mediation, which he hath done; and he sends me word, that the king of Sweden as yet expresses a great dislike to any treaty with the king of Denmark; and yet more, that the Roschild treaty should be the terms thereof; and upon occasion of a pass I desired from him, for a vessel to go into Copenhagen, (because he pretends to besiege it) he sent by Sir Ph. Meadoes, intreating me to have a care, that in my letter to the king of Denmark there might be no passage prejudicial to the interest of Sweden.

The eighth instant in the morning, I sent Mr. Isaac Ewers, and two or three officers of the fleet, to Copenhagen, with a letter to the king of Denmark, the same as I sent to the king of Sweden, the name only changed, (my credential letter also to him) and a letter to the Dutch admiral Opdam, a copy whereof is herewith sent, and, I hope, will not be disproved; for altho' I had no particular instruction requiring it, yet I judged it convenient, in respect of that general command I have, to manage things with a good correspondence with the forces and ministers of the States General in these parts, where, by the way, you may be informed, that there is no civil minister either of the Dutch or French.

The same eighth instant at night, I received a letter from Sir Ph. Meadoes, purporting, that his majesty of Sweden was grown into better humour; and that considering it was the advice of so good a friend as his highness, he would not shew himself averse to the tender of peace. But before he could declare himself any further, he desired first to know, what the intentions are of his majesty of Denmark, and that with all possible speed, that he may timely take his measures accordingly: concerning which I have advised Sir Philip Meadoes to know the mind of his majesty of Sweden clearly and plainly, to the treaty of Roschild, without relation to the resolution of the king of Denmark, and not give him the advantage to say, he is willing, when he is not, merely to involve us in an assistance, after he hath heard the king of Denmark is unwilling thereunto.

The tenth instant Mr. Ewers, and the captains I sent with him, returned to me from Copenhagen, and brought me the inclosed letter from the king of Denmark; but none from the Dutch admiral, who used them very civilly, as also did the king, but excused his not sending, upon the account of haste, promising to write very speedily to me. By the way, you may take notice, that some of our people, going to visit the lord Opdam after his receipt of my letter, found in company with him the emperor's, the Spanish, and the Polish ambassadors. They brought word also, that the admiral had received news of the fleet from Holland being arrived on this side the Scaw; but we hear, have no other intelligence thereof. This morning the eleventh instant, I sent for Sir Philip Meadoes to come on board, to advise together, how to proceed upon this letter from the king of Denmark; and have resolved not to conclude the king of Denmark by this first kind of denial, but that Sir Philip Meadoes should write unto him, according to the direction of my third instruction, and myself also, which we have done, and sent them to Copenhagen by Mr. Ewers, expecting a very speedy account thereof. A copy of my letter is herewith sent; and, I hope, Sir Philip Meadoes gives you a particular account of the matters he transacts. The same day Monsr. Barkman came to me from the king, to give me notice of six men of warr newly gone out of Copenhagen, to endeavour to join with the rest, that are at Flensburg; and that his majesty hath sent orders to general Bielkensteine to meet them with ten ships, and fight them.

April 11. 1659.

I BEGG your pardon, the rest is not my own hand; for I have beene forced to favour myselfe, in regard of a little distemper this cold climate hath putt mee into. The matters of fact are truly stated to you above, and what more to add I know not, our matters here workinge towards an issue, before we can heare from you againe: else I should have mentioned that clause in the treatye of assistance with Sweden, which Mr. Meddowes saies the king of Sweden will never agree to, viz. That of excludinge out of the Sound the enimies of either confederates, which he cannot doe, unlesse the trade of Dantzick and the whole Baltique were assured to be taken off his hands by the English; besides the drawing his dominions into a perpetuall warr with Holland (for it is supposed wee shall not longe remaine freinds). Thus I forbear your further trouble, and remaine,

My LORD,

Your lordship's most faithfull

and humble servant,

April 11. 1659. Aboard the Nasebye
in the Sound.

E. MOUNTAGU.

If

If you please, doe me the honour to present my most humble duty and service to his highnesse. A.D. 1659.

My most humble service to my lord Broghill, and my lord Jones.

I beseech you, cause the Maidstone to be speedily dispatched hither, and lett the comissioners of the admiralty be desired, without faile, to send mee the supplyes wanting upon a paper I sent them from Souldbay. Here is a great failur in powder and shott, which is the most necessary stores of all. Divers of the shippes have not above thirty rounds.

Tuesday, the 12th of April, 1659.

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MR. Tirrill reports from the grand committee for grievances and courts of justice the state of the case of Dame Mary Hatton, and others, executors of Sir Thomas Hatton knight and baronet, deceased, of Samuel Dorman citizen and merchant taylor of London, and of John Tarry, servant to Laurence Manly, late of Holdenby in the county of Northampton, deceased, upon their severall petitions exhibited unto the said committee, and examined by them, together with their opinion upon the same. The report brought in from the committee was read, and was as followeth; viz.

Sir Thomas Hatton, being possessed of a lease for years yet enduring of the demesne of the manor of Holdenby in the county of Northampton, at the rent of 180 l. 15 s. 10 d. *per annum*, by demise of the late queen, did let part thereof to Laurence Manly, for years not yet expired, for the rent of 264 l. *per annum*, whereof 201 l. being in arrear in *anno* 1657. Sir Thomas obtains a judgment against Robert Manly, executor of Laurence, whose sheep were taken in execution by the sheriff.

At the time of that execution, there was a year's rent more due by Robert Manly; for non-payment whereof a re-entry was made by the lady and others, executors in trust to Sir Thomas Hatton, for the benefit of his children; and the cattle, that were upon the land, were distrained damage feisant.

John Tarry, shepherd to Laurence Manly, who having three sons, viz. Laurence, John, and the said Robert, which Robert, as was alledged, was executor in trust for John the son, and others, legatees and creditors; this shepherd was sent by Laurence and John the sons, to the market, to sell 150 of the stock, which he sold for 137 l.

Samuel Dorman, being bound as surety for Robert Manly in 1100 l. this Robert Manly assigned the said lease to Dorman, and makes him a bill of sale of the goods and stock upon the ground, and Dorman was in possession.

Robert Manly, about April last, becomes a delinquent, and fled.

Major general Boteler (within two days after that Robert Manly was fled) causeth divers soldiers, under his command, to enter upon the land, and all the cattle upon the ground; resists the sheriff from doing execution, turns Sir Thomas Hatton out of possession, and seizes the cattle, which they had distrained, and were in the custody of the law; imprisons Tarry, and detains him four days in custody, till he confessed, where the money was he sold the sheep for; and cornet Tibbutt agreed with the said Tarry, that it should be brought and left with captain Baynes, which when he had brought 126 l. thereof accordingly, the said cornet Tibbutt, and others of his soldiers, took it away by force, out of the said captain Baynes's house; all which proceedings the said major-general Boteler justified before the committee, by colour of his late highness's letter, commanding him so to do.

The opinion of the committee is, that the entry and detainer of the possession of the lands and goods by force, and rescuing the goods from the sheriff, and hindering execution, and taking the goods, which were distrained, and seizing the money from Tarry, and imprisonment of his person, were unjust and illegal.

And that the said force still continued by major-general Boteler upon the possession of the said lands and stock be removed, and the money and stock with the increase and proceeds thereof restored and delivered to the persons, from whom they were taken.

Resolved,

That this house doth agree with the committee, that the entry and detainer of the afore-said lands and goods by force, and rescuing the goods from the sheriff, and hindering execution, and taking the goods, which were distrained, and seizing the money from Tarry, and imprisonment of his person, were unjust and illegal; and that the said force still continued by major-general Boteler upon the possession of the said lands and stock be removed, and the money and stock, with the increase and proceeds thereof, restored and delivered to the persons, from whom they were taken.

Jo. SMYTH, clerk of the parliament, to attend the commons.

Captain Stoakes to Secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

A.D. 1659.

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P. 9.

ALTHOUGH your weighty and great employment will not give leave to acknowledge the receipt of mine, I conceive it is my obligation to give you an account of my proceeding, that so that part of it, that may be worth his highness's knowledge, may be imparted to him, even where my last ended, which was from the island of Aryes, from which port bending my course Westward, in five days made Cape Martin, from which place keeping the Spanish coast aboard, I plied to the Streights-mouth; in all which way, met with nothing but four small boats, which the men ran on shore, and left. On the sixteenth of February, I met in the Streights-mouth with the Taunton, returned from Argeir with the copy of their peremptory letter written his highness, about the Turks taken in the Angel, by which I judged it unnecessary to act any further with them, until I know his highness's answer to their letter, and what he should command me therein. So from thence I proceeded unto Cadiz, with no little hope to have met with the galleons, or any part of them, that I might have taken something to answer his great charge in this squadron, dispatching the Malaga to Tetuan to the consul, to provide me one hundred and fifty head of cattle, and twenty thousand of bread, which he did, and enabled me to keep that station twenty-seven days; in all which time met with nothing, but understood the little hopes of galleons until April. The duke of Modena Celi, captain-general of Andalusia, being in no small care upon our appearance, procured young Tromp to come out and see who we were, and how many. I very well knew on what errand he came, and returned him no great gainer by the voyage. My victuals not permitting my longer stay, I went for Tetuan, and took in what was provided for me, and departed thence; and the seventeenth of March stood close into Malaga-road, to discover what men of war were there. Finding but one, and he close aboard the shore, by which it was judged, if we should attempt him, might, in all probability, receive more damage than his destruction might import, we stood away to the Eastward, where we met with a boat of fifteen hundred searves of fruit, out of which we took out seven hundred searves; but a storm arose, we lost the rest and boat, having much ado to save our people. The storm separated us during two days. The Taunton being still with me, we still plied to the Eastward, and after four days the Fairfax came to me, finding me in chace of three ships, which proved English. I spared them the Taunton to secure them through the Streights-mouth; there lying at Gibraltar two Majorcans, the one of thirty, and the other of twenty-two guns, who see all that pass by that side; and they of Ceuta, on the other, advise them either by smoak or firing of guns, who passeth, and how many, as I experimented at my passing in and out; otherwise had given your honour a better account of them, than now I do. And indeed, all our diligence is rendered fruitless by their watch-towers and vigilancy in them. Off Cape-pall, myself and Fairfax met the commander John Omes, being he that baffled captain Whetston of his prize: he had eight ships in his convoy, whom we searched on, richly laden from Leghorn to Cadiz, but all the goods in Dutch, Florentines, and Genoese names; nor can we expect other, or hope for prize, but what is navigated by Spaniards themselves. Two days after met four more, laden from Majorca with oil for their own accounts. The next day being close on board that island, five Moors, slaves to the Spaniards, came off to us in a small boat.

The next day met with a settee, bound into Majorca from Barcelona, with fifty-two Spaniards upon her, and empty cask to load oil. Before were masters of her, carried her masts by the board; but made a shift to tow her hither, being unwilling to lose any thing, that may make money, be it never so little. As the noise of the guns shot at the settee, came to leeward to us, the Phoenix, Tyger, Dover, and Malaga, being but a little a-head plying hither. In the settee, found a letter of the marquis of Mortarra, being governor of all the province of Catalonia. It is directed to the vice-king of Sardinia, and seems to me worth your honour's perusing; so I have sent you both original and translation. The different face, wherewith I am treated now from my last, makes me jealous these people have already embraced the Spanish interest, and do seek occasions to weary us off their port, having not only embarked a good part of the Santa Maria's goods for tenths of what I sold last year at Marseilles, at which time they never demanded any thing: they have likewise seized the boat and goods, I took off the isles of Aries, in which some that have been perishable, have been thrown away, and not a penny suffered to be made of them; and this is now near four months time, and no redress, nor so much as hopes of any. This hath put me to a great plunge for money, and the rather, because the credit the commissioners of the admiralty have given me, proves useless, by the reason of the difficulty found in recovering my bills, which are unpaid to this day. I have in a former sent your honour a copy of a proclamation, the lieutenant of the admiralty proclaimed in the time I lay sick ashore; the substance of which was, that I should depart the harbour, and not sell any prize goods here. This was remedied by the king, upon my dispatch to the cardinal, and

the party had a check for his pains; but it seemes, so slightly, that he hath been embold-
ened to give us further trouble, to the infinite disreputation of his highness and his servants,
that so petty a fellow shall dare to injure him, and that without redress. A copy of the
order, by which he acts, goes enclosed. If there be not a way thought of to procure a
port in this seas of our own, the Squadron will not be very secure, our interest being so
small in these people. I shall have little quiet, whilst I am under command of their guns.
Inclosed goeth an original and translate of a paper making appear, what I have often
intimated to your honour, viz. that all our friends in amity lend their names to the Spa-
niard, to protect that little trade they have, and keep it from falling into our hands;
so that there is little hope of getting any thing to help charge. Being all at present
worth your honour's notice, I subscribe,

Your Honour's most

On board the Lyme, in Toullon,
the 12th April, 1659.

humble servantt,

JOHN STOAKES.

Nieuport, *the Dutch ambassador, to secretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I HAVE received some letters from the lords my superiors, and doe finde my selfe
thereby obliged to beseech your honour, that I may have the happines to confer with
your honour before the lords of the council doe sitt to-morrow, iff itt be possible, or els
before the sendinge over off my letters with the post on fryday next, remayninge,

MY LORD,

In Westminster, the 13th of
April, 1659. St. Ang.

Your honor's most humble, and

most affectionate servant,

WIL. NIEUPOORT.

Secretary Thurloe to H. Cromwell, *lord lieutenant of* Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCYE,

I Am not wise enough to understand the present condition of our affaires here. Wee
spend much tyme in great matters, but very little progresse therein. Some steps are
taken towards a comunication with the other house, but they are very imperfect ones, and
such as are not, for ought I see, likelye to bringe us together: yet some tyme of late
hath been spent upon consideration of the publique revennew, and of the present debt the
nation is in, which is great. And I beleeeve your excellencye findes in your affaires of Ire-
land very great need to have some part of the debt payed, which I thinke there is no
great inclynation to, untill a very considerable retrenchment be made in the yearly charge.
It is thought here, that Ireland may be made to bear its owne burden; and that the
8000 l. *per mensem* may after a little tyme be withdrawen, especially if the soldiers arreares
could be satisfied in the first place; but your excellencye is the best judge, what is practi-
cable in this case. I suppose your excellency will have an account from the souldiers of
Ireland of the addresse lately presented to his highnes by the army, in respect that the
addresse was signed by most of the officers of the Irish army. It is here varioulye inter-
preted, and very great effects are expected from it, and from the further meeting of the
officers of the army, who, upon thursday next, intend further conferences amongst them-
selves. These tymes, and the affaires transacted in them, give motion to all sorts of
humours in the nation; but I trust God will give a good issue to all. The great thinge,
which at present enterteynes all the world, is the peace betweene France and Spayne. It
is sayd and beleeeved almost every-where, that it is concluded; but I am sure, that it is not
true: but yet it's certeyne, it is in very great forwardnes, and more then probable, that it
will be soone finished.

There are three points, wherein the treatye cheifly consists: 1. The restitution of the con-
quests, which is upon the matter agreed. France is to restore all they have in Flanders,
Italy, and Catalonia, *sans Roussillon* and its dependants, and Arras, Thionville. The
2^d is the restauration of the duke of Lorraine and his cuntryes, except Verdune, Thou,
Stenny,

A.D. 1659. Stenny, and the dutchy of Barre with the flightinge of the citadell of Nancy. The 3d is, the concernment of the prince of Condé. France offers, that he returne home, and have all his possessions and estates, but not to be admitted into his ymployment as governor of Guyenne, grand maistre d' hostell, &c. The two former are upon the matter agreed. The 3d doth yet sticke; but Spayne sayth, that if the prince will not accept these conditions, they will quitt hym. As for Portugall, the French will not stand upon that; only they will mediate a peace betweene them.

I had a letter from general Montagu of the 3d instant dated from the coast of Jutland, or but 40 leagues from the Sound. I rest

Your EXCELLENCY'S

13. April, 1659.

Most humble and obedient servant,

JO. THURLOE.

General Monck to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

Vol. lxiv.
p. 93.

I FORMERLIE made bold to write to you concerning the governor of Berwick, that you would be pleased to afford him your favour in some businesse he hath to doe with his highnesse; and I shall take itt as a speciall favour, if you please to give him a dispatch in his businesse, being I thinke it very needfull he was at his garrison. And likewise I have another request to you, that you would acquaint his highnesse, that such judges as belong to Scotland, that are in the parliament, whereof there is my lord Warestonne of the other house, and judge Swintoune, and judge Lawrence, of the house of commons, may be heere against the beginning of June; for then their sessions (which wee call terme in England) begins, and lasts fower monthes; and the people will suffer much in their law businesse, and cry out for want of itt. I thought fitt to give you notice of itt, that timely care may bee taken of that particular. I heare, that there is one or two, that lie ready in Holland with commissions from Charles Stuart to come into this country: one of their names is Hamilton; but whether they lie there till such time as we disagree among ourselves, or whether they intend to come speedily over with them, I knowe nott; butt this I heare from good hands: which is all at present from him, who is

Your LORDSHIP'S

Eden. 14. April, 1659.

Very humble servant,

GEORGE MONCK.

Monsieur Schlezer to secretary Thurloc.

HONORATISSIME DOMINE,

Vol. lxv.
p. 47.

QUA reverentia haftenus congressu vestro usus sum, qua gratitudine benevolentiae ac favoris vestri signa agnovi, qua observantia et insignes animi vestri dotes, et illam incomparabilem in explicandis gravissimis, quae nationem hanc urgent, negotiis dexteritatem, et nunquam satis laudatam fidem erga immortalis memoriae principem successoremque ejus, admirabundus colui; ea jam fiducia in summæ mutationis rerum mearum articulo constitutus, patrocinium vestrum quam officiosissime ac quam enixissime imploro. Manifestum enim erit dominationi vestrae, tam ex literis meis ad serenissimum ac celsissimum dominum protectorem directis, quam ex deductione seu narratione causae meae iisdem adjunctae, quam praegnantibus rationibus, quam inevitabili necessitate adductus, terras hasce invitus plane moestusque, spe tamen honoratoris reditus, linquam; simulque muneri istius, quod a serenissimo domino electore Brandenburgico impositum mihi fuit, renunciem, petiturus, dum vobis gravis molestusque esse nolo, protectionem tutelamque principis amici foederati-que vestri, quam contra inimicos oppressoresque meos apud dominum meum clementissimum gratiosissimumque, sed malorum artibus hac in re circumventum invenire nequivi. Ab honoratissima igitur dominatione vestra illud submissis precibus contendo, ut et causam meam quam æquissime cognoscere, et celsitudini suae serenissimae augustisque concilijs tam parlamenti, si ita visum fuerit, quam privato, eam favorabiliter exponere, eoque totum illud negotium perducere velit, ut rebus meis afflictis firmum stabileque praesidium apud vos paratum sit, ac famae, fortunae, vitaeque meae quam efficacissime consulatur. Illud vero tum demum fieri posse existimo, si quae nomine principis mei hic contraxi debita publica, &c. meque

meque ipsum eorum causa minime teneri solemniter declaretur; si id, quod incolarum A.D. 1659. vestrorum in hoc negotio interest, oratoribus ministrisque vestris exteris in oris versantibus, ac ad tractatus pacis capeffendos accinctis serio commendetur: si ipsemet eorum curæ ac fidei committatur, quo data occasione opera ac auxilio eorum uti queam: si reversuro accessum commorationemque ac recessum saluum liberumque absque ullius molestatione petiturum documento aliquo certus reddar: sique, quicumque tandem rerum mearum status futurus sit, vestra bonorumque omnium optima de me opinione, nec non ingrata mei recordatione frui contingat. Quod superest, DEUM ter optimum maximum veneror, ut consilia actionesque serenissimæ celsitudinis suæ reipublicæque hujus fortunare, ac ad communem optatamque Christiani orbis pacem ac unionem dirigere, teque fidelem magnumque maximi principis florentissimæ regionis ministrum integris animi, corporis viribus ac divina virtute corroboratum quam diutissime conservare dignetur.

HONORATISSIMÆ DOMINATIONIS VESTRÆ,

Westmonasterij, die 19.
April. anno 1659.

Observantissimus ac deditissimus cliens,

JOANNES FRIDERICUS SCHLEZER.

Nieuport, *the Dutch ambassador, to secretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I HOPE your honour hath communicated on thursday last the 14th of this instant my Vol. lxiv. papers to his most serene highness and the council, concerning the ship the Maria, p. 113. brought up at Toolon, and the three ships having ballast only, which have been detained ever since the month of January last past; and in the latter end of March brought up by the Lamport frigate, captain Coppin commander, at Plymouth and Portsmouth; which ships having at least four or five and twenty men every one, and their victuals being all spent, by reason that they have had aboard many men out of the frigats, which did seize them, and wanting moneys, as well as wares or merchandizes, are utterly undone.

The poor men, whose ships have been taken by captain Robert Bowden and Cornelius Swart, pretending to have Swedish commissions, are also greatly afflicted; which necessitateth me to beseech your honour, that favourable resolutions may be taken by his most serene highness and the council; and that the poor men may have restitution of the said ships and goods, with just and reasonable satisfaction for the damages. The said proceedings are so directly contrary to the late treaty of peace, and to law and reason, that I hope, that his highness and the council will be sensible thereof, and order effectually, that the said unjust proceedings may be rectified; which is heartily wished for the mutual welfare of all honest men in both states and nations, by

Your Honour's

Westminster, the 19th of
April, St. Ang. 1659.

Most humble and most affectionate servant,

WILL. NIEUPORT.

Dr. Thomas Clarges, to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

THIS last weeke our consultations in parliament were for the most part preparatory to In the possession of the right hon. the earl of Shelburne. matters of accounts, and ended in a resolution to meet yesterday in a grand committee to consider of our debts, and the present necessities of the armies, and the ways of retrenching the charge of the commonwealth, and improving the revenues thereof. But before this resolution was put in execution, a motion was made concerning the meetings of the officers of the armies in a generall counsell, whereby it was said some umbrage was put upon the parliament. And after a long and serious debate it was voted, that during the sitting of the parliament there shall be no generall councill or meeting of the officers of the army without the direction, leave, and authority of his highness the lord protector and both houses of parliament. And after this it was resolv'd, that no person shall have or continue in any command or trust in any of the armies or navies of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or any the dominions or territories thereto belonging, who shall refuse to subscribe, that he will not disturbe nor interrupt the free meetings in parliament of any the members of either house of parliament, or their freedom in their debates and counsells;

A.D. 1659. and to these votes it was resolved, that Mr. Stevens should desire the concurrence of the other house, which he did this day, and carried them up with a returne, that they would send answer by messengers of their owne. I am told, the other house was in a great consternation upon receipt of these resolutions of ours, and were so high, as many moved to lay them aside, and it was carried but by one voice in the contrary, which I somewhat admire; for without doubt, if they disagree with us in these, a farther transaction may be doubtfull. I must not forget to acquaint your excellency, that after wee had pass'd the before-mentioned vote, wee order'd to take speedily into consideration the arrears of the armies and navies, and how they may be discharged; and appointed Mr. attorney generall and sargeant Maynard to bring in an act of indemnity to such as have acted in the service of the commonwealth. Wee likewise taking notice of a more then usuall confluence of cavalier and dissaffected persons to this citty, nominated a committee to bring in a declaration for their removing twenty miles from London, which was this day brought in and pass'd; but being upon some necessary occasions absent, I cannot give your excellency any particular accompt of the wording it. Doctor Petty this day sate in the house, and upon thursday next he intends to give a generall answer to the charge against him. I have made many of our stediest men favourable in their opinions of him, and am not much diffident of our good successe, to which all the endeavours shall be contributed of,

May it please your EXCELENCY,

Your excellencie's most humble, and

most obliged servant,

THO. CLARGES.

Yesterday his highness sent for all the officers of the army, and comanded them to their severall charges, to which I hope they will give a ready obedience; but to-morrow was a day they had formerly appointed to meet, and some suspect they will, notwithstanding his highness commands or our votes; but I hope and beleive the contrary.

Mr. John Barwick to Sir Edward Hyde.

London, April 19. 1659. late at night.

In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner Temple, esq;

I HOPE this will find a safe passage, as your lordship's of the 4. instant, did, which I have received, and which at first did not a litle trouble me, when I saw such a great difference in the account between mee and the person intrusted in that business. And yet, upon better consideration, I conceive the difference will be easie to reconcile; and that what he gives in upon account, is all that can be charged upon him. For though I delivered to Mr. Gregson 635 l. upon the first account, and 500 l. upon the later, (deducting only what it fell short in telling, whereof I gave his M. some accompt in my former letters) yet there must not so much be charged upon the accountant there by 200 l. because Mr. Shaw received 100 l. of this, before ever he had any thing to doe with it, and Mr. Thornton received another 100 l. here, which he returned by another person, as he tells me, and whereof his M. hath already acknowledged the receipt. For the rest, wherein the accomptant's reckoning falls short of what your lordship charges upon him as from my account, it was caused by the want of money in the baggs upon telling, and other incident charges given in by Mr. Gregson *per bill*, whereof I sent your lordship a true copy in my last, and which I hope will farther clear the reckoning to be according to this account I now give of it. The accomptant's brother tells me, the rest of the money is payd in, (and I hope it is so) as far as the accomptant hath received it, and that I hope is all but the unfortunat 200 l. for as for the other 100 l. which he feared, Mr. Gregson tells me from his own letter, that he believes it is received. For the desperat 200 l. I doe verily beleive the hazzard could not be foreseen in morall probability; for I take Mr. Gregson still to be a very honest and prudent man. I did from the begining and doe still leave the managery of such things wholly to himself; and particularly I have referred it to him either to compound, (as the rest of the creditors doe) or to stand to the hazzard of recovering the whole hereafter, in case he hath (as some doe) broke out of designe. For as I must confesse my ignorance in such things, so, if I were never so skillfull, I conceive it would not be prudence for me to be seen in the least in such a matter. For the third parcell mentioned in my last, I hope the bills are come for the former money; and for the later, Mr. Gr. tells me, he could get no bills for it this week, which he durst trust, unless it had been from the same persons, who returned the last, which also would have been somewhat

somewhat hazzardous; but he doubts not but by the next post he shall send such bills for A.D. 1659. the remainder as may be relyed upon. For any particular instructions given by me to the accomptant, I must disclaim them, excepting only to receive the money, and pay it, which I never intended to stand in opposition to any command he should receive there, whereof I am and ever shall be most tender, as in duty I ought: and accordingly this last time I have expressly referred him to his M.'s command and order, as I think I mentioned in my last. For my sick friend, he is so well recovered, as to take his journey this day towards his own country, by his physician's advice, for aire and exercise, but chiefly in order to his owne business there. He presents his humble service to your lordship, as possibly you will perceive by another person. The friend I hinted in my last could not then come, but I hope will now. His memory will much ease my pen and your lordship's patience in poynt of newes. Yet something I shall here inclose at all peradventures; for I see this paper will not hold it. I beseech your lordship excuse this prolixity in him, who much honours you, though he never had the happiness to see you, and will ever endeavour to approve himself,

MY LORD,

Your lordship's most humble servant.

From colonel Bamfylde.

MY LORD,

I Spoke both yesterday and on saturday with the gentleman, whose trusts me in his communications with your lordship's, whose I finde very apprehensive of, and solicitous for the preventing those dangers, which he thinkes may arise to the nation, my lord protector, and themselves, from the present state of affayers. In the first place, on saturday he protested solemnly, (upon my saying something, which led him to it) that as he could not answer for other, yet for himselfe he knew nothing before-hand of the debates or transactions of the army: that neither immediately nor mediately he had the least communication with any of them. If any els had, they did not trust him with it. However, that upon the termes he stands at present of treaty with your lordship, he thinkes it just and necessary to let you know, that as he does not wish, that the army should impose lawes upon my lord protector and the parliament, so he is very sorry to see such rough expedients resorted to, as may endanger the dividing of that power, which he considers as the sole bullwarke and defence of his highness and his friends, and of the commonwealth. Touching the votes, which passed yesterday in the house, though he opposed them, for his owne as well as the publique safety, in this common tyme of danger, yet he dreads the consequence of them. If they are obeyed, he fears the presbyterians will thereby be raysed to that height, as to impose their owne lawes upon all: if they are disobeyed, 'twill endanger the dividing of the army (which some to violent persons on both sides labour at) and the ruine of the nation; that, to prevent it, he wishes your lordship would thinke of some speedy expedient to sweeten your yesterday's votes, before discontents grow too high. The way he thinks for it, is to fall upon the immediate settlements of your militia, which he thinkes will be best in my lord protector and the parliament; that there be noe general; that my lord protector comissionate them with the consent of parliament; that in the intervalls of parliament, his highness may doe it with the consent of his councill, if any charges fall voyde: that if you thinke this a good expedient, and please to let him know it by mee, he will prepare to advance it what he can. In the next place, he wishes, for the common peace and safety, that you would thinke of a speedy way of bringing in such moderate expedients for the settlement of the government, as may be satisfactory to honest and moderate men on both sides, to which he will contribute all he can in his sphere, that things may not lye thus loose and open, to much exposed to all sorts of danger: that if you designe the cementing of the presbyterians and commonwealth party, that they may be a little taken off from that violence, which upon all occasions they may make appear to the exasperation of the other. He says, that about 3 or 4 days one told him, (I suppose it might be lieutenant-general Ludlowe, though he named him not) that my lords Fleetwood and Desbrowe had spoken very honorably of your lordship; and that he is very sorry to see you soe neer a division at the present. Thus much I thinke I had leave to acquaint you with from him: divers other things passed, of which good use may be made, if I could have your honour to speake with you. I told your lordship concerning the lifting of some of the levelling party; I am confident is true. I have put one to get in amongst some of them in Southwark, to discover what he can; and I shall give you an account thereof. Cockayne reports, that the army designs to drawe up a charge agaynst your lordship, lord Jones, and some others; and that your party intends to drawe up one agaynst my lord Fleetwood and Desborowe, and others of the army: that there were

A.D. 1659. were designes to adjourne the parliament into the citty, which he says is put into a good posture. That they care not for your army, and wayte only comands from my lord protector. I thought theise reports soe foolish and dangerous, that I a little reproved him for publishing them soe much as he does. If your lordship really desires my going into Flanders, this is throughly critical tyme to lay the foundation for that designe, in which I am confident you may doe what you will. There needs not much more deliberation thereon than what has been had. I wish you would be pleased to think of something to bee sayd to Mr. S. whoe said 2 things more to mee, that I would acquaint you with, but not in this way. I shall say noe more for the present, but that I am,

MY LORD,

Your LORDSHIP's most humble, and

Tuesd. mor.

most obedient servant,

J. B.

Colonel Bamfylde to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

Vol. lxii.
p. 7^{PO}.

THE haste I perceaved your lordship in the last night caused mee to omitt some things, which upon recollection of myselfe I have thought requisite to give you this further account of: that there are new tamperings with some of the inferiour officers of the army; that those, whoe contrive them, have hopes of the success to the ends they drive at, either to hinder theyr concurrence in the dissolution of the parliament, which is suspected, in case the question shall be carryed agaynst the present house of lords; or to rayse disorders amongst them, if it should be broaken up. They speak of some conferences your lordship has not long since had with some of the chiefe officers of the army, the place where, the persons present, the matters in debate, together with the resulte of all they pretend to be acquainted with. If it be true, some have not been soe faithful or secret as they are believed. It is likewise sayd, that your lordship and my lord Desbrowe have made propositions to Sir Arthur Haslerig and Sir Henry Vane to bring them over; but fruitlessly.

My lord Lambert, they say, endeavours to heighten the commonwealth party against the present government; vindicates himselfe, touching his past actings for the late lord protector, by his being animated against divers of the principal persons of the long parliament, by the instigation of his late highness, whoe, he sayes, privately perswaded Sir Henry Vane and Sir Arthur Haslerig against his being sent into Ireland with convenient powers for the charge of lord deputy, both upon religious and prudent pretences; and that as soone as he had underhand crossed him in that employment, he was the first, whoe exasperated him agaynst those persons, telling him, that not any thing troubled him more than to see honest John Lambert soe ungratefully treated; with many other expressions to this purpose. I had this from a good hand, and that he makes great professions of syncerity to the party he now acts with; has had private conferences with some of the chiefe of them, labouring to bring them on, whoe need noe spurs in theyr present expedition. Your lordship, whoe knowes how entyrelly lost I am already, will, I am sure, have to much charity to expose me further, by letting this come to their ears, whoe will easily judg at the author. I may arive at a more particular knowledg of things of this nature. My letters out of Germany say, that the confederate princes have an army drawne together of 19000 fighting men, to oppose the arch-duke of Insburg's march into Flanders; that marshal La Ferté is to joyne his troopes with then. to that purpose; and that in case of extremity, that those troops cannot pass, it is believed, that the Austrian army in Holstein under Montecuculi will have order to march through Westphalia, and soe through part of the state of Holland's dominions into Flanders. The electors of Mentz and Collogne have written positively to the emperour, that it is against the constitutions of the empire, that the diet of deputation should bee translated to any other place from Franckfort; and that considering the present danger, which threatens the peace of the empire, it cannot be suspended, they being resolved to continue it for the tranquility of the empire. The elector Palatine was desired to subscribe it; which he excused, writing a particular letter to the emperor in calmer language then it seems that was drawne up in. He intends to keep himselfe neuter, if he can. These are the chief heads of my letters, which have many more particulars, are
longe,

longe, and in French ; but if your lordship please to command them, I shall send them, A.D. 1659.
being with great fidelity and respect,

MY LORD,

Your lordship's most humble, and

Tewfday night.

most obedient servant,

Jo. B.

Colonel Bamfylde to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

'TIS to save your lordship's trouble, and not my owne, that I choose rather to write then ^{Vol. lxii.}
wayte upon you, unless very important reasons require it. After I had sent my letter ^{p. 656.}
to you the last night, young Mr. S. came to my lodgings, told mee he had earnestly importuned his father to fall into my lord protector's interests, whome he found much shaken betwixt the desires of putting himselfe into a capacity to advantage himselfe and children, and how to doe it with the conservation of his owne honour, which he thinkes cannot consist with an abrupt relinquishing of his friends and party, or with the entyre abandoning of his former principles. The son tells mee what I had heard before from other hands, that your lordship, and some other of the councell, have lately had a meeting with the principal officers of the army ; and that you there proposed their desiring my lord protector's takeing upon him the generalship of the army, the dissolving of the parliament, and the settling a course for the rayfing of monyes, for the paying the armye's arears, and for theyr future support : that my lord Whaly, my lord Goff, and some others, were for it ; but my lord Fleetwood, and my lord Desbrow agaynst it, as an expedient too full of hazard, and not to be resorted to, saveing in the last and greatest extremity. Many wish it as a means to render my lord protector's government insupportable, and irreconcilable with the commonwealth party, if not soe with future parliaments, since they conclude, if you cannot agree with this, that 'tis most unlikely, that you ever should with any, upon the principles you now goe ; and that you will be constrained, either to vary from them, or to governe arbitrarily and entyrelly by the power of the army, which they thinke can never laste longe in this nation. I only tell you, what I hear from others, not as it is my owne sense. The odium of this is endeavoured to be fixed on your lordship, and my lord Fines. If you are wronged in it, I know your wisdom sufficient to finde out some expedient to vindicate yourselfe in such a manner, as I may not be thought your informer ; whoe I desire you not to consider any longer, then you finde mee ingenious and syncere towards you ; and whilst I observe these rules, I know your lordship has too much candour and good nature to let mee be hurt by my endeavours to serve you. Mr. S. says, my lord Desbrow sent to have a meeting with him, and I beleive upon deliberation he is not satisfied with himselfe for declining it. He seemes resolute not to recede from what he delivered touching the other house ; first, because it is his sense, to which you know he is something pertinacious ; next by reason, that he has declared himself ; but if that were carryed once in the affirmative against his judgment, I perswade myselfe he might in other things be taken off from the triumvirate, though the other twoe have still great influence upon him. He pretends himselfe to have been much exasperated by some of my lord protector's party, threatening in the house the parliament should be dissolved, and major-generalls re-established. He named some of them to mee, and that one tolde him in the house, that the grounde of his opposition was, because he was not secretary of state. I confesse it did not looke like a very wise expression, if they had any designe to gayne him. I thinke there may be wayes thought on to remove the rest of his scruples, if the debate concerning the lords house were over. If your lordship would bee more clearly enlightned touching any of these particulars, I shall wayte on you, when you please to command me ; or if what I have written bee sufficient, I shall discourse further with him, if you approve it ; soe you will please only to write mee word, that you would have me doe what I have written, I mean in soe many words, without mentioning either person or particulars. I finde my lord Lambert labours to serve theise warme people to the greatest height. What his end may bee in it, I can better conjecture, than others devine, who know not soe much as I doe concerning him. Young S. told me of another particular, which I thought very important ; but I cannot call it to mind, till I speake with him agayne. I am,

MY LORD,

Your lordship's moste humble, moste faithful,

Wednesday night.

and moste obedient servant,

J. B.

Mr. John Barwick to Sir Edward Hyde.

A.D. 1659.

In the possession of
Joseph Radcliffe, of the
Inner-Temple, Esq;

BY some letters I have seen out of these parts, I perceive it is the opinion of some there, that the protector hath done his work in getting the other house to pass the vote of the commons. But by experience he finds it otherwise for the present; for the other house is another clogg upon him, and such a one, as we conceive hath encouraged the army to their late interposition into the affaires of state, wherein they durst not so well have medled, if they had been obnoxious to the power of one house alone, who in some heat might in an hower's time have voted them all out of their commissions; whereas now it must pass two houses, and in the later find 22 great officers of the army beside other favourers, though I doe not say, that all of them approve what the councill of officers have done. What that was, will appear by their petition, though hee, that reads it without the commentary of their actions, will not perfectly understand it. For though it pretends as faire to the Whitehall party as the commonwealth's men, yet it now appears the petitioners more favour the later. I suppose the meaning of it was to be a foundation of some endeavours to give lawes to both parties, but to favour that the more, which favoured their proceedings, and by them to quash the opposition of the rest. The method of this was, by forming a thing they call an attestation (in the nature of a new covenant or ingagement) to justify the murder of the king, the disinherishon of his posterity, and all things passed since 48. But they had a speciall ey upon kingship, as they called it, under which the Whitehall party did believe they would containe all monarchicall power, which made them the more vigilant and jealous over them. And this is the day the army officers appoynted to meet, and signe this attestation. To prevent which, the commons on monday did more work than all the time since their first convention. For having shutt themselves in, and even their own members out, that were not then within, they proceeded to these votes: 1. That the officers hereafter shall have have no meetings without the approbation or command of the protector, and both houses: 2. That no person shall have or continue in any command or trust in any of the armies or navies of England, Scotland, and Ireland, that shall refuse to subscribe, that he will not disturb or interrupt the free meetings in part, or any of the members of either house, nor their freedom in their debates and counsell: 3. That these votes be sent to the other house for their concurrence: 4. That it be referred to a committee to consider of a way for raising money to pay the armie: 5. They referred it to serjeant Maynard, the attorney and sollicitor generall, to bring in a bill for securing the protector and parliament against those, who have formerly been in armes for the king; which I hear was done yesterday; but how farr it extends, I have not yet had the opportunity to enquire. I know not but I may have forgot something they ordered for the indemnity of the soldiery; for the bearer hastens me.

Notwithstanding all this, I hear from a good hand, the officers intend to meet this day, as they had appoynted, and to proceed as they see cause; and the thing they will chiefly insist upon will be the pay of the army, for that will have the best influence upon the common soldiers. I am told, the regiment, that was Pride's, have in a short remonstrance (now printed) declared for the councill of officers; but I have not seen it; and it is very likely the same method will be pursued by others. But yet on saturday last those officers, that are of the protector's party, were with him, and have promised him to live and dye with him, viz. Howard, Faulconbridge, Ingolsby, Gough, &c. I know not their number. The same night they were in some fear at Whitehall to have the protector's person ceased on by the other party; and accordingly were vigilant, had strong guards, and new provision of amunition. The city also think it necessary to look to themselves in this conjuncture. On monday the common counsell sate, and yesterday the officers of the militia. I suppose the former was but only to quicken the latter; and what the later have resolved, I cannot yet learn. The parliament have an eye upon the city as the securest place to sit in, if this storm continues; and perhaps the army may be as willing it should be so as the citizens, that they may have such a fatt enemy to deal with; but however, they have sent a horse-guard to St. Paule's church again these 4 or 5 dayes, which was formerly withdrawn, and only a foot-guard kept there. What all this will produce, we cannot yet foresee; but the disease is just upon the crisis, and I hope God will turn all things to the best.

We have no newes at all from our fleet, since they set sayle for the Zound. The merchants complayn still, not without cause, the Spanish warr has a very great influence upon most of them. They have lost above 1200 shippes since the warr began, and yet we bragg of our prizes. The publick debts amount to about 2 millions and a half, and no way is yet thought on for payment besides those formerly on foot, which come short of the ordinary expences by a very great sum, as they tell us. And the excise is petitioned against in severall particulars by severall trades, and would be by more, if their petitions could be heard.

April 20. 1659.

Indorsed, *For M. L. C.*

Monf.

Mons. Schlezer to secretary Thurloc.

HONORATISSIME DOMINE,

CONSULTIUS mihi visum est narrationem statûs causæ meæ hisce quam illis ad celsissimum dominum protectorem jungere, ac dominationi vestræ eam primitus exhibere, simulque sapientiæ ejus permittere, quid de rebus illis censendum sit, quas pro innato quasi affectu meo erga rempublicam vestram celare ipsi nolui. Ac primo quidem sese offert non obscura principum in Germania confœderatorum inclinatio cum serenissima celsitudine sua consilia propius conferendi. Quam cum ex literis consilarii cujusdam ante menses aliquot percepissem, studiose hætenus illam fovi, eoque mihi perduxisse visus sum, ut si celsitudini suæ grata ea acceptaque sit, (quemadmodum honori ipsius nequaquam eam officere, nulloque quod sciam oneri futuram arbitror) fortassis usui aliquo ea in re esse possim. Deinde civitas quædam libera imperialis maritima, ac non levis hoc rerum statu momenti prudenti consilio mota, cum civibus mercatoribusque vestris se sociare cupit, eoque nomine a me petit, ut quem animorum sensum hic deprehendam, indicare velim. In proclivi autem nationi huic fore existimo pedem ibi haud minus feliciter quam ullibi eo in terrarum tractu figere; adeoque etiam illud dominationi vestræ proponere debui, ex levissimo nutu, quem per dominum Hartliebium juniorem (cum quo aliquando de negotio hoc sermonem habui) mihi dabit, vel rejecturus mentionem ejus, adeoque utriusque, vel ea actione, quæ dominationi vestræ injungere mihi libuerit, solita modestia mea per eundem additurus alia, quæ ut serena fronte accipiat, cumprimis opto,

A.D. 1659.
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P. 61.

Honoratissimæ DOMINATIONIS VESTRÆ

Die 20. April. 1659.

obsequentissimus cliens,

J. F. SCHLEZER.

The Portuguese ambassador to secretary Thurloc.

HONTI fui buscar a V. S. no tempo e hora que V. S. havia afinado a João Millis de Mauda, mas nao' achando a V. S. em caza me parecen fazer le presente, que o que queria hora o despacho dista peticao, paraque o capitao Carles de Bils, qui o hi de su magestade el rey mio fennor prifator liberdade e responder a tudo o que falia on verdadinamente fesse impuzer, isto mesmo pedi qua a V. S. per escrito e por marvell agora o terno a pedir a V. S. ena justua desla peticao', eno faver de V. S. seguiu todo o bom despacho. Tambem lombro a V. S. qui ha mais de dens mezes, que V. S. mitem prometido hua audiencia de S. A. que como tiver lugar di me quirer honnor fera para mim de grande homas a particular se V. S. ma fizer demedar m. las occasioes de sen servico. Dios guarde a V. S. multos annos. Londres, e Abril 21. de 1659.

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FRANCISCO MELLO.

To his most serene highness RICHARD lord protector of England,
Scotland, and Ireland, and the territories thereto belonging;

The humble petition of Charles de Bils, a captain in the service
of his majesty the king of Portugal,

Most humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioner is a native of France, but a subject to his majesty, from whom he is commissioned a man of war against the king of Spain and those of the United Provinces. And having by virtue of his said commission taken a Dutch ship, was necessitated, by reason of contrary wind, and want of victuals, to come into the Isle of Wight, in your highness's dominions. His said prize, person, and man of war was there arrested by order of the lord ambassador Nieuport, by virtue of a warrant out of your highness's court of admiralty; to which your petitioner made his appearance by way of defence. But the said ambassador, finding your petitioner's commission legally granted, did desist from his proceedings there, by divers opprobrious memorials did complain and seek remedy from your highness and council, and in the interim procured several arrests against your petitioner in great sums; and likewise inticed others to imprison him, knowing your petitioner to be a stranger, and not to be bailed, thereby to deprive your petitioner from answering for himself

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A.D. 1659. self by credible testimonials, to those allegations presented by the said embassador to your highness.

Your petitioner doth therefore most humbly beseech your highness to take his oppressed condition into your charitable consideration, and grant to him your highness's gracious order of protection, that he may attend that honourable committee, to whom the business is referred, to answer to his accusations, and receive such justice as your highness shall graciously think fit.

And your petitioner shall pray, &c.

CARLOS DE BILS.

The envoy from the Hanse-towns to secretary Thurloe.

Generosissime & excellentissime DOMINE,

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p. 119.

POSTQUAM a dominis judicibus admiralitatis documenta a Patricio Hayes producta mihi communicata sunt, ad amplissimum senatum Hamburgensem eadem illico misi, hasque literas ad serenissimum dominum protectorem, illustrissimum concilium, & generosissimam vestram dominationem rursus recepi, quas generosissimæ vestræ dominationi exhibere debui.

Interea tamen, quæ nuper inter nos acta sunt, & quæ de negotio Haiano ex ore generosissimæ vestræ dominationis percepi, prædicto amplissimo senatui die 8. Aprilis per literas notificavi, ad quas propter angustiam temporis respondere nondum potuerunt. Nullus autem dubito, quin inter quatuordecim dies amplissimi senatus responsum & resolutio subsequatur.

Ne autem interea temporis, vel in præjudicium senatus Hamburgensis, vel etiam civitatum Hanseaticarum, ratione domus Stilyardanæ quicquam fiat, generosissimam vestram dominationem pro auctoritate & benevolentia sua istud præcavere velit, quam officiosissime rogo, qui sum

GENEROSISSIMÆ VESTRÆ DOMINATIONIS

Londini, 22. Aprilis, 1659.

obsequentissimus servus,

JOHANNES SCHULTE, legatus Hanseaticus & Hamburgensis ablegatus.

Capt. Richard Cowes to H. Cromwell, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

May it please your EXCELENCY,

In the possession of the right honourable the earl of Shelburn.

PURSUANT to your order, I convoyed the Bristol fleet in safety within Londy, and arrived att Milford the fourteenth of this instant Aprill, where I used such dilligence to victuall and tallow the friggott under my command, that I sett saile from thence the twentieth. And haveing certaine sailes at Kinsale, of which our friggott hath present occasion, I plyed thitherward, and on the 23d in the morning tooke a galleote hoigh of the enemies, comanded by captain Nicolas Johnson, who had his comission from James Steward, and hath this spring greatly anoyed and infested their parts. The said galleot had two guns, and thirty-five men, of which seven are gon in a prize: the rest I have brought in to Kinsale this day; and the governor of the fort hath promised to take care to have them safely garded to Corke prizon. I have reserved the captain and the vessel to present unto your excellency, when it shall please God to bring us to Dublin. I remaine,

MY LORD,

Your excellency's most humble servant,

From on bord the Paradox,
in Kinsale harbor, Aprill
the 24th, 1659.

RICHARD COWES.

H. Crom.

H. Cromwell, *lord lieutenant of Ireland, to secretary Thurloc.*

SIR,

I SHOULD have bin glad to have heard from you the last week; for truly that intel- A.D. 1659
ligence wee received toucheinge the councill of officers meetings, and his highnesse's
and parliament's proceedings thereon, has begott in us an earnest expectation to heare the
issue of it. Indeed I thinke his highnes did but what was his duty, and altogether
necessary; but if it take effect, wee may hope for peace and settlement. But I perceive
there was then som doubt, whether the army would acquiesce; and if they should not,
it were very sad. It is a time, that calls for much prayer and dependance upon God.
Pray, Sir, let mee heare from you. I am not well, which is the only cause, why I doe
not write so frequently as formerly. The Lord guide all your councils. I remane

Your very affectionate

April 26. 59.

and humble servant,

H. CROMWELL.

Lord Craven to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

Gravesend, the 27. April, 1659.

I DID not think, that this enclosed should have bin delivered by other hands then my
owne: but to my greates misfortune, after I had passed the bridg on teusday morning
betweene one and two, the boatman acquainted mee with the sadd tydings of what I
found butt to greates effects of att my landing afterwards at Westminster; soe that I did
not conceive itt seasonable to give your lordship any interruption by attending you, butt
hastened all I could to bee out of the prejudice of the proclamation of his highnesse, though
I doe not conceive myself any way comprehended in it; and that verie evening came to
Gravesend, from whence I addresse this to your lordshipp, with hopes, that tho' I had not
the advantage to deliver itt you with my owne hands, and personally to waite uppon you;
yet that you will consider it and me with the same tendrenes, and continue your faveur
towards mee and my interest, according as there may be occasion for it; as you have done
hitherto: the which wil be a great consolation to mee, and of infinite advantage to him,
who is,

MY LORD,

Your lordship's most humble servant,

CRAVEN.

Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloc.

DEARE SIR,

HAVEINGE got leave to goe for Ireland, I am this morninge beginninge my journey, Vol. lxiv.
my wife haveinge this weeke expected me at the water side. I was twice yesterday, p. 139.
and severall tymes before, to have kissed your hands, which I did to my greates trouble
faile of; and I may without compliment say, 'tis none of my left griefs, that I must leave
this towne without receiveinge the honor of your commands, and payinge you my
humble thanks for all your favors; by which I owne myself oblidge in all places, and in
all conditions, to be unalterably,

DEARE SIR,

Your most affectionate, and

29. April, 59.

most faithfull humble servant,

BROGHILL.

The protector Richard to general Montagu.

MY LORD,

A.D. 1659.

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p. 147.

I SEE by your letters to Mr. secretary, in what state things are between the two kings of Sweden and Denmark, and how far you have proceeded upon your instructions; and we judge, that your carriage therein hath been as with fidelity, so with prudence and circumspection. And truly as things stand both here at home and abroad, I think it not adviseable to engage the fleet, until there be further light had into that affair, and the issue of the intended treaty be seen, and that you have given an accompt thereof hither, and received further direction. And therefore in case the Dutch fleet do arrive in those parts, you shall carry yourself friendly towards them, and use your endeavours, that by consent they may not give their assistance to the Dane, until the issue of the treaty be known, but not engage with them, unless it be in your own defence. And to prevent inconveniencies of this kind, we are endeavouring a treaty with them to the purpose of the inclosed papers; which if it be concluded, there will be further time given to understand the final resolutions of both kings, and give this state a better measure, how to proceed towards both or either of them. I rest

Whitehall, 1. May, 1659.

Your very affectionate friend.

Mr. John Barwick to Sir Edward Hyde.

MY LORD,

London, May 2. 1659.

In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner Temple, esq;

THIS bearer makes my writing of little use to any other purpose, then only to shew, that I am loth to omitt any opportunity to serve you. As it hath been his work to come well furnished with the knowledge of our present condition, so would it be my wisdom to be silent in those things, because at this time they are at best to me very mysterious as to matter of fact. I sent it (the same night the parliament was dissolved) to that friend, who was wont to present my letters to your lordship, with directions to acquaint your lordship with it. Whether it passed or no, I know not (for there was a search of letters that night); but I thought that the liker way then an immediat address to your lordship, especially considering that (I fear) my hand is not yet forgotten by some in the letter-office, which makes me still cautious in the writing that way. Since that time there hath not passed any thing of moment; for they are still at a stand in expectation, how Hen. Cromwell, Montagu, and Monk will take it. For the first of these, they are in some fear of him, (especially since Locker delared against what they had done) because of his interest in that army. The younger Ingoldsbey is got over to him, with hopes to play that game there, which he could not here. They have some hopes of Monk's army, or at leste a party in it, but very little of himself, especially now that money faills them. They despair (almost) of Montague's person; but not of some considerable persons aboard that fleet; and to play their pranks the better, they have sent Lawson with letters and instructions (and perhaps a commission also) to see how he can work upon the seamen.

It is not probable Montague and Desbrough should ever peece together; but that is not now so considerable as it was at first, for both Desbrough and Fleetwood are now as low in the esteem of the officers, as before they were high, being looked upon as self-seekers, in that they are for a protector (now they have got a protector of wax, whom they can mould as they please, and lay aside, when they can agree upon a successor); whereas the common volge of the army is for a commonwealth, and the long parliament revived. They sit now in severall juncto's. The field-officers at Wallingford-house, the captains at St. James's (where Vane and Hefilrige have some influence); and they talk of a third party of under-officers or agitators; but I canot learn, by which of the parties they are set up, or whether they stand upon a bottom peculiar to themselves. They do not hitherto clash one with another, nor much agree, though they give it out, what they doe is upon joynt interest. In probability, the great officers will yeild to the captains to preserve their places, especially being divided among themselves, since Gough and Ingoldsbey, &c. were voted out of their commands, and Okey and others of their party put in. If the newes of Locker's dissent (or other things of that nature by the post) put not a remora in their way, they intended this day to adjourn the terme, and in pursuance of their designe to proceed on to the recalling of the long parliament, and then have all process at law as before, in the name of the *custodes libertatis*, &c. But how this will be done, I know not, unless the judges will doe any thing, or the protector consent to any thing; for they say he much repents of what is past. And to be sure he is looked upon by them (since Locker's dissent) as a person more considerable then before, as appears by their stronger and stricter guards about him.

Though

Though all the former great and suddain resolutions were wondered at by wise men, yet ^{A.D. 1659.} this most of all: for the rest were from one thing to another; this from something to nothing. Heretofore the intruder entered allways upon a full treasury; now the publick debts are above two millions sterling, besides their own divisions and the generall discontents, both in the city, and now carryed all over England by the dissolved parliament-men. The protector's servants at Whitehall remove their goods into the city, for fear of plunder; and both they and the generality of the city begin to wish his majesty were in England. The forces now on foot in England are thought not to be above 8000, whereof half are in or about this city; and if they could be drawn off by any diversion, there is a party in the city, which thinck themselves able to shake off that burthen for the future. I pray God to direct his majesty what to doe, and when. If they were once engaged in blood, party against party, the work would be easy. Till then any appearance would but unite them, as it is here generally conceived; and longer then such an opportunity perhaps may be as hazzardous on the other hand, lest the one party swallow up the other on a suddain. Our friends are most of them driven away by a proclamation, which makes both my intelligence, and especially my results upon it, the less considerable. But however it renders me the fitter object for your lordship's pardon; which I beg for him, who is,

MY LORD,

Your lordship's most humble servant.

The judges sitt at Westminster, for all the report of adjournment. There is a flying report, as if the protector had given them the slipp, and were gone. I am in such hast, as I cannot enquire into it, nor believe it upon this slight ground. If it be soe, the messenger will know it.

MY LORD,

THERE hath been such stopping, or at least searching of letters of late, as hath made the business, of which I formerly writt, to proceed on thus slowly. Mr. Gregson sent over two bills for the first moiety, and the second bills after them, both by the post; and no return is yet made, that the bills are received and accepted: till then, he tells me, he dares not return any more to the same persons, and can hardly find any other, where he can be so confident. But however, I have sent another bill for 100 l. by this hand, inclosed, to the person, to whom it is consigned. The second bill will come by the next post; and so will bills for the remainder, if Mr. Gregson hear from—that the first are accepted. I lately received a letter from him from Flushe, by which, and by his absence, I see the reason why he hath not written about the receipt of them. I am very much troubled at these delays; but it is not my fault, nor indeed (as I conceive) neither of theirs, but only the absence of the person, to whom they are consigned. I leave the other unfortunat business wholly to Mr. Gregson, to mannage it as he sees best. He is loth to come to a composition, because some other creditors still stand off; and yet he tells me he thinks he must compound. I find money might be very usefull here, to dispatch a messenger, as occasion serves: but I know not yet how to compass any; or if I did, yet it would be too much presumption in me to dispose of any without order. In this or any other thing, there is none more devoted to his majestie's service, nor shall be more observant of your lordship's commands, then he, who in all humility presents his duty to his majesty, and is,

MY LORD,

May 2. 1659.

Your lordship's most humble servant.

General Monck to secretary Thurloe.

MY LORD,

I RECEIVED yours of the 26th of Aprill, and have not received any from you a longe time before. I am very glad, that since soe great an alteration you continue in peace. ^{Vol. lxiv. p. 149.} It is a great mercy, wee are all heere quiett and peaceable; but I heare Charles Stuart has some men in Holland agitating with the Dutch. Whether they will doe any thinge for him or noe, I know nott as yett. I heare likewise, that the Dutch fleete are drawne out before the Texell, and ready to sett sayle. Which way they will bend, I know not as yett. Soe, desiring the Allmighty, that those that are in power may enter uppon somethinge to keepe us in peace and quietnesse; which is the prayer of him, who is

Your LORDSHIPPS very humble servant,

Dalkeith, 3. May, 1659.

GEORGE MONCK.

The

The Spanish agent in Holland, to the states general.

A.D. 1659.

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LE soubfigné conseil d'Espagne son secretaire, & de son ambassade aupres des messieurs les estats generaux des Provinces Unies du Pais Bas, ayant receu à cest instant lettre de M. Pimentel, datée à Paris le septième de ce mois, par laquelle il lui donne avis de la conclusion d'une cessation d'armes entre sa majesté & le roy très-chrestien, à fin de pouvoir parachever avecque plus de commodité & de quietude le traité de la paix entre ces deux grands monarques, il n'a pas voulu perdre moment de temps d'en donner part à leurs seigneurs, estant assuré, que cette nouvelle leur fera très-agréable, pour le zele qu'elles ont tousjours tesmoigné au repos de la Chrestienté, & à la paix de ces deux roys, leurs amis & allies. Faict à la Haye, le 14. de May, 1659. [N. S.]

V. RICHARD.

Lectum 14. May, 1659. [N. S.]

Col. Alsopp to general Fleetwood.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

Dunkirk, 6. May, 1659.

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I AM hereby humbly bold to give your excellency an account of the state of things in this place. I have writ three letters to the secretary of state, but have not received an answer to any of them, notwithstanding that I acquainted the secretary of state with the necessity, which we are in, in this place, both as to that of moneys, and many other things, without which it will be almost impossible to hold this garison, if the enemy should lay siege to us. First, We have scarce a dozen guns mounted about the town, upon good carriages; and at fort Oliver not one. 2dly, We have no planking for platforms; nor can we buy any, for want of money. 3dly, Our store of ammunition, as powder, match, and small shot, is much exhausted. 4thly, If the enemy should come before the town, we have not one bushel of corn, nor a bit of any provision to maintain ourselves in case of a siege. There are many other wants, that I wrote to my lord Thurloe of; but these things here named we must not be without. Since his excellency the lord ambassador's departure from hence, I have been put to many streights to get money for the soldiers weekly subsistence; but I am truly now put to my last shift. I borrowed 7000 l. of the magistrates of the town for the last week's subsistence. Truly I do not know what course to take for money for the next week; and without money it is impossible to live here. Things are at a dear rate, and the soldiers cannot be trusted; for many of them lie in barracks, and such places, where they have no landlords; and besides, we are at another great charge in rectifying and repairing the works in fort Oliver and this town. My lord ambassador ordered, before he went from hence, four half moons to be made at fort Oliver, with a false bray and a countercharge: the charge of which amounteth to a great sum of money. We have also all hands at work at this town, erecting new works, repairing old, and planting palisadoes round the town. In fine, since the frequent report of the peace between France and Spain, we have not omitted to do all that might be done for the strengthening of this garison. The work at the sand-hills goeth also on very fast, and we have now got to a good distance from the works of the town. We have every day three companies of soldiers, and sometimes four, besides an hundred boors, or country-men, sent from their several casstries, to work at this place. I acquainted the secretary of state in an answer, which I sent by captain Guy, that here are four vessels brought up by such as act under Swedish commissions, and the one under a Portugal commission. I desire to know his pleasure, whether the captains might sell their prizes here, or not; for they are very urgent to have liberty to sell, or to go forth of our port to their several masters of Sweden and Portugal; which indeed in reason cannot be denied. But I have persuaded them to stay, because I know, it will be of advantage to this place, if they may have liberty to sell here. The duties would amount to a pretty considerable sum, that would help us in this streight. I beseech your excellency to honour me with your answer in relation to these things. It would in my opinion very highly reflect upon the honour and reputation of our nation, if we should lose this town unhandsomely, that hath been so famous in our thoughts, before we had it. A little help will prevent that danger. The officers and soldiers are all very hearty and courageous, notwithstanding the want of money, the noise of the peace, and other discouragements laid upon them. When my lord ambassador went from hence, he promised to be absent but three weeks, and for that time left both money for the soldiers and the workmen; but it being to-morrow six weeks since he went from hence, your excellency may believe, that we have been very hard put to it. In his excellency's last to me he acquainted me with a cessation of arms between France and Spain, for two months, beginning on the eighth of May, new style, and ordered me to observe the same, with

with further order from his highness, or the council, or himself. The governor of Newport A.D. 1659, sent a drum to know, whether I had orders about these nation. I sent another back with my answer, which was, in case he observed the cessation, all acts of hostility on my part should cease. I also sent a trumpet to St. Omar and Synch fort, to know what those governors would do in reference to the said cessation. But neither drum nor trumpet being yet returned, I cannot give you an account of their answer; but by my next I shall give your excellency an account, how the cessation is observed, and with what face things look in this time of cessation. My lord, I am exceedingly sorry to hear of those differences, which are amongst you, and make a very great noise here. The Lord give you all heart and eyes to think of, and look at the honour of God, who hath so long owned us, and the weal of our country. The Lord compose your differences, and unite you together, or otherwise it is to be feared you will give an advantage to that common enemy, who is indeed an enemy not only to you as you are men, but as you are good men, and profess godliness and sobriety. So craving your excellency's pardon for my tediousness herein, I humbly take leave, and rest,

MY LORD,

Your excellency's ever obedient servant,

ROG. ALSOPP.

The officers here desire to have their humble duty presented to your excellency.

General Monck, &c. to general Fleetwood, to be communicated to the generall councill of officers, at Wallingford house.

Right honourable and worthy freinds,

HAVING through the rich mercies of our most gracious God lived to see a revive of that glorious cause in your hearts, which hath bin sealed with soe much precious blood, attested with soe many glorious and signall providences of God, and purchased with soe vast a treasure of these nations; wee cannott butt (with the greatest demonstrations of joy and gladnesse) owne your late proceedings in pursuance of these blessed ends wee have for soe many yeares beene contending for; and that God hath att last, after soe many yeares declining and desertion from his and his people's cause and interest, turned backe your eyes uppon your former vowes and engagements made in the day of your espousalls, and begotten in you a livelie sense, both of your past faylinges and present duty, wee cannott butt looke uppon as the greatest and happiest prognostick of our future peace and establishment, that ever our eyes yett beheld; and accordingly doe with humbled hearts both reverence and embrace this dispensation of divine providence, as that wherby a passage is made for our enjoying these good thinges soe longe since hoped for: that God hath hitherto indulged us, whilst every one was following after his idoll, and advancing his particular interest above that of a God and his people, deserves to bee for ever had in remembrance, as that whereby wee are kept alive unto this day. Certainly had hee nott bin a longe-suffering God, and exceeding slowe to wrath, hee had longe ere now given us the dregs of his indignation to drinke, and made us a reproach and hissing to the adversaries of his truth, making us to reele and stagger, and dash one against another, till wee had accomplit that on ourselves, which the bloudest of our adversaries could nott have beheld without horreur and amazement. Butt now since wee hope the sense of these thinges lies as heavy on your spiritts as on our owne, wee shall cease to bee your remembrancers of what hath bin left undone, or done amisse, and putt you in minde of what in this great day of the Lord's appearing you ought to doe. And in this wee shall be very brief, intending to bee more particular, as occasion may offer.

In the first place, therefore, we earnestlie intreate you, that in the worke you have undertaken, as you would lay aside the interest of any private person, soe that your eye may nott bee fastened upon the interest of any particular partie whatsoever, as itt is distinct or subdivided from the whole interest of God and of those that professe his name in sinceritie and truth; butt that you would earnestlie studie and endeavour to advance such, in whose hearts the power of godlinesse shall be made manifest, through holy, strict, and religious conversation, although they may be of different mindes in the more externall and lesse necessary parts of religion.

2. That seeing his late highnesse hath bin pleased to manifest soe much self-deniall and love to his country, in appearing for the interest thereof against his owne, in this great day of change, that you will use your indeavours, with all affectionate care and industry, that himself and family (together with her highnesse dowager) may have soe honourable a provision settled upon them, and such other dignities, as are suitable to the former great services of that familie to these nations.

A.D. 1659. 3. That as you are of the free-borne people of England, and nott mercenaries, you will in your places, and according to the duty of your callings, maintaine the just liberties of the whole people, their good lawes, and righte; and remove all oppression and every heavy and intollerable yoake from off their neckes.

4. That you would asserit the freedome and priviledges of their representatives duly assembled, and consisting of persons rightly qualified; as being the basis and foundation of the government of this commonwealth.

And lastly, that as the best expedient for the curing our distempers, wee heartily rejoyce, that you have anticipated our desires in inviting the members of the longe parliament to re-assemble, and carry on the worke of the nation under a commonwealth government. And we desire, that you would owne them, and stand by them, as those, by whome God hath formerlie done glorious thinges for his people's libertie; and that some effectuall course be taken for begetting a good understanding and mutuall correspondency betwixt the parliament and army; that soe there may bee noe more dashing in peices, nor dissolvings of them, butt such as are regular, and according to the established forme of government. And wee doe assure you, that as in what you have already done in order to these thinges, you have our hearty and affectionate concurrence; soe our constant purpose and resolution is heerafter to stand by you and all the people of God in the maintenance of them against all opposers whatsoever. And that this good cause may prosper in your and our hearts and hands, is and shall bee the dayly prayer of

Your most affectionate friends,

Dalkeith, 12. May, 1659.

and humble servants,

*George Monck.
Ralph Cobbett.
John Clobery.
Abra. Holmes.
Thomas Richardson.
Jo. Hubbethorne.
Thomas Deane.
Will. Davis.
Hen. Brightiman.
Ph. Watson.
John Paddon.
Thomas Reade.
Timo. Wilkes.*

*Jere. Smyth.
Rob. Reade.
Hen. Dorney.
Dan. Davison.
Jo. Crispe.
Rich. Heath.
Tho. Johnson.
James Wright.
Joseph Wallington.
Will.*
Thelbiet Morgan.
Robert Winter.*

Lockhart to the committee of safety.

May it please your LORDSHIPS,

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SO soone as I received the honour of your lordships commands, with the parliament's declaration of their intentions touching the settlement of the nations, I assembled the officers, and communicated the said declaration to them; as also the speciall care your lordships had of them and this place, by ordering money for its subsistence, and by expressing desires to know the wants of either, to the end they might be supplied.

All of us are sensible of your lordships goodnesse towards us; and I hope (when the Lord shall see fit to call for our wittnessing fidelitie to your lordships, and affection for the interests of the commonwealth) wee shall be enabled to give a better account of our zeale for both by our actions, then we can doe by our expressions. In the morning before your lordships came, at a full meeting of the officers, faithfulnessse to the present government, and obedience to all their commands, was unanimously resolved upon. The lyke was done by the three regiments at Amiens (who have orders to quarter at Bourbourgh, during the said suspension of arms between France and Spayne). I was rather desyrous to have them there neare us, then that they should march with the French army under M. de Lislon. I have ordered an account to be given me of the strength of this garrison, and its dependants; of the condition of our magazines; of what is due to the work-masters: all which I shall transmit by the next, and according to your lordships orders shall addresse my letters to the counsell of state. There have been severall pryzes brought in here during my absence, upon commissions from the Swed and Portugall. Tho' the pryzes be much embezled, yett I shall reserve what remaineth, till I receive the councill's commands concerning my duty in such cases. I shall lykewise discharge all privatt men of war from bringing pryzes into this port, or under the Splinter, without licence for their so doing from the counsell of state.

I humbly

I humbly beg your lordships mediation for my leave to come over. I shall putt things A.D. 1659. heare in that condition, as my absence for a short tyme shall be of no disadvantage. Coll. Allsopp will be more carefull and more diligent then I can be; and I should own as a greatt happineffe the opportunity of laying before the counsell of state the little I know touching their affairs with France, and the present tranfactings between France and Spain. If my humble desyer in this be not approoved of, I shall acquiesce into their lordships pleasure, and obey your lordships commands with a submission and respect, which shall evince the faithfulness of my being,

May it please your LORDSHIPS,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

Dunkirke, May 17. 1659.

WILL. LOCKHART.

Col. Alsopp to general Fleetwood.

MY LORD,

SINCE my last to your excellency, here hath not fallen any thing worth your know- Vol. lxiv. ledge, only that the last night his excellency my lord embassador came hither from P. 163. Paris, and was received with much joy and satisfaction to all, as well the magistrates of this town, the inhabitants, as the officers and foldiers; and as soon as he was come to his lodgings, he appointed a meeting of the officers to be at ten of the clock this morning, which was accordingly performed. And his excellency did then and there acquaint the officers with the transactions of things in England; and did also exhort and command the officers to a strict performance of their duty, notwithstanding the cessation made betwixt the two crowns of France and Spain, giving them good reasons to incite them thereunto; and did also acquaint them, that notwithstanding the change of government, which is now in England, that we were not to look upon particulars with the same eye, that we are bound in duty to look upon things of public concernment. And although the government were altered, the nation is still the same, and the concernment of the public also the same; for which we are immediately to act; and having through the providence of God procured this town to the use of our country, that we are to lay forth ourselves to the utmost of our power to keep and maintain it for the use aforesaid. We have also had a meeting this afternoon, occasioned by a letter to his excellency from the committee of parliament for safety. His lordship was pleased to acquaint us with the consequence of that letter; and truly I am bold to acquaint your excellency, that there appeared very much satisfaction in all the officers then assembled; so that I find not the least part of any dissatisfaction amongst any here. For indeed my lord embassador manageth all things with such prudence, as for my part I have scarce found the like in any; and I am bold to say, that he is a person as fit to be trusted in things of public concernment, as well to that of his fidelity, as that of his known abilities, as any person that I have yet had the honour to be acquainted with. My lord, the time of the cessation cometh on very fast, which was but at first spoken of for two months; and we being here so much unprovided of those things, which I writ to you for in my last, as ammunition, powder, match, small-shot, carriages for guns, with other materials for the gunners and fire-master, as also the want of provisions for the belly, or money to buy it with for a store; and that the enemy (without doubt) hath good intelligence of the nature of things here, may, for ought I know, be an inducement for them to lay siege to this town, as soon as any other place, it being a place of so great concernment to them; so that I again humbly make it my desire to your excellency, that these necessaries may be dispatched over, and I question not, by the assistance of God, but that his excellency the lord embassador, with those under his command here, will be able to give you a good account of this garison, tho' there should come a considerable army before it. So with my prayers to almighty God, for his hand of providence to lead you along in all your undertakings, I humbly take leave, and rest,

MY LORD,

Your excellency's ever obedient servant,

ROG. ALSOPP.

The officers with us desire to have their humble duty and service presented to your excellency.

Mr.

Mr. S. Morland to secretary Thurloc.

SIR,

A.D. 1659.
 Vol. Lxiv.
 p. 165.

I LATELY acquainted your honour with my present condition, which I am wholly ashamed to repeat, for it is really sad and deplorable. I humbly beseech you, if I have found any favour in your eyes, to assist me with some speedy relief as to money. According to that allowance of 500 l. *per annum*, that your honour promised me, accounting from that time to this, with all I have received from you, and by my employment of clerk of the signet, there is near an hundred pounds in arrears; besides 14 or 15 pound it hath cost me since your honour last paid me, for letters and packets from Piemont, and from M. Pell. &c. and about five or six pound I laid out for yourself in locks, a hatt, and other small things, which I never should have mentioned, had not necessity compelled me, being left to the wide world, without a penny of present income, and being not perfectly out of debt neither. I most humbly and earnestly beg your honour to take into your present consideration my condition, and to assist me with an hundred pounds, that so I may support myself, while I am soliciting for some employment under this new government; although I much feare, and am informed by some knowing persons, that the greatest obstacle in my way is, that I have been so diligent and faithful a servant of yours. I leave my present condition with you, which by how much the more sad and helpless it is, by so much the more it may be an argument to you, that I have served you faithfully, and have not sought myself, but the publick interest. Truly, Sir, I must suddenly be brought under great distractions and afflictions, except God touch your heart to give a speedy and effectual answer to this humble request of

Your most obedient,

and most faithful servant,

Wednesday noon, 17. May, 1659.

S. MORLAND.

May 11. 1659. Received from the hand of Mr. Morland the summe of 30 l.

I say received 30 l. by me,

FRANCIS CORKER.

Mr. Corker desires to know your honour's pleasure about his continuing his correspondence with you; and if your honour should lay down your employment, whether you would be willing, that he should make his application to him that succeeds. For newes, hee says hee has none at present, but that all is hush as to any present rising.

Credentials of the Dutch ambassador.

In the possession of the right honourable Philip Id. Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

L E S estats generaux des Provinces Unies du Pais Bas, comme ainsi soit que nous ayans trouvé bon, voire grandement necessaire en la conjuncture presente des affaires de l'Europe, de continuer en sa charge d'ambassadeur ordinaire le sieur Guillaume Nieupoort, conseiller recepveur general de Nort Hollande, pensionnaire de la ville de Schiedam, député extraordinaire en nostre assemblée de la part de la province d'Hollande & West-Frise: Ayants fait choix de lui comme d'une personne, que nous tenons pour ses rares qualitez & longue experience en estime & confiance, estant bien instruit de nos bonnes & sinceres intentions, qui n'ont autre but, que d'entretenir, augmenter, confirmer, & corroborer d'avantage la bonne amitie, correspondance, union, & alliance entre les deux estats & nations, fondées sur des interets communs de religion, d'estat, & de commerce; ayants telle confiance en sa suffisance, prudence, fidelité, & diligence, que nous nous remettons à lui de les exposer de vive voix au parlement de la republique d'Angleterre, & particulièrement le zele & repos des deux nations. A raison de quoi nous prions très-instamment & de toute nostre affection par ces presentes ledit parlement de la republique d'Angleterre, qu'il lui plaise de donner favorable audience audit nostre ambassadeur ordinaire, & lui deferer entiere creance, comme à nous mesmes, en tout ce qu'il dira & proposera de nostre part, en la conjuncture presente des affaires des deux republicues. Fait en la Haye en Hollande, le 29. May, 1659. [N. S.]

JACOB VESL:

Par ordonnance des hauts & puissants seigneurs estats generaux,

N. RUYSCH.

A me-

*A memorial of the Swedish commissioners to the council of state, delivered
May 23. 1659.*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

May it please your LORDSHIPS,

UNDERSTANDING that divers captains, who are in his majesty of Sweden's actual service, as likewise some native Swedes, who are sent from his majesty's fleet, are stopped in several ports of England, whereof one captain Swart hath been detained above a month, without the least intimation of the reasons thereof given unto us, his majesty's ministers residing here; we are forced to give your lordships this present trouble, and humbly to crave your redress, in regard it is the constant practice amongst all princes and free states in amity, to have a free access into each others havens; and in the late wars betwixt this commonwealth and Holland, the subjects of England used the same freedom in the haven of Gottenburgh, whither when any prizes were brought, they were suffered either to sell them there, or to take them out of the port, notwithstanding the opposition made by the Holland ministers there, and long since practised by the Hollanders against the subjects of this commonwealth, bringing in English vessels into their havens with Spanish commissions, and selling them there as good prizes. We humbly desire, your lordships will take these premises into your serious consideration, and suffer the said captains, now so long detained with those prizes they have lawfully taken, to be set at liberty; and if not permitted to sell them here, yet at least to depart unmolested out of your havens, and transport them to his majesty's dominions. Which favour his majesty, upon the like occasion, will be ready to acknowledge; and we shall take it as an obligation upon

Your LORDSHIPS

Most humble servants,

GEORGE FLEETWOOD,
HEN. FRESENDORFF.

The lord George Fleetwood representeth as followeth:

I. **T**HAT captain Cornelius Peterfon Swart, commander of a private man of war, which now lies at Rye, having taken two prizes, and brought them up to Dover, upon some complaint made to the late council against him, he was sent for up by Mr. secretary; and there being, upon examination, no just cause found to detain him, he was dismissed, it appearing he is a native Swede, and that he came with him from Gottenburgh with a commission from the king of Sweden.

That he made application to Dr. Walker for advice, how to proceed against the said two prizes; who told him, that in regard of the late change, there was nothing at present to be done.

II. That captain Cornelius Claeson, by virtue of a commission from the king of Sweden, having the command of a man of war, and being a native of Gottenburgh, took a prize, and brought her into the isle of Wight. He coming to London, the merchants or owners of the said prize desired to speak with him, to make some agreement touching the said ship and goods; and under colour thereof, brought their action of 3000 l. against him, and cast him into prison, where he now remains.

III. That captain Hamilton, having likewise a commission from his majesty of Sweden, to command a private man of war, having lately taken a Dutch ship (off Yarmouth) bound from Bremen to Holland, the master and merchant on board agreed with him, to pay him 200 l. for discharge of the said vessel and goods, upon the arrival of the said ship at Yarmouth; which the said captain Hamilton being willing to consent unto, put into the said port, and going on shore, the master and merchant arrested him in an action of 4000 l. upon which he was carried to prison, where he now remains.

IV. That captain Arrington, being, by like commission from the king of Sweden, commander of the Christopher of Gottenburgh, lately took a small vessel in her ballast, belonging to a Hollander of Scheevelmy; and putting into the isle of Wight, major Bull, deputy governor of that place, caused the said captain Arrington's sails to be taken from his ship, with his guns and ammunition, and will not permit him to depart from thence without special order of the council of state.

Monday, 23^d of May, 1659.

At the council of state at Whitehall:

A.D. 1659. Ordered,

Vol. lxiv.
p. 201.

THAT the memorial, this day delivered by the Swedish commissioners, signifying the detention of several captains in the king of Sweden's service, and some native Swedes, particularly one captain Swart, with their prizes, in several ports of England, be referred to colonel Clerke, colonel Salmon, and colonel Kelsey, to inquire and inform themselves concerning the deduction of the said Swart, or any other of his majesty's of Sweden's captains, natives or prizes, now in any of the English ports, and to certify to the council, for what cause the said persons and prizes are detained, and their opinions to the council, what is fit to be done therein.

Ri. DEANE *, cl. of the council.

H. Cromwell, *lord lieutenant of Ireland, to the protector Richard.*

May it please your HIGHNESS,

In the possession of Will. Cromwellesq;

I HAVE received no letters from your highness for some time before the last parliament was dissolved; myself, and the officers of the army, having been in a waiting frame to see what God or our superiors would command us; and in the same condition we remain still, desiring your highness to let us hear from you upon these matters. I have sent to my brother Fleetwood, upon the desires of the people here, a particular of such things, as they would gladly have granted, whereof this bearer, colonel Lawrence, can give your highness an account. I perceive, by him, he is known to your highness. I know not whether Sir William Bury, and Dr. Jones, who are sent upon the same message, have had that honour. They are my very good friends, and will be able to acquaint your highness with the several steps of our proceedings. I wish we have been mindful enough, and prepared for such dispensations, as the Lord may have for us. I am glad, at least, that our dear father went off in that glory, which was due to his actings. I pray God bear up your highness's spirit, and that we may be encouraged to do our duties. I remain

Your HIGHNESS's obedient servant,

23^d of May, 1659.

H. C.

H. Cromwell, *lord lieutenant of Ireland, to general Fleetwood.*

DEAR BROTHER,

In the possession of Will. Cromwellesq;

I RECEIVED a letter, bearing date the tenth instant, subscribed by yourself, my lord Lambert, and others. In answer thereunto, I promised my endeavours for the peace of this nation, and withall an accompt of what the officers (to whom I communicated that letter, and the enclosed declaration) should resolve upon.

At first they had it in their thought to have made some address in writing themselves into England; but thinking, that their so doing might look too like a capitulation, they desired me to acquaint you, that they resolved to continue in a peaceable disposition, and to let you know, what things are conceived will strengthen therein, and be of general satisfaction to the whole nation; to which end I have sent over Sir William Bury, colonel Lawrence, and Dr. Jones, to conferr with you upon the particulars of a paper, wherein your care and dispatch will be of publick advantage. I remain

Yours, &c.

24. May, 1659.

H. C.

* This captain Dean was formerly secretary to the committee of the army. Mercur. polit. p. 455.

Dr. Tho. Clarges to Sir Tho. Herbert.

SIR,

London, this 24th of May, 1659.

THE posts have been so very uncertaine lately from Ireland, that I have heard but once A.D. 1659. from you these three weeks. There is a very good face upon our affaires heere, and all degrees of people seeme pleased (or at least acquiesce) in the present government. This day ^{In the possession of the} the Holland ambassador had audience in parliament; and, in the name of his masters, he ^{right hon. the} desired the renewing the amity betwixt us and them. I heare his late highness returned an earl of Shelburne. answered to the house this day to some message from them. The message related to the present condition of his revenue, his present debts, and how contracted; and how he approved this present government. To all which, I am informed, his answers were agreeable to the expectation and desire of the house, which was satisfactory. I hope all things are quiett in your parts; and that they may so continue both there, and in all the parts of these nations, is and shall be the prayer of

Your affectionate humble servant,

The superscription,

THO. CLARGES.

*For my worthy friend Sir Tho. Herbert, at the
council-chamber in Dublin.*

Tuesday, 24. May, 1659.

ORDERED by the parliament, that it be referred to the council of state, to hear Vol. lxiv. what the lord embassador from the lords the states general of the United Provinces of the Netherlands hath further to say, and to present it to this house; and that Sir Oliver Fleming, the master of the ceremonies, acquaint the embassador with this order. 175.

THO. ST. NICOLAS, clerk of the parliament.

To the right honourable the council of state of the commonwealth of England, &c.

THE subscribed embassador from the lords the states general of the United Nether- Vol. lxiv. landish Provinces doth assure their honours in the name, and on the behalf, of the said lords his superiors, that they have no other intention or design, than to increase, confirm and corroborate the friendship, union, and alliance between the commonwealth of England and the United Provinces, grounded on the common interest of religion, state, and commerce: and that, concerning the wars and troubles in the Sound and Eastern countries, they have no other aim or design, than to preserve the freedom and liberty of the navigation and commerce, upon equal terms and conditions, as well for the commonwealth and the people of England, as of the state and people of the United Provinces, which is more fully expressed in the treaty concluded at Elbing in September, 1656. and the elucidations since agreed at Thoren by the Swedish commissioners, in the presence of the king of Sweden himself. And the lords the states general, having, at the invitation and desire of England and France, shewn their readines and willingness to mediate, and to co-operate jointly with England and France, in the re-establishing of peace and friendship between the high and contending parties, and agreed to the articles of the late treaty of the Hague, concluded and signed by the lord embassador of France and the resident of England, with the commissioners of the said United Provinces; and having also sent orders and instructions to the commanders in chief of their forces in the Sound and Baltic sea, as also four members . . . to the negotiation of the peace between the two Northern kings and kingdoms, the said embassador beseecheth, that it may please their honours, that he may know and be able to communicate to the said lords his superiors, what the sense and meaning is of the present government of this commonwealth concerning the ratification of the said treaty, and the further negotiations and transactions of the present affairs and occurrences in the Sound and Eastern countries. 187.

This 25th day of May, 1659. stylo Angliæ.

WIL. NIEUPOORT.

Read 27. May, 1659.

At

Wednesday, May 25. 1659.

At the council of state at Whitehall:

Ordered,

A.D. 1659.

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P. 179.

THAT Sir Henry Vane, the lord Lambert, colonel Morley, the lord Warriffton, and Sir Robert Honywood, or any three of them, be and are hereby authorized and appointed a committee of the council, to treat with his excellency the lord embassador from the lords the states general of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, upon propositions, wherein they are instructed by the council; and to meet with him for that purpose.

R. DEANE, clerk of the council.

Thursday, May 26. 1659.

At the council of state at Whitehall:

Ordered,

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P. 183.

THAT the account of the state of the affairs between the commonwealth and other states, contained in four sheets of paper, herewith sent, be humbly offered to the parliament.

That upon mature consideration of the present state of affairs between this commonwealth and other states, the council found it very necessary to agree upon certain propositions to be treated upon with his excellency the lord embassador from the lords the states general of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, in order to the parliament's further pleasure to be declared therein:

That is to say, 1. That there have been orders already sent by this state to general Montagu, to pursue the late treaty, agreed at the Hague the $\frac{1}{2}$ of May instant; and this state is ready to give here their ratification thereof. 2. It is further propounded, that a longer time be agreed upon, of desisting from giving assistance, by either commonwealth, to the kings of Sweden or Denmark; to the end that, during that time, a treaty betwixt England and the United Provinces of the Netherlands be entered into, for the more effectual obtaining a peace between both the said kings; wherein the interest of both commonwealths, with respect unto each of their secure and free commerce into the Baltic seas, may be fully and equally provided for, and a firm foundation laid of a lasting peace and nearest union between themselves: That this treaty made be speedily endeavoured here, or by plenipotentiaries sent from both states, upon such place as shall be agreed upon between them.

That it be humbly offered, as the opinion of this council, that (in case the propositions be refused or delayed by the said lord embassador) further instructions may be sent to general Montagu, how to behave himself, in case the Dutch and Danes come to an agreement with the Swede, or shall endeavour to relieve Copenhagen, or transport any of the duke of Brandenburg's forces into any of the islands.

Sir Henry Vane is desired humbly to offer this report to the parliament.

-Friday, 27. May, 1659.

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P. 185.

SIR Henry Vane reports from the council of state a paper, delivered to the council of state from the lord embassador of the states general of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, which was read:

And also the treaty between the commonwealth, the states general of the United Provinces, and France, which were also read:

And also some propositions to be treated upon with the lord embassador of the lords the states general, which were also read:

And also the opinion of the council of state touching instructions to be sent to general Montagu.

Resolved,

That these papers be presently returned back to the council of state.

Resolved,

That this house doth approve of the proceedings of the council of state with the lord embassador of the states general of the United Provinces of the Netherlands.

Ordered,

That it be referred to the council of state to proceed in the managing the treaty between this state and the states general of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, as they think fit,

fit, upon the grounds and proposals presented to this house, and report their proceedings A.D. 1659.
therein to this house, for their approbation.

Resolved,

That power be given to the council of state to send commissioners or instructions unto general Montagu, or any others, as they shall see cause, for the preservation of the interest of the commonwealth in the business of the Sound.

THO. ST. NICHOLAS, clerk of the parliament.

To the right honourable the council of state by authority of the parliament of the commonwealth of England.

THE subscribed ambassador from the lords the states general of the United Provinces, Vol. lxiv.
having perused the three propositions, communicated unto him by the right honour- P. 181.
able committee of the council authorized thereunto, beseecheth, that it may please the council, that he may in another conference offer his considerations, according to the orders and instructions from his superiors on the matters mentioned in the said propositions.

WIL. NIEUPOORT.

In Chanon-row, Westminster, this 27. May, 1659.

Considerations on the three propositions exhibited to the subscribed ambassador from the lords the states general of the United Provinces.

I. IT is humbly offered, whether it be not convenient, to endeavour speedily to settle a Vol. lxiv.
peace betwixt the kings of Sweden and Denmark by a special treaty, wherein the P. 189.
interest of the commonwealths, with respect unto each of their free and secure commerce into the Baltic seas, may be fully and equally provided for; and whereby a firm foundation may be laid of a lasting peace and nearest union between themselves: and to that end and purpose, instructions and orders may be sent over to the respective public ministers in the Sound, or with the said kings of Sweden and Denmark, the said ambassador being willing to send to the public ministers of the said United Provinces his letters, that they may know, what hath been here agreed, and will procure a ratification of the lords his superiors, in a competent time.

II. The said ambassador is also ready and willing to enter into conference concerning the renewing and more firmly corroborating the treaties of amity and alliance betwixt the commonwealths of England and the United Provinces, on the grounds of the common interests of religion, state, and commerce.

III. And having prepared the particulars in reference thereunto, plenipotentiaries from both states may meet to perfectionate the said firm and nearest union, in such a place and manner, as shall be found most convenient thereunto.

WIL. NIEUPOORT.

In Chanon-row, Westminster, this 28. day of May,
1659. stylo Angliæ.

Ordered,

May 30. 1659.

THAT Sir Henry Vane, Sir Robert Honynwood, lieutenant-general Ludlow, and Mr. Vol. lxiv.
Challoner, or any three of them, do this night acquaint the lord ambassador of the P. 193.
United Provinces, that the council have this day further debated his excellency's papers, and the matter under consideration between them, whether it should be further transacted here, or by plenipotentiaries to be sent from hence on the place; and finding it to be of weighty consideration, have determined to offer it to the parliament for their resolution therein; and having nothing further to tender to his excellency on the propositions between them, till the pleasure of the parliament be known, they have therefore by them their committee returned his excellency's papers this day sent to the council.

Resolved,

Tuesday, May 31. 1659.

A.D. 1659.

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P. 195.

THAT there be commissioners plenipotentiaries for obtaining a good peace between the two Northern kings, and to adjust and secure the interest of this commonwealth and its allies in the Sound; and by the assistance and power of the fleet of this commonwealth, separately, or jointly with the fleet or fleets of its allies, to endeavour the same.

Resolved,

That the persons to be named and impowered as aforesaid be five or any three of them, unless the council, in case of sickness, or other emergencies, shall see cause to constitute the commissioners to be four.

Resolved,

That instructions be given by the council to the said plenipotentiaries, or any other, in pursuance of the said resolutions.

Resolved,

That it be referred to the council of state, to present the names of the said five commissioners plenipotentiaries, and to prepare commissions to be signed by the speaker, and report the said names and commissions to the house.

THO. ST. NICHOLAS, clerk of the parliament.

To the right honourable the council of state of the commonwealth of England.

Vol. lxiv.

P. 199.

THE subscribed ambassador of the lords the states general of the United Netherlandish Provinces, having seen the council's order of monday the thirtieth of May last past, concerning the management of the important affairs in the Sound, and not knowing what further resolutions in pursuance thereof have been taken by the parliament, or the council of state, on consideration of the joint and mutual interest of both states and nations therein, beseecheth, that it may please the council of state, that he may wait on the right honourable committee, to whom he hath communicated his last papers.

In Chanon-row, Westminster, the
2^d of June, 1659. stylo Angliæ.

WIL. NIEUPOORT.

Nieuport, the Dutch ambassador, to the admiral of the Dutch fleet in the Sound.

MY LORD,

Vol. lxiv.

P. 217.

IHAVE had several conferences with some considerable members of the council of state, since I have delivered new letters of credence to the parliament of the commonwealth of England, concerning the present occurrences of the Sound, and especially on the treaty concluded at the Hague the $\frac{11}{21}$ instant, betwixt the lord ambassador of France, the resident of England, and the commissioners of the United Provinces: it hath pleased the council of state to send to me the three propositions; a translated copy whereof is hereunto annexed.

The council of state have, on consideration thereof, promised me, that they would dispatch an express to their general, or commander in chief of the fleet of this commonwealth in the Sound, with the instructions contained in the paper herewith sent your excellency; and I have answered their lordships, that I was so well informed of the sincere intentions of the lords my superiors, that I would be ready and willing to write to your excellency, and seriously recommend it to your excellency, and to the extraordinary commissioners of the United Provinces, that on consideration of the said propositions, and that the parliament hath resolved to send, with all possible expedition, persons of honour and quality, as their plenipotentiaries, to establish a good and firm peace between the Northern kings and kingdoms, your excellency, and the said extraordinary commissioners, would agree with the general or commander in chief of the fleet of the commonwealth of England, that the three weeks mentioned in the third article, of the said treaty be continued and prolonged three other weeks, immediately following the expiration of the said former three weeks; and that in pursuance of the said three articles, they will take care, that none of the ships of war of the United Provinces, as well of the fleet, which is lately gone to sea, as of the other, which was sent to succour the king of Denmark, under your excellency's command, do act or attempt any thing contrary to the said third article, not only for the

three

three weeks mentioned in the said treaty, but also for other three weeks immediately follow-^{A.D. 1659.}
 ing the expiration of the former three weeks. I have also assured the right honourable
 council of state, that your excellency, and the before-mentioned extraordinary commissioners
 of the United Provinces, will not be wanting to co-operate with the commanders in chief
 of the English fleet, and other the public ministers of England and France, in soliciting
 the said two Northern kings, during all the time of the three last weeks aforementioned, to
 abstain from all acts of hostility one against another by sea; and that the king of Sweden
 do abstain, during that time, from acts of hostility against any of the ships belonging to
 the fleet of the United Provinces, or their merchants ships. I have communicated the
 premises to the lords the states general, to the end, that they may ratify the same, and send
 their orders accordingly; and herewith remaining, &c.

In Westminster, the $\frac{3}{13}$ of June, 1659.

3^d June, 1659.

By the commissioners for the admiralty and navy.

IN pursuance of two several orders of the council of state of the twenty-third and thirtieth ^{Vol. lxiy.}
 of May last, copies whereof are hereunto annexed, whereby a memorial of the Swedish ^{p. 200.}
 commissioners, signifying the detention of several captains in the king of Sweden's service,
 and some native Swedes, with their prizes, in several parts of England:

As also a paper of the lord ambassador of the United Provinces, touching four ships now
 detained with their men at Queenborough, and their goods embezzled, are referred to the
 said commissioners, to examine the matter of fact, and to certify for what cause the said
 ships and men are so detained.

The said commissioners, upon consideration thereof had, finding the grievances
 respectively complained of in the said papers to concern two nations in amity with
 this commonwealth, do humbly offer, that the same may be referred to the admiralty-
 court, where all such causes are properly cognizable, to be determined according to law;
 and in case any orders have been issued forth by the state, touching the said persons or
 prizes, that they may be recalled.

All which, nevertheless, is humbly submitted to the consideration of
 the council.

Exr. RO. BLACKBORNE, secretary.

* *An act constituting Charles Fleetwood esquire lieutenant-general and commander
 in cheife of the forces raised, and to be raised, by authority of parliament,
 within England and Scotland.*

THE parliament of the commonwealth of England doe enact, and be it enacted by ^{In the posses-}
 this present parliament, and the authoritie thereof, that Charles Fleetwood esquire be, ^{sion of the}
 and he is heereby constituted and appointed lieutenant-general and commander in cheife, ^{editor.}
 under the parliament, of the armies and forces raised and to be raised by authoritie of
 parliament within England and Scotland, during the continuance of this parliament, or
 until the parliament take further order, giving and granting to the said Charles Fleetwood
 full power and authoritie, to rule, governe, command, dispose, and imploy the said
 armies and forces, and every part thereof, and all officers and others whatsoever, imployed
 in or concerning the same, in, for, or about all defences, offences, invasions, executions,
 and other military and hostile acts and services, as lieutenant-general and commander in
 cheife, to be subject to, and pursue such orders and directions as he hath receaved, or at
 any time shall receive, from the parliament or council of state, appointed by authoritie of
 parliament; and further giving and granting to the said Charles Fleetwood full power and
 authoritie to conduct and lead the said armies and forces, and every part thereof, against
 all enemies, rebels, traytors, and other like offenders against this commonwealth, and
 every of their adherents, and with them to fight, and them to invade, resist, depresse,
 subdue, pursue, slay, kill, and putt to execution of death, by all waies and meanes, and
 to fullfill and execute all and singular other things for the governing of the said armies and
 forces, and to assigne and appoint one or more provost-martiall or marshalls for the execu-
 tion of his commands, according to the tenor hereof, and to command all the forces in all

* June 4. 1659, this act was read and committed. Mercur. polit. p. 487. And June 9. Fleetwood had his
 commission delivered to him by the speaker. p. 501.

garrisons,

A.D. 1659. garrisons, forts, castles, and townes in England and Scotland already fortified, or to be fortified; as likewise by himsele, or others deputed and authorized by him, to take up and use such carriages, draught, horses, boates, and other vessells, as (in his discretion, and as often as he shall thinke meete) shall bee needfull for the conveying and conducting of the said armies and forces, or any part thereof, or for bringing or carrying ammunition, ordinance, artillery, victuals, or any provisions necessary or requisite for the said armies and forces, or any part thereof, to and from any place or places, according to the tenor heereof, and to give rules, instructions, and directions for the governing, leading, and conducting of the said armies and forces, and every part thereof, and to execute, or cause to be executed, martiall law for the punishment of all mutinies, tumults, rapines, murthers, and other crimes and misdemeanours in any persons whatsoever, in and of the said armies and forces, or any part thereof, and according to the lawes and ordinances of warr, that are or shall be allowed by parliament, and the said lawes and ordinances of warr shall cause to be proclaymed and executed, streightly charging and requiring all the officers and souldiers of the said armies, and every part thereof, to be obedient to him the said lieutenant-generall; likewise all sherriffes, officers of the ordinance, justices of the peace, mayors, bayliffes, and other officers and persons whatsoever, in their respective countie and places, to be ayding and assisting to him in the execution of the said office of lieutenant-generall and commander in chiefe of the said armies and forces, for the ends and purposes, and in manner aforesaid.

To general Montagu.

SIR,

Vol. lxiii.
p. 229.

AFTER consideration of the treaty at the Hague the $\frac{11}{21}$ of May instant, and after conference with the lord embassador of the United Provinces upon some proposalls herewith sent, and upon assurance, that he will send the like directions to the commanders in chief of the Dutch fleet, and advertisement to the public ministers of the United Provinces sent to the Sound upon that treaty, and procure from his superiors, that they shall also ratify and send the same, with all possible speed, from the Hague; the council have promised to the embassador, and do accordingly send these following instructions:

I. That in pursuance of the third article of the treaty at the Hague, you forbear to join the fleet under your command to the navy of either of the kings of Sweden or Denmark, or to give any aid to either of them, or to use any act of hostility against either of them, not only for the three weeks mentioned in the said treaty, as immediately subsequent to the notification of the treaty at the Hague to you; but also for other three weeks immediately following the expiration of the former three weeks.

II. That you co-operate with the commander in chief of the fleet, and other the public ministers of France, in soliciting the two Northern kings, during all the time of the three last weeks aforementioned, to abstain from all acts of hostility one against another by sea; and if that cannot be obtained, yet you shall endeavour, that the king of Sweden abstain, during that time, from all acts of hostility against any of the ships belonging to the fleet of the United Provinces, or their merchant-ships.

III. In case the instructions herein mentioned to be agreed to be sent from the embassador of the United Provinces to the commander in chief of the fleet, and other the public ministers of the United Provinces, (a copy whereof are herewith sent you) shall not be by them fully ratified, observed, and fulfilled, then you are left at full liberty to observe and prosecute such other instructions, as you have already received in that behalf, or shall receive from the parliament, or this council.

To general Montagu.

SIR,

Vol. lxiii.
p. 225.

WE have thought fit to give you notice of the resolution taken in the parliament, with all speed to send plenipotentiary commissioners to the Sound, for the endeavouring of such a settlement in that business as may be honourable and just, and to prevent any prejudice to the interest of this commonwealth.

It pleases God to continue a great quiet in affairs here, since the sitting down of the parliament; and for your better information of passages amongst us, you are referred to the inclosed papers. You may rest assured, there shall be nothing wanting in the care of the council,

council, for the encouragement of yourself, and the fleet under your command, in the faithful discharge of their duty in the service of this commonwealth. A.D. 1659.

Signed in the name and by order of the council of state, appointed by authority of parliament.

Whitehall, 4. June, 1659.

ARCH. JOHNSTONE, president.

The state of the lord Lockhart's accompt, by way of charge and discharge, for all sums due to and received by him since the first of Jan. 1656. till the first of December inclusive, 1658.

THE said first of January till the said first of December, makes one hundred weeks, which at the rate of 100 l. per week, comes to . . . } 10000 0 0 Vol. lxii. P. 405.

Received by the lord Lockhart and his orders, since the said first of January, 1656, the sums following:

Received by John Lockhart, for the use of the said lord Lockhart, from Mr. Frost, as by the annexed doth appear, in all	} 01600 0 0
Paid by Mr. Noel to the said lord and his orders, at several times,	05400 0 0
Received in France (which was part of the price of provisions sent thither) the sum of 12000 livres, in English money	} 0900 0 0
Sum is	07900 0 0
Charge	10000 0 0
Balance	02100 0 0

December the first, 1658.

Copy of Mr. Noel's letter or certificate.

UPON examination of the within-written account, I find the charge to be right, as also the receipt of all moneys paid by myself to the lord Lockhart and orders, since the date abovesaid.

There is in the abstract from Mr. Frost's office, 600 l. over-and-above that 1600 l. mentioned in the article of account, which 600 l. is affirmed by Sir William Lockhart to have been paid to him as due upon the account of the first voyage unto France, which was preceding the first January, 1656 (at which day this account commenceth): yet the money was not received till April following, although the precept be dated the second of January, 1656.

[N. B. To complete the accounts of my allowance as envoy, the said 600 l. was ordered, but paid between two other sums, (each relating to my after-allowance as embassador) which might occasion some error, if not heeded. W. L.]

All I can say to the articles of 12000 livres is, that my lord Lockhart did write to me, that he had made use of the said sum, which he did estimate at 900 l. deducing the said 600 l. the balance (viz. 2100 l.) remains due to my lord Lockhart. This is humbly offered to your lordship by

Your LORDSHIP's most humble servant,

MARTIN NOEL.

Item, from the said first of December, 1658. exclusive, till the thirteenth of April, 1659. inclusive, being nineteen weeks, at 100 l. per week, } 1900 0 0 there is due

Sum of all due, preceding the said thirteenth of April, is 4000 0 0

Besides two equipages, and house-furnitures of mourning at Paris, viz. the first in October, 1658, for condoling with that court the letters in March, 1659. in order to a treaty with Don Antonio Pimentel, who was then in Paris.

April 13. 1659.

From the thirteenth of April inclusive, till the sixth of May following inclusive, is three weeks two days, and at the rate aforesaid, comes } 0328 0 0 to

A.D. 1659. So there is due to my lord Lockhart in arrear, upon the account of his embassy, from the first of January, 1656. till the seventh of May, } 4328 0 0
 1659. the sum of 4328 l. as by the foregoing articles doth appear . . . }
 Besides the two equipages of mourning.

May 7. 1659.

From the seventh of May till the twelfth of June, 1659, both inclusive, is five weeks.

A paper of Nieupoort, the Dutch ambassador in England.

Vol. lxiv.
 p. 233.

THE lords the states general of the United Netherlandish Provinces, having perused the three propositions delivered unto the subscribed ambassador, on the twenty-sixth of May last past, stylo Angliæ, do trust, according to the last part of the first proposition, that two distinct acts of ratification of the late treaty, agreed and concluded at the Hague on the $\frac{11}{21}$ of May last past, the one for the lord ambassador of France, and the other for the lords the states general, have been sent over, or are in a readiness to be delivered there, the like acts of ratification being ready to be delivered at the Hague aforesaid to England and France.

The said lords the states general have, on the $\frac{19}{9}$ of May aforesaid, authorized their extraordinary commissioners, that in case the treaty of peace betwixt the two Northern kings should not be concluded within the three weeks mentioned in the third article of the said late treaty at the Hague, they might agree with the English and French public ministers *in loco*, a prolongation of some few days more. They have further given such orders and instructions to their before-mentioned commissioners, sent to the kings of Sweden and Denmark, that in case the public ministers of England and France have the like, that in all probability such a peace will be obtained and established between both the said kings, wherein the interest of both states and nations, with respect unto each of their secure and free commerce into the Baltic seas, may be fully and equally provided for.

It hath been very acceptable to the said lords the states general, to see, that this government had a good inclination to lay a firm foundation of a lasting peace and nearest union betwixt the commonwealth of England and the state of the United Provinces, and have not been wanting on their side to send hither sufficient orders and instructions to that purpose, which they hope will be of great efficacy to establish a true and confident amity, and to prevent and avoid all occasions of unkindness and sinister and unfriendly encounters and dealings between the people and subjects of both.

Therefore doth the subscribed ambassador seriously desire, that the said treaty may be speedily promoted and furthered here; and that the said treaty at the Hague being duly ratified, the plenipotentiaries of this commonwealth may, without further loss of time, endeavour such a treaty in the Eastern parts, by the joint concurrence and co-operation of the said extraordinary commissioners of the United Provinces *in loco*, as will be most satisfactory to the common and mutual interest of both.

WIL. NIEUPOORT.

This 15th of June, 1659. stylo Angliæ.

Read June 23. 1659.

By the committee appointed to treat with the Dutch ambassador.

Vol. lxiv.
 p. 231.

THAT in pursuance of the commands of the council, they did treat with the lord Nieupoort upon his paper, given in to the council, bearing date the fifteenth of June.

First, that there were some expressions in that paper, which seemed to be dark, and not full according to the intent of former resolutions; to which it was answered, that he had not as then full instructions.

Two things to be explained. In the next it was desired, that he would explain some expressions, which had fallen from him, concerning given assistance to the king of Denmark, and what assistance was intended.

His own words to be explain'd. To which was answered, that it was always intended, that Copenhagen should be relieved; and that it was very just and honourable to assist a distressed king, &c.

Relief always intended. To this replied, that indeed there was something of difficulty, and it was very necessary, in order to a full and good understanding betwixt the commonwealth, that the intention of this assistance should be, and that if it should be so wholly debarred the loss of Copenhagen, it might argue a difficulty upon the Dane and the Dutch, reduced to a condition of dependence upon the English.

What that relief should be; and may not be to the extreme on either side.

And

And further, there might such an assistance be given, that might put the king of Denmark into a condition to refuse all terms of a reasonable peace; and therefore it was most requisite for both, that things should remain in the condition they were in. Best to remain as they were.

To this it was replied, that the difficulty and danger of the 4000 men to remain on shipboard was great, for fear of sickness, and therefore used as an argument. 4000 men on shipboard contract sickness.

To this it was agreed, that a neutral place should be condescended to; and,

That we tendered the said third articles of the treaty at the Hague. Neutral place.

To which it was answered, that it was given *in mandatis* to the lord Opdam and ministers, that it should not be done but by consent of the general Montagu, &c. Urge 3d artic.

That Montagu should refuse and not give consent; to this was answered, that he did hope, that he did confidently hope to the contrary; but nothing could be drawn from him. If Montagu will not yield.

Next, we answer you to the first proposal of a nearer, viz. plenipotentiaries shall be presently sent. Next, a nearer unity.

The answer of the council of state by acts of parliament to the lord Nicuport, ambassador to the states general of the United Provinces, to his lordship's paper dated the fifteenth of June, 1656.

THE council, in pursuance of their paper bearing date the twenty-sixth of May, 1659, for laying a firm foundation of a lasting peace and nearest union betwixt both commonwealths, have been, and are ready effectually to promote the same; and when it shall be desired, will appoint commissioners to treat with his said lordship thereupon. Vol. lxiv. P. 223.

And for what concerns the establishing a peace betwixt the two Northern kings and interest of both commonwealths, with respect unto their secure and free commerce into the Baltic seas, they have already appointed their plenipotentiaries, who shall be dispatched with all speed to the Sound, fully instructed and impowered to endeavour the same in their proceeding thereupon, to communicate councils in amity and confidence with the ambassadors or ministers of the lords the states general of the United Provinces; and doubt not but that the said ministers of the lords the states general are impowered to exercise the like communication mutually.

And lastly, as to what concerns the ratification of the treaty at the Hague, they have already assured them of the readiness of the state to ratify the same, which they are still ready to effect, if it shall be insisted upon.

H. Cromwell's resignation of the government of Ireland to the parliament.

MR. SPEAKER,

I AM soe unwilling to interrupt the peace of these nations, that I think it my duty to prevent even those feares and jealousies, which may give any occasion thereof; and in order thereunto to give you an accompt of your affaires in Ireland, and more especially of my selfe in relation to them, and other the late transactions. In the possession of the editor.

It hath beene my unhappinesse of late to receive intelligence only from common fame, and very private hands, and to be forced rather to guesse what I had to doe upon all emergencies, then to bee intrusted with the cleere comands of my superiours. By reason whereof, when I first heard the generall rumour of the last parliament's dissolution, and of a likelyhood of discontinuing the government, under which it was called, I having noe light into the intrinsick causes of that action, and knowing in general, how busy the common enemy was in all the three nations, and in what variety of shapes they appeared to act their designs; and withall having the care of securing a more dangerous, numerous, and exasperated people, the Irish natives and Papists; I did forthwith, to answer all the severall ends of my trust, publish a declaration, requiring all officers, civill and military, to attend their respective comands, and not to hearken to any designe of inovation, how speciously soever the same might bee presented unto them. Soone after, I received a letter from the committee of safety, recommending the peace and security of Ireland in a more speciall manner to my care; which I answered with a reall promise of complying with their advice. I did withall communicate that letter to very many officers of the army, promising likewise to transmitt the result of their considerations upon itt; and accordingly I did send over, by three worthy persons of this nation, a particular of such things, as the granting thereof (as is conceived) would much settle the minds of people and army heere, whose case and concernments are very different from those of England or Scotland. All this while I expected directions from his highnes, (by whose authority I was placed heere) still having an eye to the common peace, by preventing all making of partyes and divisions, either among the

A.D. 1659. the people or army; but hearing nothing expressly from him, and yett having credible notice of his acquiescing in what providence had brought forth as to the future government of these nations, I now thinke itt tyme, (least a longer suspence should begett prejudiciall apprehensions in the minds of any) to give you this accompt, viz. that I acquiesse in the present way of government, although I cannot promise soe much affection to the late changes, as others very honestly may. For my owne part, I can say, that I beleive God was present in many of your administrations, before you were last interrupted, and may bee soe againe; to which end I hope, that those worthy persons, who have lately acknowledged such their interrupting you in the yeare 1653 to have beene their fault, will by that fence of their impatience bee henceforth engaged to doe soe noe more, but bee the instruments of your defence, whilst you quietly search out the ways of our peace; which stability and freedome, when the Lord shall restore unto you, will much subdue the hearts of all peaceably minded persons to your authority.

The fower yeares experience I have had of your army heere (even under those tryalls, which have provoked others) gives mee just ground to assure you of their concurrence with their brethren in England, in the way of obeying and defending, rather then of directing or awing you.

I say, for my owne part, I had an honourable opinion of the government you are now returned unto before its discontinuance; and yett I must not deny, but that the free submission, which many worthy, wise, and consciencious persons yeilded to the late government under a single person (by severall wayes aswell reall as verball) satisfied mee alsoe in that forme. And whereas my father, (whom I hope you yett looke upon as noe inconsiderable instrument of these nations freedome and happines) and since him my brother, were constituted cheife in those administrations, and that the returning to another forme hath beene looked upon as an indignity to those my neere relations, I cannot but acknowledg my owne weaknes as to the suddain digesting thereof, and my owne unfitnes to serve you in the carryeing on your further superstructures upon that basis. And as I cannot promote any thing, which inferres the diminution of my late father's honour and meritt, soe I thanke the Lord, for that hee hath kept mee safe in the great temptation, wherewith I have beene assaulted to withdraw my affection from that cause, wherein hee lived and dyed.

I have a tendernes to peace, which (as I conceive depending rather upon the worthinesse of governours then formes of government) renders me content to wait upon providence in the expectation of that mercy; being ready to yeeld up my charge to any, whom you shall send to receive itt; and beseeching the Lord to bee your mighty counsellor and prince of peace, I remaine

Your humble servant,

Dublin, 15. June, 1659.

H. CROMWELL.

H. Cromwell, *lord lieutenant of Ireland, to general Fleetwood.*

DEAR BROTHER,

In the possession of Will. Cromwell esquire.

I RECEIVED yours of the seventh instant, whereby, and by divers others letters, I take notice of the votes in parliament concerning my coming into England. That news has so many odd circumstances, and such animadversions are made upon it, as I think it much concerns me to know the meaning with all the speed I can. To which purpose I have sent this bearer [Dr. Petty] unto you as one, whom I can best trust, now my nearest concerns are at stake. Wherefore I desire you to shew your kindness to me in being free and plain with him, as to such advice as you think concerns my preservation, (for I am well contented to aim at nothing else) and especially how I shall behave myself in reference to the summons for my coming over, when I receive them. I have made so good use of my time, as I have not money to bring me. Pray give the bearer access to you, upon my account; he does not use to be tedious or impertinent. It concerns me to have one, that I can trust, to have such an access to you. I hope you will not look upon him, as to me, under the character and representation, that St. Hierom Sankey and some others may give of him; but rather as one, that hath been faithfull and affectionate unto me, and, I may say, unto yourselfe also, and one, who I think, notwithstanding all that is said, is a very honest man. I shall not trouble you with much more. He can best acquaint you with what concerns myself, upon which single account I have gotten him to come for England. As for the public differences, I never perceived him forward or busy in any. Dear brother, these are times of tryall, both as to our own hearts and our friends. I hope you will well consider of what you advise me as to myself, and let me have a speedy return of your opinion.

I desire

I desire the Lord to teach us his ways, and to fitt our hearts for that condition, where- A.D. 1659.
with we have not been enough acquainted.

I have sent the letter, which I intended to have sent the house, along with the army's address, before I received the news of my being sent for. You will see the reality of my heart therein. Let it be read, or the substance thereof more privately communicated, as you shall think fitt upon the place.

H. Cromwell, *lord lieutenant of Ireland, to general Fleetwood.*

DEAR BROTHER,

I RECEIVED yours of the seventh of June, and the advices therein, which being In the possession of Will. Cromwell esq;
but generall, I have sent Dr. Petty to know more particularly what you would have me do. Upon the first rumor I sett out a proclamation to keep the peace, when I heard the parliament was sitting; and withall that their call was from some of the army; and that not many appeared; and that the committee of officers of severall interests kept up their meeting.

We dispatcht from hence some, that might acquaint you with the desires of those here. I have since his highness acquiescence called together the officers, to make such addressses as they should think fitt. For my own part, I know no harm in a commonwealth way of government; and beleive those now at helm to be very able and fitt for their work: yet you may think, I cannot but be troubled at what has so lately befallen my relations; and do acknowledge, that others may very honestly do what I cannot so handsomely. I have resisted great temptations, in respect to their authority. The late news of my being sent for has strange interpretations put on it by some; and I am distracted with the variety of mens opinions upon it. I desire you to let me know, how you would have me carry it, when the order itself comes to my hands. The officers are at worke about their addresss. I lett them take their own course, that the parliament may have the true knowledge of them. They are all well disposed to settlement. Lett me hear speedily from you. I am, &c.

Mr. John Barwick to king Charles II.

May it please your MAJESTY,

SINCE my last I humbly acknowledge the receipt of two from your sacred majesty of In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner Temple, esq;
the second and twelfth instant; and I have been, and shall be allwayes most ready (to
my utmost power) to observe and perform all your majesty's commands. 459 126 105 4
Venables at Chester I your majesty's letter to
100 52 is 196 200 84 123 48 himself; and therefore 94 gave 131 538 51 411 185
the person, that first made the way 185 217, who is 121 52 123 48 to his 190 16,
and near 160 36 51 191 289 to the 471 (who is now in town); and by his direction
they opened letter, him a of it
433 two 232 183 206 the 411, and have sent 217 3 transcript 171 219 for more
security. But the shortness of the time since will not yet permit 370 490 155 466.
When occasion serves, I shall render your majesty a faithful account 562 92 305 51 upon
it, or 190 30 143 in order to it.

For the other two busineses, whereof I gave your majesty an account 73 536 42 30
80 36, they are both managed by one instrument, whom I believe to be both discreet
and honest; 234 13 536 40 54 127 564 a 573 147 of 19 116 565 51 281 36, for-
merly in armes for his late majesty, and allwayes faythfull and true to his principles. 92
is both of them,
218 very intimate with 259 171 432, corresponds with them, and is imployed by them in
all such affaires as concern 557 13 431, and is nearly allied to 259 171 432, the one having
VOL. VII. 8 M married

A.D. 1659. ^{his sister,} married 155 121 184 147, the other ^{his} 155 wife's. The only inconvenience is, that ^{his} 155
 wife's sickness (who is very lately dead) hurried him away to her ^{into Yorkshire;} 281 185 378 244

25 117; but it hath this advantage with it, that ^{he is so} 92 218 182 farr onward upon his
 Scotland; to go and treat Clobery,

journey for 617; whither he promised 185 151 255 248 196 with 201 39 138 118,
 your majesty your majesty's command

if 131 538 did require it. And I have acquainted him by letters with 131 538 51 263
 102 36 10 in such a way as we agreed upon; and before this time I hope my letter is

with him. What I wrote concerning 117 12 289 (his other brother-in-law) was only
 upon his report; for they were desirous to debate the matter between themselves alone.

All that I can say, is, that I have known 117 10 289 for several years past, and have
 allwayes found him to be a civill and sober person, and not prodigall of his expreffions;
 which gives me the better hopes of him. Note, there will be no need of pressing him
 with his promise; yet I have written to my freind to mynde him of it, when he writes
 to him, which he doth frequently on other occasions. All that troubles me is, that I
 he is still in town;

hear 92 218 184 25 30 281 185 60 38 (and it is so lately I heard it, as I have not
 time to examine it): but he, that tells it me, thinks it is upon some publique account, as

H. Cromwell his
 imploied by 635, to give him a true account how things stand here; and then 135 75
 being here

342 216 may be as usefull as there.

The acquittances, which your majesty was pleased to signe, were fully satisfactory;
 lord chan.
 and for other affaires I have given an account to 589, without any further immediat
 trouble to your majesty. I am

(May it please your MAJESTY)

Your majesty's most dutifull

June 20. 1659.

and much obliged subject.

The unexpected stay of the bearer hath given me time to enquir concerning 117
 man

10 289, and I find it true, that he is in town, and am confirmed in what I sayd
 concerning the reason of it, by one that knows him well; and find him in a

no command the parliament,
 resolution to take 168 263 102 36 10 under 370 608, though others should
 doe so.

June 21. 1659.

Indorsed,

For his sacred majesty.

Mr. John Barwick to Sir Edward Hyde.

In the posses-
 sion of Joseph
 Radcliffe, of
 the Inner
 Temple esq.

THE various reports of our affaires, which you meet with in letters from hence, pro-
 ceed from a ground, which I hope will excuse both my former saylings, and present
 barreness in matter of newes. We are suffered to know nothing, that can be concealed on
 one side; and when it comes out, it gets such a tincture from the genius of the relater, as
 often distracts us with contrarieties, and makes us write what we hope or fear rather than
 what is true.

What the letters told you of H. Cromwell's defiance and submission, was not true
 in either particular. He hath hitherto stood in *aequilibrio*, taking no notice at all of the
 parliament, as the supreme authority, (as they call it) but proceeding on in his former
 course, as if his brother were still protector. He is neither so active as he might be, to
 play his own game, nor so plyable as they would have him here to comply with theirs.
 And his dullness is the more inexcusable, because he has all the encouragement he can
 desire to shake it off. The common soldiers and inferior officers of his army are very
 great zealots against the Anabaptists. The people of Ireland generally are against his sub-
 mitting to the parliament: the nobility and gentry are willing to make up his army to
 20,000;

20,000; and the city of Dublin alone proper to pay 2000 of them. All this I am told by A.D. 1659.
lord Meath

a very sober and discreet person, who heard it from 470 103 2 187, who was there the ninth instant; and yet, notwithstanding all this, he was then very pendulous, which way to take. It is true, indeed, he had not then heard of the rejecting of his message, nor of his being voted out of the government, nor of his being sent for hither. And how those may work upon him, this relater knowes not; but otherwise he suspected the worst as to his own inclination. But for all that, he is of opinion, a good game may thereby be played, if things be well managed, though he should doe as his brother did. The greatest obstruction is from some great officers in that army, who have got into estates there, and are promised from hence I know not what acts of parliament, to confirm their title; and by these they have constant intelligence here, how all things stand there. This is all I can safely relate as to that kingdom. If I should swallow the flying reports, I could tell you better newes thence; and it is certain, that H. Cromwell's last letter does not please them at Westminster. And the same may be sayd for the last letter from Monk. And that, which adds to the discontent, is, (as I am told) that both of them harp upon one string (which makes them suspected of some understanding each of other); they are both for having all the members received into the house, that sate in it in 48.

Another thing, that is here disliked in the Scottish army, is that they will take no more commissions, nor suffer any officers of it to be layd aside, though Talbot and Daniell were here designed for it. Monk is afraid it will come up higher in time; and it is thought he would shew himself more sensible then he does of Fleetwood's being placed over him, if it were not for a great bank of money he hath here, which they know of, and in whos hand it is.

We hear nothing of certainty concerning Montague; but there is some reason to believe he carries no affections towards the men of Westminster: for as they have eased him of his regiment of horse, so hath he lately given order for the selling of some very good horses, which he had here.

It is no great wonder things at this distance should be so uncertain, for they are not much clearer at home. If my conjecture were worth the hearing, I should not stick to say, there is still a mystery in working, which perhaps may appear in time. The grand faction is now driven between the republicans and fifth-monarchy-men; and the former have outvoted the latter, both in the house and councill of officers. These were the men, that first took their commissions from the parliament; which the other seeing they would doe, used the common policy of swimming in the stream. Of late they receive in all the sublimated saints into the army, which Pride and some others cashiered; and there is talk of an underhand list of 7000 men upon the fifth-monarchy account. It is so reported by some of that party; whether in reality or vaunt, I know not. If the former, then all those persons, which flock so fast to London, under pretence of petitioning against tythes, may possibly have another errand. The truth will appear in time.

Guilt and gain have been the two cords, that have tyed them together a long time. The later is now come to saveing what they have got. They say, Fleetwood will be content with 40 s. a day, though this pay should be 10 l. to teach others the lesson of self-denyall, and to husband their money the better. Their witts are now all at work how to raise money: there is no stone, which they turn not over; which makes them become odious even to their friends. The penalties voted against new honours granted by the king, are stretched to the mock-honours granted by the protector; and all salaries granted by him to any persons, that were not wont to receive such salaries out of the exchequer, must be refunded. The judges, perhaps, may escape; but they of his councill, &c. must be squeezed. Tichborn is mad at this, and the mayor not much better.

The members are so divided, as (one of them sayes) there are not six of one mynd; and the army is not much better united, if it were not for the common cause, that is, guilt. If they can get in all the members that sate in 48, it is thought there will be a great alteration; for then those, that were immediately guilty of the king's blood, will be much the lesser party; and I am told those, that are not so guilty, would be well content to bring in the rest to preserve themselves from that ruin, which they see their divisions and God's justice may possibly bring upon them. And this being the case, the wisest men, that I meet with here, are much reserved in their judgement, what would most advance his majesty's interest at this time. If his party can appear effectually, it is hoped the enemy will strive who shall first make their peace. If but slenderly, it is feared they will thereby be the more firmly united: if not at all, yet it is still conceived they will shatter of themselves by subdivisions. And indeed those, that pretend to a judgment in matters of that nature, say, that since the government was last thrown off the hinges, it received such a shatter, as nothing they can do can repair it, till it returns into the right channell, unless a faint opposition unite them in themselves. I beseech God direct his majesty what to doe in this case. June 21. 1659.

Mr.

Mr. Ph. Meadowe to the council of state.

A.D. 1659.

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p. 117.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

SINCE my last of the 14th instant by the ordinary post, I have received one from your honors of the second of the same, brought by Compton; whereby I am impowered to continue in my negotiation betwixt the two kings, as formerly. I return your honors most humble thanks for doing me the right to judg of me, as in truth I am, faithful to the interests of the commonwealth; and shal make it my earnest endeavour, not onely to acquit myself faithful, but to render myself useful, in whatever trust shal be committed to me.

The time of the three weeks limited by the treatie at the Hague is expired; but no accomodement betwixt the two crownes effected, his majestie of Denmark having possitively refused to enter upon a particular treatie with Sweden; but insists upon comprehension of al his allies in a general peace; so that by the letter of the said treatie his majestie of Denmark is the refuser, and not to be assisted during the refuse. I have remonstrated as much to the Dutch ambassadors, who are at accord with me hereupon, and have wrot accordingly to their admirals. Whither they wil conform or no, I cannot say; for I perceive they act not by concert with their ambassadors. 'Tis feared De Ruyter will goe directly with his fleet for Copenhagen, to put ashoar his 4000 landmen. He and Opdam joined the fifteenth instant in the great Belt, which was five daies sooner then the time limited, according to the interpretation of their own ambassadors, accounting from the notification of the treaty to Opdam. Upon this junction Opdam is admiral, Jan Everrton vice-admiral, De Ruyter rere-admiral, according to the custome of the provinces; first a Hollander, then a Zalander, then a Hollander. Opdam has committed several contraventions to the treatie about five dayes since. He intercepted a smal barque laden from hence with powder and other munition, bound for Funene.

Rixadmiral Wrangel is very strong upon that isle, and in condition to receive the enemy, in case he attempts to land there. Fifteen Swedish men of war set sail lately for the little Belt, to carry the rixadmiral a reinfort of foot. About Eblen they rencontred two Hollanders, who presently upon sight of the Swedish fleet stranded themselves; and one of them set fire to himself. This may possibly beget some dispute, and yet the Swede, as I am certainly informed, never made shot at them, his majestie having given peremptorie orders, not to begin any hostility upon the Dutch.

I am privately informed from Copenhagen, that some overtures have beene made with the Dutch ambassadors there, of a stricter alliance with Denmark; and that the Dane has offered the Dutch Wensussel in the North of Jutland; 'tis thought also Gluckstadt upon the Elve, besides great priviledges in Copenhagen, as to trade and inhabitation, together with two suffrages in the senate. It much imports England to be well assured, whether the states mean and act sincerely in this propounded mediation of peace.

General Montagu is with the fleet about Callinburg, and was three daies since about a league and half from the Dutch fleete, which, accounting some merchant-men, amounted to eighty sail. I dispatched away Compton to him over land with his letters. I expect every day the plenipotentiarys, who, as I am informed, are to come from England, hoping their arrival will facilitate this difficult work. At present we are here at a grand pause upon his majesty of Denmark's refusal of a separate treaty. Here is as yet no French minister in this court; but Mons. de Terlon, who was formerly joint mediator with me on the part of France in the treaty of Roschild, is expected daily from Dantzick. It would not be amiss, that some instruction were given, whether the ministers of England shall yield him presedent.

I find his majesty very much troubled at the advice given him out of England by his ministers, as if some commissioners of the council, upon conference with them, should propound the cession of Drontheim and Bornholm to the Dane; which this king will never condescend to, as long as he has a sword by his side, and a soldier behind him.

No advancement is made in the intended treaty with Poland: the Swedish ambassadors are still at Stettin. They have been these four months cal'd up, in expectation of safe conducts in due form; but the Pole still commits one wilfull mistake after another, only to protract time; by which it is easy to collect he has the same aim in his eye with the Dane, viz. A general peace, or a confederate war. 'Tis sayd in the last letter from those parts, that the treaty with the Cossagues is ratified by the dyet at Warsaw; which, if true, is very considerable; and we may expect to hear shortly of a great army in Pruss. This is al at present from

YOUR HONOURS

most humble and faithful servant,

PH. MEADOWE.

Elsinore, 21. June, 1659;

I have

I have lately drawn upon Mr. Harrington, my correspondent at Hamburg, 250 l. sterling, and have given him for his reimbursement a bill of the first instant, upon the commissioners of the treasury. I humbly beseech your honours to give order for accepting and satisfying the said bill, it being moneys for the necessary service of my publick negotiation. I humbly begg also, that credits may be sent me, with orders upon whom to draw my bills for the future.

Friday, June 24. 1659.

At the council of state at Whitehall,

Ordered,

THAT the committee of the council, appointed to confer with the lord embassador of Vol. lxiv. the United Provinces, do treat and confer with him, P. 239.

1. Concerning the form of the ratification of the treaty at the Hague, which this state is both to give and receive from the states of the United Provinces.

2. Concerning the desisting from giving assistance by either commonwealth to the kings of Sweden or Denmark, for the three weeks after the expiration of the first three weeks mentioned in the said treaty at the Hague, whether the same will be strictly and punctually observed on the part of the lords the states general of the United Provinces, their fleets, and public ministers, according to the agreement here made by the said embassador.

3. Concerning the joint concurrence of these two states, to constrain the two Northern kings to a peace, upon the grounds of the treaty at Roscheild, and according to the former conferences with the said embassador, to ascertain the particular thereof here, as far as may be, to prevent differences, that may arise thereupon in the Sound.

To the right honourable the council of state, by authority of the parliament of the commonwealth of England.

1. **T**HE subscribed embassador of the lords the states general of the United Provinces, Vol. lxiv. having perused the council's order, bearing date the 24th of this instant, St. Angl. P. 243. doth on the first point, concerning the act of ratification, assure their honours, that as soon as the two acts of the said ratification will be presented at the Hague, this state will receive back again two other acts of ratification, or at the least that of the said lords the states general of the United Provinces.

2. To the second point the said embassador declareth, that the lords his superiors have given such orders to their public ministers and commanders in chief in the Sound, that it will appear, that they do act *bona fide*, observing the treaty and agreement.

3. To the third, concerning the joint concurrence of the commonwealth of England, and the state of the United Provinces, to re-establish a peace betwixt the two Northern kings and kingdoms, the said embassador doth assure their honours, that the lords his superiors are of the same opinion, that it is necessary to ascertain the particulars, which are not determined by the said treaty made at the Hague on the $\frac{1}{2}$ th of May last past. And according to the orders and instructions sent over to the said embassador by the lords his superiors, he offers the following particulars in the name and on the behalf of the same:

On consideration of the inestimable losses suffered and sustained by the king of Denmark, first, by the delay of the evacuation of his territories, contrary to the agreement made at Roschield, and afterwards by the new and inconvenient breach of that treaty, and the continual devastations, oppressions, and almost a general destruction of the territories, which did remain by the said treaty in the possession of the said king of Denmark; the said lords the states general have all along in the conferences at the Hague, and by the said embassador here represented, that they did conceive, that it would be convenient, that endeavours were used on the behalf of the concurring and co-operating states, to settle the peace betwixt the two Northern kings, upon the grounds of the treaty made at Bromsebro, anno 1645, or as near it as would be practicable, that thereby the king of Denmark might in some measure be able to balance the great power of Sweden. And therein they do not only find a great deal of justice, but conceive, that it is also the true interest of England, as well as of the state of the United Provinces. However, the said lords the states general do hold it absolutely just and reasonable, that Drontheim with its appurtenances, as also the isle of Bornholm, (the subjects and inhabitants whereof have by a singular demonstration of affection and fidelity reduced themselves under the government and obedience of the king of Denmark) should remain in his possession; and that all other promises, which have been

A.D. 1659. extorted since the said treaty of Roschild, as the 400,000 rixdollars, for some pretensions of losses sustained during the war in Guinea, and that the little isle of Ween should belong to Schonen, should be annulled and extinguished. If it please the supreme authority of the commonwealth of England to ascertain the same particulars, and to procure, that on the behalf of Sweden the treaty of Elbing, with the elucidations mentioned in the said treaty concluded at the Hague, be ratified and accomplished, (as well for the good and advantage of England and of the state of the United Provinces, as of the other included parties) there will remain no discrepancies betwixt the public ministers, *in loco* at least, not betwixt those of the commonwealth of England, and those of the United Provinces. And the said lords the states general are willing to oblige themselves, and to give sufficient orders and instructions, in pursuance of the aforesaid particulars, to their extraordinary commissioners sent to the kings of Sweden and Denmark, to agree with the commissioners and plenipotentiaries of the commonwealth of England there *in loco*, in such a manner, that they shall not only withdraw from the king, who shall refuse such a peace, their succours, and give and send him no other, but that they will powerfully assist the acceptant against the refusant, till he shall be brought to reason.

This $\frac{7 \text{ July}}{27 \text{ June}}$ 1659.

WIL. NIEUPOORT.

The answer of the council of state appointed by authority of parliament, to a paper exhibited by his excellency the lord ambassador of the lords the states general of the United Provinces, of the $\frac{7 \text{ July}}{27 \text{ June}}$, 1659.

Vol. lxiv.
p. 249.

1. **T**O the first particular mentioned in the said paper, that the form of the ratification of the treaty at the Hague, which this state is to give (being agreed unto) two acts of ratification thereof by the parliament, will be sent to the Hague, the one to be delivered to the ambassador from the king of France, upon his delivery of an act of ratification of the said treaty from his majesty of France in like form to this state; and the other to be delivered to the lords the states general of the United Provinces, upon the said states general delivery of their act of ratification of the said treaty in like form to this state.

2. To the second particular, that the council do conceive the lord ambassador's answer to intend a satisfaction to what was proposed in the second head of the council's last paper of the 24th of June instant, treated upon by their committee with the said ambassador; and that by observing the treaty and agreement on the part of the lords the states general, their public ministers and commanders in the Sound, is intended, that the ships of the United Provinces do forbear to give any aid or assistance to, or use any act of hostility against either of the two Northern kings, not only for the three weeks mentioned in the treaty at the Hague, but also for other three weeks immediately following the expiration of the former three weeks, in like sort as the fleet of this commonwealth are directed to do, and as agreed between this council and his excellency. And the council do desire, if this be not the full meaning of his said excellency's answer, that it may be further explained.

3. To the third particular, That this state find no reason to depart from the treaty at Roschild (consented to by the treaty at the Hague) to be the ground of a peace between the two Northern kings; but do insist thereupon, and upon the ascertaining of such things here, in order to that peace, as may be matter of difference between the public ministers of these commonwealths upon the place, and may not be sufficiently provided for, or not fully determined by the treaty at the Hague: and do therefore propose, that as to any places gained, or loss sustained by either of the two kings, since the treaty at Roschild, these commonwealths do by their public ministers upon the place co-operate and intermediate for an agreement therein between the said kings, according to justice, and honour, and the interest of these commonwealths. But if it shall so happen, that the said kings shall not be brought to an agreement therein upon terms of accommodation between them, other than are provided for in the said treaty at Roschild, that then the public ministers and fleets of these commonwealths shall co-operate for the obtaining a peace between the said two Northern kings, upon the treaty at Roschild; and that all places gained by, or delivered or surrendered to either of the said kings from the other; since the said treaty at Roschild, be re-delivered, and remain in the right and possession of that king, in whose possession they were, or ought to be, according to the said treaty at Roschild; and that the public ministers of both these commonwealths do likewise co-operate for the obtaining of necessary, equal, and like advantages and security for these commonwealths, in point of navigation, trade, and commerce from the king of Denmark, and for the procuring from the king of Sweden, that the treaty of Elbing with the elucidations be ratified so as may be for the equal advantage of both these commonwealths,

and for the benefit of the other included parties; and that the fleets and ships of both A.D. 1659. these commonwealths do withdraw their assistance and countenance from that king, that shall not consent to the aforesaid terms, and actually assist that king, that shall accept thereof. June 28th, 1659.

Lord Lambert,

Sir Robert Honywood, and

Col. Berry, or any two of them, to deliver this answer to the Dutch ambassador, and confer with him thereupon, and make report to the council.

Mr. Ph. Meadowe to the council of state.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I CONTINUE to advise every weeke the state of things from these parts, albeit I Vol. lxi. heare of none, that corresponds with me from England on the part of your honours. P. 251. Le chevalier de Terlon, the French ambassador, he, who formerly signed and sealed together with me the late treaty of Roschild, is lately arrived here from Dantzick; so that now we are only in expectation of the commissioners from England, whose long stay, and my want of necessary orders in the mean time, has caused great retardment to the common affair. I know not, whether upon their arrival I am to be joined in the same commission with them; if not, I hope your honors, in consideration of my long service, wil grant me a favourable recal.

Gen. Mountagu has received the orders for the prolongation of the neutralitie for three weeks longer, but has had much to doe to bring general Opdam to a conformity thereto; yet at last he has engaged himself to observe the third article of their treaty at the Hague, according to the time agreed by M. Nieuport; onely with this restriction, provided he receive not in the mean time other orders from his master. But I feare he wil reckon the time from the notification of the treatie to gen. Mountagu; and according to that account, there are not above seven daies in being, before the last three weeks will be expired, which is a very short time for a very long worke. I have propounded a further prolongation to the Dutch ambassadors heer, for a week or fortnight longer; but I perceive they decline the proposition, and are willing to retain a freedome to act as they see occasion; so that I suppose the 4000 land-men upon the fleet wil be transported to Copenhagen, and some other assistances given before any entrie be made upon the treatie. And yet I find a very good disposition in this court, to give al reasonable content and satisfaction to the states general, not only in according them the Elbing treaty, but in reference also to a peace with Denmark, and the elector of Brandenburg. And because the king of Denmark insists upon the inclusion of his allies, and wil not hearken to a separate treatie, his majestie of Sweden, to demonstrate his readines to a peace, has declared himself willing, as heretofore to a particular treatie with Denmark, so now to an universal treaty, in order to a general peace. The original declaration I send herewith, enclosed as it was delivered me by his majestie's order under his seale.

Opdam with his and the Danish fleet are returned for Copenhagen. De Ruyter continues in the Belt. Gen. Mountagu is returned from before Callinburg to the Sound, and is at present at an anchor betwixt the isle of Huen and Copenhagen. I shal not willingly misrepresent any thing, but my intelligence from Copenhagen much failes me, if the Dutch doe not treat underhand for themselves with that king. This is all at present from

YOUR HONOURS

most humble and faithful servant,

Elfinore, June 28. 1659.

PH. MEADOWE.

J. Hen. Kielman, the duke of Holstein's agent, to the parliament.

Serenissimæ atque inclytæ reipubl. Anglicanæ ejusque referentibus augustissimi hujus parlamenti proceribus, officia, amicitiam, & prolixam salutem desert serenissimus atque celsissimus princeps ac dominus, dominus Fridericus, hæres Norvegiæ, dux Slesvici & Holsatiæ, Stormariæ, & Dithmarsæ, comes in Oldenburg & Delmenhorst, dominus meus clementissimus.

Illustrissimi & excellentissimi VIRI,

QUANTO conatu jam a multis seculis cum inclyta natione Anglicana pacem & ami- Vol. lxi. citiam colere serenissima domus Holsatica studuerit, tum quod religionis promo- P. 411. vendæ idem ambabus esset ardor, tum quod frequens inter vestros nostratesque commercium

A.D. 1659. cium non leviter arctam quandam animorum conjunctionem desiderare videretur, nemini ignotum esse poterit. Optatus successus eo modo animos nostros vestris combinavit, ut qualemunque sortem sive adversam sive prosperam experiamini, nobis eandem aut communis luctus aut communis gaudii instrumentum esse permetteremus. Eadem ratio, illustrissimi viri, postulavit, ut cum de restituta patriæ vestræ aurea libertate nuntii ad nostras oras perverherentur, vosque in provincia hac durissima pariter ac gloriosissima constitutos esse constaret, serenissimus princeps ac dominus meus clementissimus sui duxerit esse officii, avita non fucatae amicitiae foedera renovare, vobisque omnia felicia apprecari. Faxit Deus ter optimus maximus, qui regnorum unicus est arbiter, quod non solum in sui gloriam, sed etiam hujus inclytæ nationis omniumque bonorum emolumentum, vestrumque immortalem tandem vertat, ut divini numinis inspiratione secundas vestris placide præesse, confederatis prodesse, honestisque securum refugium contra turbulentissimorum ingeniorum horrendas tempestates præstare valeatis.

Cæterum, illustrissimi domini, quo pacto sub finem nuperi belli Sueco-Danici in perpeffi damni restitutionem quædam terræ serenissimo principi Holsatiæ adjudicatae sint, in quarum possessionem ab ipso rege Daniæ missus fuit, & quomodo nulla data causa eadem regiones serenitati suæ per vim a Danicis ministris sint subtractæ, sine dubio meæ, quæ submisso cultu ad illustrissimum vestrum collegium misi, duplices literæ pluribus manifestum reddiderunt. Ne itaque ulteriores moras nectam, insipientibus accuratius negotium hoc in proclivi videre licebit, quomodo pacta servata, principisque nihil contra Daniæ aut ullum alium molientis, ratio habita fuerit, nisi statuere velimus, toties principi Holsatiæ injurias inferre libere licitum esse, quoties inter potentissimos reges Sueciæ & Daniæ forsan bella orientur.

Vos igitur, illustrissimi domini, enixe clementissimus princeps meus rogatum venit, quo cum vestri jam ad reconciliandam pacem in fretum Sundanum abierint illustres domini legati, pro vestra benevolentia serenitas sua assistere, in delata sibi justa possessione tueri, eoque respicere pro vestra auctoritate velitis, ut ingentia illata damna sibi refarciantur, quique adhuc nuperis tractatibus restant pertractandi articuli, bonum exitum fortiantur. Sic justitiam, quam omnes magistratus exercere debent, administrabitis, reddetis principi quod vestra auctoritas serenitati suæ cum summa æquitate acquisivit, & quo se semper vobis potentissimæque huic reipublicæ obligatum & devinctum sentiet.

Quo magis hæc omnia veritate summa nituntur, eo etiam responsum votis conveniens tanto citius expecto, quanto major nunc temporis ratio habenda venit. Atque hac spe subnixus, gloriosissimæ hujus reipublicæ proceribus augustissimis, vobis dominis meis cultum & observantiam meam defero, tenuitatemque meam, qua par est, submissione, commendo,

Illustrissimarum atque excellentissimarum DOMINATIONUM

observantissimus servitor,

JO. HEN. KIELMAN.

Mr. Ph. Meadows to the council of state.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Vol. lxxv.
p. 1.

THE long stop, which hath been put to my negotiation, through defect of requisite orders, neither having commission nor creditives to the two kings, suitable to a mediation, has been a great obstruction to the intended peace; so that things remaining in silence and without action, I have little at present to communicate to your honors. Three daies since the French ambassador, myself, and the ambassadors of the states general, went from hence half the way to Copenhagen, with intention to meet the other ambassadors of the states residing in the court of Denmark, in order to concert business betwixt us in conformitie to the treatie at the Hague; but they failed to give us the meeting. Whereupon the next day we went to the camp before Copenhagen, with the same purpose; but they still pretended supposed difficulties, whereby to excuse their not coming out to us: whereby 'tis easy to judg, they in Copenhagen doe not act in all things by concert with their colleagues here; and I have reason to think they have received different orders from their superiors.

Notwithstanding his majestie of Denmark has absolutely refused to treat separately with this king, yet the assistance from the states general is nevertheles retarded. Opdam and Bielk the Danish admiral came into the rood before Copenhagen two daies since with 34 men of war. Several merchant-men laden with provisions came along with them. De Ruyter comes in this day with 46 more; so that the 4000 land-men will be speedily disembarked; and if they have a sufficient number of mariners for manning and equipping some of his majesty of Denmark's great ships, which lie up in port, which I suppose they

they will have, they will be in capacitie, being joined together, to put forth to sea, in case A.D. 1659. of need, with an hundred able men of war. Al that his majesty of Sweden can do, is to retire with his ships into several ports, and so put himself upon the defensive. Gen. Mountagu continues with his fleet in the former port betwixt Huen and Copenhagen.

His majestie of Denmark, when in a weak and low condition, refused a separate treatie with Sweden; which he wil much les consent to now, having received the supply of so considerable a strength. I have often urged upon the Dutch ambassadors the fourth article of the treatie at the Hague, by which they are obliged not to assist him, who shal refuse a just and reasonable peace. Now he, who refuses to treat, as the king of Denmark does, refuses a peace, upon what conditions soever. Al they have to reply upon me is, that that article supposes the three estates to have employed their utmost diligence and endeavor for an accomodement; which they allege is not yet performed on the part of England and France. The French ambassador is going to Copenhagen within a day or two. I should long since have been there, had I received my creditives from the parlement.

The Austrians and Brandenburgers, about ten daies since, made an attempt upon Funen, but were repulsed with considerable los. There is an eminent officer amongst them slain; who it is, is not yet certainly known, but supposed to be major-gen. Goltz. Probably the next thing they will be upon, wil be to transport cavalerie for Copenhagen, and so dispute the campagne upon this isle with his majestie of Sweden, who wil find himself in difficult circumstances, singly to oppose a numerous enemy in so many places. As for a peace, I look upon it as a case almost desperate, the most advantageous opportunities for obtaining it being now past; and our fleet must shortly look homewards, unles timely supplies come out of England. The Hollanders in the mean time wil carry al before them in Denmark, and possibly at last force his majestie of Sweden too upon such conditions, as may be gainful to themselves, but prejudicial to England.

I have long expected the arrival of the commissioners plenipotentiaries. When arrived, I shall readily communicate with them at large the whole state of affairs heer; and then, unles I have power to act with them in the same commission, my longer stay heer wil be wholly useles; and therefore shal wait and hope your honors commands to be recalled to some other employment, wherein I may be in capacitie to render myself in some measure serviceable: which is the sole ambition of

YOUR HONORS

Elfinore, July 5. 1659.

most humble and faithful servant,

PH. MEADOWE.

*For the right honorable the council of state of the
commonwealth of England, &c. humbly theise.*

*To the count of Schombergh, lieutenant-general of the armies of his majesty,
and governor of Bergh.*

AT my arrival from Dixmuyde I have received that letter you honoured me withal, Vol. lxx. p. 7. and at night I have not failed of executing your orders in sending out a party all night, which hath taken nothing. I have also sent out a lieutenant in the enemy's army, who could learn nothing of their design: but there are arrived four or five regiments Irish of the troops of the king of England, and the guards and the equipage of the marquis of Caracena. Monf. de Marfin and many other principal officers are gone to Brussels. It is conjectured, that the king of England and Monf. de Caracena must join this army; one party whereof is yet in our Chattolome hard by Nieuport. Our horsemen have subsistence according to those of Ypres, as his highness of Turenne hath ordered it; that is, seven livres a day each captain; proportionally four sous a day for each trooper. I humbly intreat you to believe, that I will have all my life-time that obedience I owe to your commandments. I have the honour and advantage to be

Your most humble

Furnes, 17. July, 1659. [N. S.]

and most obedient servant,

LA ROQUE GALANDIS.

Furnes, 15. July, 1659.

THE major being gone this morning for Dixmuyde, hath received of the expresse that letter you writ to him, who hath told me to be pressed for his return; which hath obliged me to open the said paquet, to know the subject of his voyage; and meeting

A.D. 1659. with that letter you wrote to Mr. Fournier, I answered: and of me you shall have, Sir, that four regiments of foot are joined to Monf. de Marfin, which we believe are troops of the duke of York. I am assured this morning, that Monf. de Marfin is gone post haste to Bruffels. You shall have advice of what I shall learn more; and we shall do here what you shall find fit. The master shall be here this night back; and I am with respects,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

Du FRESNE.

The horse here hath the same subsistence as those of Ypres.

SIR,

Vol. lxxv. p. 8.

BEING ready to take horse to go towards the strand, I have received those you have honoured me withal, and will not fail to-night to send a party, as you desire; of which I will not fail to advise you. One of the magistrates told me this morning, that the duke of York should come with his troops within a league of this place; but since we are of contrary belief. The lantmaster of this place came the other day from the army of Monf. Marfin, who saith, that there was expected some free company, amongst which the blue-cloaks, which are the company of the life-guards. If any thing worthy of your note passeth, we shall not omit to let you know, being

Your most humble

Furnes, 15. July, 1659.

and most obedient servant,

FOURNIER.

SIR,

Vol. lxxv. p. 8.

IN Monf. de Marfin's absence, I have opened the answers you have written to him, that are sent to him from Bruffels, by which word is sent him, that the troops are sent this way, to fortify the sea-coasts against the English, with whom we have wars; and that this in no manner derogates from the suspension of arms. If you find any thing to say to it, Sir, I assure myself, addressing yourself to his excellence the marquis of Caracena, who is governor of these Low-countries, you shall receive full satisfaction, knowing that Monf. Marfin had promised you to make you participant of what he should know. I would not defer to advise, and make use of this opportunity to let you know, that I am,

Your most humble and most obedient.

From Ram's-Capielle at the Camp,
16. July, 1659.

Pour Monf. comte SCHOMBERGE.

The commissioners at Dunkirk to the council of state.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lxxv.
p. 193.

SINCE our arrival at this place, we have applied ourselves to the discharge of the trust reposed in us; and having spoken both to officers and soldiers, we find their minds much settled by what we have told them concerning the parliament, and your honours resolution to take care of them and this place. We have viewed the fortifications of the town, and judge, that they are of good strength, being sufficiently manned to oppose any force, that can ordinarily be expected to come against them. There is some part of the outworks unfinished, which will require some time and money. We have also taken notice of the fort of Mardike, and it is our opinion, and the officers upon this place, that the fort, as it now is, will not be able to hold out, if an enemy should come against it; and therefore it is thought more convenient to slight it, than to let it fall into the hands of an enemy. The three regiments, that were in the French army, lie at present in tents, near the walls of this town. The French commissary doth as yet provide for them. The officers are very desirous to know the parliament's pleasure concerning them, in regard they are uncertain of their provision from France. And we humble desire, that a constant supply of money may be made for this place, which will be one great means to preserve it. We leave these things to your honours consideration, and remain,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your most humble and obedient servants.

The

The commissioners at Dunkirk to general Fleetwood.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

WE did, in our last, give you a brief account of our being arrived at this place, and A.D. 1659. of the state of things, as they then stood, which is not since worse, but better; officers and soldiers at least seemingly well settled, and nothing is like to discompose them but want: therefore, whatever you do with the forces in England, if you will keep this town, the garrison must be well paid, and well stored with provisions necessary. We have given an account to the council touching Mardike, wherein we have offered it as our advice, that the sooner it be slighted, the better, it being impossible to keep it four days against an army; and the loss of that place will prove very dangerous, if not destructive, to this place. Here does want a person to command this garrison, whose principle it is to encourage godliness in the power of it. We have cause to fear, that profaneness and wickedness (which do sadly abound in this place) will do more to the loss and prejudice thereof, than all other enemies. We wish the change of one of our honest English regiments for one of the worst of these here, and a good governor, as the best expedient. We humbly submit it to your excellency, craving pardon for giving you this trouble, commending you to the grace and guidance of the Lord, that you may comfortably be carried through that work he hath intrusted you with. This is, and shall be, the prayer of, &c.

From count Schomberg.

SIR,

AT the same instant I received yours, I was sending away my secretary to advise you from me of the things contained both in the letter of the enemies, as in that of the commander of Furnes, of which he will entertain you; and you may believe and give credit in every thing. But as your letter advises me of a sad accident, of which I am wholly sensible, I'll tell you, that I send a guard by express to Mons. d'Avignon, and to the commander of St. Croix, of which my secretary will shew the letters, that to-morrow they may send to fetch the trooper, that you have taken, and that you may exempt him and also of the consorts. I intreat you only to cause to be made a copy, as soon as can be possible, and that in French, of the informations, that the guard may carry with him, as I request of the particular justice. I desire, that the business may be ended as soon as may be, and that the sentence of the council of war should be made known before the execution, that you may send some officer to witness the execution, that shall be done. Intreating you to believe, that this business troubles me as much as you can be, and that you cannot have more care of the interest, than that glories to take,

SIR,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

Berghe, 18. July, 1659.

SCHOMBERG.

I humbly kiss the commissioners hands.

A translation of a letter from Mons. Talon, intendant of the French king, unto the governors of Dunkirk, dated in Wenen, the 19th July, 1659. [N. S.]

SIR,

I HAVE received the two letters, which you have done me the honour to write unto me, and have sent to Mons. the marquis of Caracena for to know, whether he doth not understand, that the town of Dunkirk and Mardike are comprised in the cessation of arms, as other places; and I do expect the answer, for to let you know it. In the mean time I shall request you to send me the resolution, which you shall have from England, touching the war at sea.

You have done very well in having caused the king's English troops, which were at Bourbourg, to advance towards Dunkirk. If you need all those of his majesty for the preservation of Dunkirk, you shall always find them ready; and I had advanced towards you myself, had I not believed, that I should be more useful to you here, in observing the enemy; but when you have need, spare me not. The advice, which I gave you, and which I had from England, is most true; and the enemy do cover their design with the

A.D. 1659. name of the king of England, unto whom Mons. Marfin is lieutenant-general. I am,
without any reserve, and on all trials,

SIR,

Your most humble servant,

TALON.

The Dutch ambassador to the council of state.

To the right honourable the council of state, appointed by the authority of the parliament of the commonwealth of England.

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p. 207.

THE lords the states general of the United Netherland Provinces, having seriously perused the answer to a paper exhibited by the subscribed ambassador of the said United Provinces on the ^{7th} of July, 1659. ^{27th} of June, have sent over express order and instruction to their said ambassador, that he should labour with all possible care and diligence, to the end that the supreme authority of the commonwealth of England (seeing how sincerely the said lords the states general do co-operate and concur with the said commonwealth of England for the obtaining of a peace between the two Northern kings and kingdoms) would be pleased to consider impartially, and without prejudice, the present constitution, and the case of the said kings and kingdoms; and then it will appear, that, in the year 1645. the Swedes have gotten from Denmark the whole maritime province of Holland, besides the two islands of Gothland and Oesell, the greatest and fruitfulest in the Baltic sea, and kept in their possession from the then prince, and now king, of Denmark, his two archbishopricks of Bremen and Verden, being very considerable countries in Germany, betwixt the rivers the Elbe and the Weser: that the Swedes have since, in February, 1658. gotten from Denmark the provinces of Bleking and Schonen, with the country and the impregnable fortrefs of Balmys in the kingdom of Norway, besides Drontheim and the isle of Bornholm. By which great addition of power to the one, and the extraordinary of the other, the balance and the counterpoise between the Northern kings and kingdoms (which hath been very prudently always maintained by the states and princes interested in the preservation of the liberty and just freedom of the navigation and commerce in the Baltic sea, and the East countries) is quite brought down.

Therefore, and in consideration of many pregnant reasons and motives, have the said lords the states general always particularly propounded it in the conferences at the Hague between the two public ministers and their commissioners, that the last treaty of peace having been performed by the king of Denmark, and violated by the king of Sweden, that it would be just and equitable, that the peace should be made and re-established on the foundation of the treaty at Bromsbroo in the aforesaid year 1645. But finding that the oppressed king of Denmark was so unfortunate, that England and France could not be prevailed with to condescend thereunto, they insisted, that at least a just and reasonable medium and expedient might be agreed on, whereby the king of Denmark might be restored in a condition, that he might at least subsist as a king in some measure, and not remain altogether exposed to the mercy of his adversary. And after several debates in many conferences, it was at last agreed and concluded, that the three states should use their endeavours, that a sincere, firm peace might be settled between the said kings, upon the foundation and basis of the said treaty of Roschild, but with a reservatory clause in the latter part of the second article, that the losses sustained by reason of the renewing of the war should be taken into consideration; and that endeavours should be used for the composing of all differences between the said kings, and the bringing of them, as far as possible, into mutual amity. And truly it is not the office and duty of impartial mediators to endeavour, that the one party, especially assailing and oppressing, should carry all before him, and allow or make no satisfaction for the mischief and devastation unjustly by him committed, and that the other party assaulted and oppressed should be left in a sad and wholly broken state and condition. If not only the reason and equity, but the true aim and intrinsic intention of the said treaty at the Hague be well and truly considered, it is manifest, that the meaning hath been, that all the territories and places should be restored to the king of Denmark, according to the said treaty of Roschild; that is, in such a condition as they were at the time of the conclusion of the said treaty; which being impossible to perform in such a manner by the king of Sweden, (whose armies and forces have wasted, destroyed, burnt, and otherwise quite ruined the said territories and places of Denmark, to the utmost undoing of the king, gentry, and people of the said kingdom of Denmark, first by the continuing upon free-quarters in the said countries many months after the time of the evacuation agreed on by the said treaty, and afterwards, in a more intolerable manner by the unjust, new breach of that treaty, and the hostile invasion of Denmark)

Denmark) it is altogether just and reasonable, that the same should be made good and supplied by an equivalent; which equivalent cannot be found more conveniently, than by leaving or quitting to the king of Denmark Drontheim, with its appurtenances, and the isle of Bornholm, (which are both reduced, by the singular fidelity of the people thereof, under the power and obedience of the king of Denmark) and by remitting the payment of four hundred thousand rixdollars, which were pretended for some losses sustained by the Swedes on the coast of Guiney during the war; and the said promise was by force of arms extorted since the conclusion of the said treaty of Roschild, and since that, on the behalf of Denmark, all the articles of that treaty had been performed and accomplished; and that likewise the little isle of Ween might remain under Zeland, and not be annexed unto Schonen.

The said lords the states general cannot persuade themselves, that the present parliament of the commonwealth of England (so wonderfully restored to the government of the three united nations) will think it fit, that there should be a difference and discrepancy between them and the United Netherland Provinces about or concerning the said four particulars; or that they would endeavour to force and compel the said oppressed king of Denmark to surrender his faithful subjects in Drontheim and Bornholm aforesaid to that king, who doth look on the said fidelity as a crime committed against his majesty, which he would doubtless resent against the same. And how is it imaginable, that a Christian prince, having any conscience, or sense of honour and natural affection, can be induced to abandon his faithful people, who having, with the hazard of their lives and fortunes, cast off a foreign power, have reduced themselves under the obedience of their own and natural prince?

The lords the states general do no-ways doubt, but that the commonwealth of England, remembering how unreasonably the Swedes did raise the tolls at Drontheim the last year, when they were possessed thereof, will hold themselves as well concerned and interested in the commerce and navigation to Drontheim aforesaid, and the other ports of Norway, as the said United Provinces, the rates and proportion of the tolls being equally regulated there by treaties for both the states and nations.

The said lords the states general, to manifest and to shew abundantly on their behalf their sincere and hearty affection to promote and further the before-mentioned peace, have ordered, that he the said ambassador should assure and declare in their name, and on their behalf, to the parliament, and council of state appointed by the authority of the same, that in case it be mutually agreed on to obtain the said four points, being so just and equitable, that the said lords the states general do uprightly and firmly bind and oblige themselves, not only to endeavour, that the king of Denmark do desist from his alleged exceptions, and do condescend to the treaty, but also to help effectually to bring his majesty to accept of the peace on the restitution and evacuation of his countries, according to the treaty of Roschild, leaving out of the same the third article, as it is agreed in the second article of the said treaty at the Hague; provided that the supreme authority of the commonwealth of England be likewise, in regard of Sweden, bound and obliged to proceed in the same manner with the said lords the states general, in case the king of Sweden cannot be prevailed upon to accept willingly the said conditions; provided also, that, on the behalf of Sweden, the treaty of Elbing, and the elucidations mentioned in the seventh article of the said treaty at the Hague between the three states, (as well for the good and advantage of England as of the United Provinces, and the other included parties) be condescended unto, and fully accomplished.

And by the aforesaid offer the said lords the states general believe, that they have acquitted themselves sufficiently. And the said ambassador beseecheth the right honourable council of state, that such resolutions may be taken here, and such suitable orders given, that both states agreeing on the particulars here before-mentioned, may cordially and chearfully co-operate and concur together in establishing the said peace, and preserving their own mutual interests in those parts.

The $\frac{14}{24}$ th of July, 1659.

WIL. NIEUPOORT.

The answer of the council of state, appointed by the authority of parliament, to a paper exhibited by the lord ambassador of the lords the states general of the United Provinces, of the $\frac{14}{24}$ th July, 1659.

1. **I**N pursuance of what hath been already declared by the council concerning the form of the ratification of the treaty at the Hague of the $\frac{11}{21}$ th of May last being agreed upon, the said treaty is now ratified under the great seal of England, and shall forthwith be sent over to be delivered at the Hague to the public ministers of France and of the

A.D. 1659. United Provinces of the Netherlands respectively, upon their interchanging the like with England.

2. The council having taken into consideration the third and fourth articles of the said treaty, together with the proceedings, that the public ministers and commanders of the fleets of both commonwealths in the Sound (lately made known to them) do earnestly recommend it to the said lord ambassador, to represent to his superiors, that all care be taken for the due observation of the said articles on their part, as this state have given order to be done on the behalf of this commonwealth; so as not only during the first and second three weeks cessation, and such further prolongation thereof as is or shall be mutually consented unto, the assistance forbidden by the said third article be forborn, but also that there be a desisting, according to the fourth article, from the giving any kind of aid to the king of Denmark, so long as he continues (as hitherto he hath done) to refuse the just and equitable conditions of peace agreed to be tendered to him on the behalf of the three states, in pursuance of the said treaty.

3. The council do take notice, that the said lord ambassador, in his paper of the $\frac{1}{24}$ th of July, adds very little in substance to his paper of the $\frac{7}{17}$ th of July, unless it be in expostulating the case of the king of Denmark, and in favour of the treaty of Bromsbroo; which matters were all brought to the settlement by consent of the three states, declared in the said treaty at the Hague, and are not therefore to be anew disputed over again. Nor doth the reservatory clause mentioned in the said paper to be in the latter part of the second article, more redound to the advantage of Denmark than of Sweden, but mutually and equally respect them both; by reason whereof the council saw cause to express themselves as they did in the third particular of their former answer of the 28th of June last, unto which they do still adhere and refer themselves, with this further declaration, that the council are ready forthwith (if the said lord ambassador shall find himself authorized thereunto) to agree upon such particulars, (with the consent of the said three states, but especially of the said two commonwealths) whereby the mischiefs feared, some differences yet undecided may be avoided, and the terms of the peace between the two kings brought to a certainty upon the grounds of the Roschild treaty, and they necessitated to accept the same, not only by the real execution of the fourth article of the said treaty at the Hague, but also by the positive employing the force of both commonwealths in those parts against the refuser or refusers, in such manner as the ministers of the three states (at least those of England and the United Provinces) shall judge the most speedy, sure and effectual.

And by the said offer the council do believe they have sufficiently acquitted themselves, and do desire, that the particulars, whereby this affair may be brought to a certainty, upon the grounds above-mentioned, be speedily condescended unto, and agreed upon.

July 15th, 1659.

Read and agreed, and a copy to be sent to Mr. Downing by this post.

To the right honourable the council of state, appointed by authority of parliament of the commonwealth of England.

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p. 231.

THE subscribed ambassador of the lords the states general of the United Provinces in the Netherlands, having perused the answer of the said council of state to his paper exhibited the $\frac{1}{24}$ th of this instant, beseecheth, that he may confer with the right honourable committee of the council concerning that important work.

This $\frac{1}{26}$ th of July, 1659.

WIL. NIEUPOORT.

Admiral Lawson to the commissioners at Dunkirk.

Much honer'd FREINDS,

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p. 221.

I KINDLY salute you, wishing you all hapines inward and outward. Haveing this oppertunitie, I could doe noe lesse then tender my kind love and service to you, desiring, that my kind respects may bee presented to all the officers wheare you are. I should have beene glad to have wated on you att my coming on to the coast; but I was comanded by speciall order to this place. For newes, I have litle from hence. I doe not heare of any preparation for shipping of any men from hence for England, as was reported; nor doe I beeleeve, there is any. Pray advise mee, if you heare off any forces draweing downe towards Dunkerke, or otherwise off any draweing together neare this place

place up in the country. If there should be any forces draweing towards Dunkerke, if I could do any good by countenance or otherwayes att Dunkerke, I should repaire thither. I have litle else, but once more deare respects and service to you. I remaine,

A.D. 1659.

Aboard the comonwealth's ship
thee James, this 16th July,
1659. before Oastend.

Honer'd FREINDS,

Your truly loveing freind and servant,

JO. LAWSON.

Pray write mee, how longe it will bee ere you goe from Dunkerke.

The English plenipotentiaries in the Sound to the president of the council of state.

MY LORD,

WE are now approaching the Scaw, having by lesse favourable windes bin deteyned these eight dayes att sea. By an Hamburger, whom wee just now mett coming from the Sound, we receive intelligence, that our fleet, with some Swedes, lie at present betweene Cronenburgh and Copenhaguen; which city hath received some reliefe from merchant-men and victuallers; but according to the information, (which he confidently in this particular gives us) hath as yet no souldiers putt into itt. Wee are (it seemes) lookt for att the Sound, where a certain number of commissioners besides are expected from Holland, till the comeing up whereof there is a cessation between the fleets. My lord, we could not omitt communicateing this, being carefull of useing all opportunityes to approve ourselves

Your LORDSHIP's humble servants,

From aboard the Langport,
12 leagues from the Scaw,
16th of July, 59.

AL. SYDNEY.
ROB. HONYWOOD.
THO. BOONE.

The Dutch fleet lies below Copenhaguen.

The bailiff of Dunkirk to Lockhart, governor of that town.

MY LORD,

AFTER my most humble respects, I shall tell you, that I have given myself the honour to write to your excellency the 18th of the last month, and given you advice of the arrival of the commissioners of England in this town, and what had passed till then. And now I shall tell you, that the said commissioners, and their assistants, busy themselves daily to inform themselves of the state and government of this town, as also of its magistracy, and what revenues they have, and wherein employ them; yet without speaking with the said magistracy to inform themselves of the truth, although I have given myself the honour to go to see them, and present my most humble servcie, as the deputies also of the said magistracy have done several times; to whom, as to me, they answered, that they thanked us for our civility, without saying any thing else to us, because, as we judge, they distrust us, and make more account of certain ill spirits, as of doctor Clerk, and others, who perswade them many things, as they please, though merely suggested, and that in hope of some reward; but at last they will find all is frivolous. Of which the magistrates being advertised, I went on their behalf to the assistants of the said commissioners, and offered them to confer of the said affairs, and the town revenues, and assured them, that those of the magistracy would give them clear information of all in writing, that they might after inform themselves thereof; and not finding their declaration true, they might hold them as dishonest persons. Whereupon they answered me without any thing else, that they would consider, having only demanded the state of the town revenues, and wherein employed; which was all strait delivered them in general terms, they yet having hitherto said nothing to us thereupon; but as we have it from good hands, they have said, this place must be governed after the English manner, and the revenues and directions thereof be taken from the magistracy, and the right of custom, grant and excise be changed; which has caused a great alteration among the magistracy and townsmen, because that would totally ruin most of them, being engaged for the said town, and having disbursed for it most of their commodities, and engaged their credit besides; that this would be a breach of the capitulation, which I cannot believe, nor imagine, that your excellency will suffer it to be done. And in this confidence I have assured the magistracy, and

greatest

A.D. 1659. ^{the}greatest part of the townsmen, that your excellency will take so good care, and interpose your authority and credit with the parliament and council of state, that they will order this matter so, that there shall be no alteration therein, seeing there is no cause for it, and would be against the capitulation and faith given. This hath a little quieted their anxiety, confiding wholly in the goodness, prudence, and accustomed good discretion of your excellency, and that you will maintain us, and procure we may be maintained, in our antient privileges, and the disposal of the revenues of the town, as we have been hitherto. Wherefore, in the name of the people of this town, I cast myself at the feet of your excellency, beseeching you to have the goodness to continue us, and protect us, in the maintenance of our privileges and articles granted us upon capitulation, which you have had the goodness to do hitherto, and we shall be bound all the days of our lives to pray to the Almighty for the preservation and prosperity of your excellency, and all your family; beseeching you likewise to interpose your interest and credit with our lords of the parliament and council of state of England, that they would be so good as to maintain us in our antient privileges, and the direction of the town, and also to make the articles of capitulation be observed, as we doubt not, when they shall by your excellency be well informed of the truth of all things. Some of the magistracy, upon this alteration, propounded to send some of their deputies to our said lords of the parliament and council, to remonstrate to them the state of our affairs, and beseech them to continue us in our antient privileges and administrations, and to cause the articles of capitulation to be observed; which I prayed them to suspend, till advice given thereof to your excellency, to know if you approved it, we desiring to do nothing without the approbation and command of your excellency. Wherefore I most humbly beseech your excellency to be so good as send me for answer, what you desire we should do herein; and I will not fail to observe your orders, and cause them to be observed punctually; and if your excellency think fit, that some deputies be sent to the court, then to send me also the names of whom you desire should go. For myself, if your excellency think me capable, I would most willingly offer my service to be one; but, on the other side, I see, that I could difficultly absent myself from the town, while your excellency is away, yet shall rule myself in that, and all other things, by the order and good pleasure of your excellency, though I believe, and have so assured those of the magistracy, that your excellency will do an hundred thousand times more by your letters, than our deputies. Nevertheless we shall expect your excellency's orders, it deserving consideration also, that if any alteration be made in the government, privileges, and capitulation of the town, and that they will take from the magistracy the direction and administration, it will be the total ruin and destruction of this town, it being to be feared, that all the rich and considerable townsmen, finding themselves frustrated of their privileges, will be gone, and so the town become desert without traffick, and so be wholly ruined; which truly would be lamentable, though I will believe, that, by God's assistance, and the good management of your excellency, we shall not come to such extremity. The commissioners sent for me, and coming to them, desired of me a copy of our capitulation; which I gave them translated in English, they also demanding of me a list of all the inhabitants, Fleming, French, and Wallons, of this town; which I did as exactly as I could, and found them a thousand and sixty, which list I delivered them; and, at my going away again, offered them my service, and asked, if they had any thing more to command me. They answered, No. Since that, we have intreated the commissioners to give us leave to have the honour to entertain them at a treatment in the town-house; which they accepted, and is to be at noon, where we have invited the commanders of the town, Sir Brice Cockram, colonel, all the lieutenant-colonels in the town, major Hinton, and three or four principal officers more, to keep them company, hoping your excellency will approve thereof; only sorry we cannot have the felicity of your excellency's presence, which also would free us from all anxious thoughts, on occasion of the discourses held here, since the arrival of these gentlemen, concerning the change. But seeing that cannot be, and that your excellency is in probability to do us a greater benefit, and give us the general peace, which we beseech the Almighty to give us, unto the contentment of your excellency and our superiors, whereof we hope shortly to understand the success, I shall pray God for the preservation of your excellency, as making profession to be, and to continue all my life long,

MY LORD,

Your excellency's very humble, very obedient,

Dunkirk, 28. July, 1659. [N. S.]

and very obliged humble servant,

PETER FAULCONNIER.

A note

1659.

A note of the religious, magistrates, notables, merchants, and other inhabitants of this town of Dunkirk.

FIRST, the religious of the
parish-church do consist in ten } 10
persons
The friars Recollects do consist in } 17
seventeen persons
The friars of the Society } 15
The friars Capucins } 15
The friars Discalces, two religious } 2
Religious together } 59
The magistrate of this town do con- } 15
sist in fifteen persons
Item, Peter de Marle little baily, with } 8
four town-sergeants, and three men
of the bailey
Counselors, nine persons } 9

Notables.

M. Jacques Caes } 1
M. Peter de la Fontaine } 1
M. Nicolais Damast } 1
M. Peter Theus } 1
M. William Coppens } 1
M. John van de Waele } 1
M. Jaspar van Maere } 1

Merchants.

M. Thomas de la Val } 1
M. Francois Kiel } 1
M. Francois van Haute } 1
M. Nicolais van Eele } 1
M. Jacques van Haeghe } 1
M. Joos Blomme } 1
M. Jaques la Croix } 1
Jaques la Sauchie } 1
John du Floo. } 1

Inhabitants.

Philips Coppens } 1
Francois Elmer } 1
Michiel van Berghe } 1
John Croyn } 1
Joos du Prez } 1
Mathys vande Velde } 1
Abraham Buys } 1
Reinier Martins } 1
Roelant Coudelier } 1
Peter Becue } 1
Matheus Coppens } 1
Jems Caluwell } 1
Nicolais Seurs } 1
Christiaen Lamour } 1
Charel Peelaert } 1
William de Somer } 1
Lieuen Colaert } 1
Thomas Jooris } 1
John Ardens, jun. } 1
John Ardens, sen. } 1

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Jaques Omaer
Lucas la Croix
M. John de Rin
Francisco Gonfales
Jaques van Elstlande
Martin van Fosse
Abraham Andrell
John le Re
Francis de Four
Nicolais Talandrier
Anthone Sas
Carel van Erfel
John Merlein
Juliaen le Cœur
Jaques Gouaert
Heindrich Eghbert
Nicasen Heindriexsen
Christian Heindriexsen
Michiel Voet
Philips Stevenaer
John Steelant
John Spaldinek
Frans Coolen
Frans Christino
Jan du Fumie
Michael van Kerckhove
Martein Hugelaer
John Peeraer
John Verulaeche
Dominicus de Guise
John Wilfen, sen.
John Wilfen, jun.
Cornelius van Walle
Loys de Baddin
Peter Paris
Christian Vlieger
Valexiaen Cauroy
Marcus Garçia
Heindrich Garçia
M. Pauls Vlaminch
M. Jo. Deyer
Jacob Seck
Mrs. Boudewin van Bouchautte
Peter Spinoffe
Anthony Brassaer, jun.
Matheus de Corte
Peter Acheman
Christoffel Justo
Jaques Provooft
Philips Vermeesch
Mathys Brandt
M. John de Clerck
Derick Roelsen
M. Adrian van Castro
M. Robert Vogel
Lucas Geeraert
John Pieters
Joos Sheaeche
Mathieu Saus
Marcus Maes

8 Q

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Carel

A.D. 1659.

Carel Baert I
 Peter Jongherycx I
 John Baptista Claerbout I
 Denis van Velde I
 Michiel David I
 Jan Damast I
 M. Schory. I

Taverners.

Jacob Eghbert I
 John Maertens I
 John Seck I
 Glaude Tassier I
 Glaude Oysel I
 Lienen van Saffel I
 John Hubert I
 Joris Sommerman I
 Adrian Clarebout I
 Francis Almer I
 Matheus van Walle I
 Peter Cools I
 Jaques Willemssen I
 Lenart van Aker I
 Venant de la Maire I
 John de Coster I
 Martin Olevier I
 Adrian Robar I
 Cornelius van Schelverghem I
 John de Bie I
 Anthony van Hieffche I
 Peter Laureins I
 With 20 other small taverners 20

Lawyers.

M. Peter de Ruyter I
 M. Peter van Helle I
 M. Peter Heindriex I
 Laurens de Worst I

Attornies.

Francois Bonvarlet I
 Charel de Vonck I
 Joos van Vechel I
 Ferdinand Damoit I
 John Colen I
 Marcus Marx I

Doctor.

M. Nicolaus de Clerck I

Apothecaries.

M. Joos Godtschalch I
 M. Nicolaus Walde I
 M. ——— I
 M. Robinson I
 M. George Rychelinch I
 M. Francis van Haeghe I

M. John Omaer I
 M. Jaques Lamoote I
 M. Herman Bart I

Chirurgeons.

M. Peter le Conte I
 M. John Herrewyn I
 M. Matheus d'Hont I
 M. Martin Perdu I
 M. Henry du Pre I
 M. Adrian Plovier I
 M. John Crauwel I
 M. William Schouille I
 M. Francis Fernandes I
 M. Anselm Masson I
 M. John de la Baras I

The company of brewers do consist
 in nine persons } 9

The company of tailors and shop-
 keepers of cloth and linen do con-
 sist in } 44

The company of those selling wax,
 butter, cheese, and other spices,
 amount at } 40

The company of masons do consist,
 with their servants, in } 20

The company of the coopers do con-
 sist in } 23

The company of the goldsmiths,
 smiths, tinkers, pewterers, and
 plate-workers, do consist in } 28

The company of the house-carpen-
 ters do consist in } 24

The company of the ships-carpen-
 ters and servants do consist in } 24

The company of the bakers consist in } 32

The company of the butchers consist
 in } 35

The company of the binlander men
 do consist in } 70

The company of the millers } 17

The company of the shoemakers do
 consist in, with the servants, } 23

The company of measurers } 43

The company of sack-porters } 65

The company of wine-porters } 45

The company of bear-labourers } 19

The company of chairmen } 32

The company of wheel-barrows } 31

The company of the fishermen } 102

The company of the barkmen } 11

The company of the crane-porters
 out the town } 15

The company of little wheel-barrows } 23

The company of the old shoemakers } 28

The executioner } 1

The number of the persons here
 above specified do amount at
 one thousand and sixty persons.

UPON the thirtieth day of the month of July, 1659, is by the magistrate of this town of Dunkirk, by order of the honourable commissioners of the commonwealth of England, &c. visited the old town from house to house, for to know how many women and children in the old town are dwelling; and after an exact visitation from house to house is found, that the number of women dwelling in this town of Dunkirk, married, widows, young daughters, and servant-maids, do amount in general at one thousand five hundred sixty-eight persons.

Besides, in the cloister of the grey nuns are fifteen religious

In the cloister of the Conceptiones, four and thirty religious

In the English cloister, four religious

In manner that the women, so religious as others, dwelling in this town of Dunkirk, do amount at the number of one thousand six hundred one and twenty persons

And the number of all the children in this town dwelling amount at two thousand four hundred nineteen persons

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1568

15

34

4

1621

2419

The first paper from the king of Denmark, brought to the commissioners by Peter Rytz, Aug. 1. 1659.

L'ON croit, que pour avancer tant plus promptement la negotiation & l'achevement de la paix entre les deux couronnes Septentrionales, il soit necessaire, de declarer aux mediateurs le fondement & la vraye base des justes pretensions de la couronne de Denmark & Norvege; à sçavoir, qu'elle demande premierement restitution des provinces, tant de celles que le roy de Suede apres la rupture de la paix de Roeschilde possede à cette heure, que de celles, dont il a esté chassé, & il est tenu par le dit traité de rendre. Secondement, satisfaction des despences & dommages inestimables causez aux estats de la dite couronne par l'irruption, que le roy de Swede y a faite. Et comme il n'y a rien de plus conforme à la justice que cela, & que c'est l'essence mesme de traité de Roeschilde, sur le pied du quel les tres estats ont fondées la negotiation de la paix du Nort, la dite couronne se promet tant de l'equité & le candeur des messieurs les mediateurs, qu'en cela ils appuieront vigoreusement la justice de sa cause; quant au changement, qu'on juge se devoir faire aux points du traité de Roeschilde, du quel aussi messieurs les mediateurs desirent, qu'on leur donne part, un project s'en fera au plutost, estant une affaire, qui requiert quelques jours de temps.

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Extrait du register des resolutions, &c. le premier d'Aoust, 1659, [N. S.]

ESTANT mis en deliberation, il a esté trouvé bon & entendu, que pour prevenir toutes fortes de difficultés, qui pourroient naistre au sujet de l'isle de Ween, de declarer comme L. H. P. declarent par celle ci, qu'en cas que dans les quinze jours mentionnés dans la derniere convention du 24. du mois passé, relatif un traité de la Haye du 21. May de cette année, que la dite isle de Ween ne soit de franche volonté cedée par le roy de Suede au roy de Denmark, que la volonté & intention de L. H. P. est à ce sujet, selon la convention, comme elle est encore, que la dite isle demeure en propre à sa dite majesté de Suede; & de la dite resolution & declaration de L. H. P. sera envoyé extrait authentique aux seigneurs deputés, executeurs de cet estat pres les dits hauts & puissants roys, pour le mettre en execution, & pour se regler à l'advenant. Il sera aussi mis es mains de Monsieur l'ambassadeur de Thou, & du commissaire Downing, un extrait de la dite resolution, pour leur servir respectivement, où il sera de besoin, comme aussi aux seigneurs ambassadeurs Boreel & Nieuport, pour se regler à l'advenant; & ainsi estoit signés.

G. HOOLCK.

An intercepted letter.

SIR,

July 22. 1659.

I DOE much wonder, you have not vouchsafed me the favour of a letter these two last posts under this cover, because I humbly desire you would speak to Mr. Smyth, or captain Barker, (under whose cover it comes to him) that I might continue it, notwithstanding their remove, which were easie for the captain to doe by his wife, who lives in the same house with the resident; and I presume, unless that course bee taken, this will be last I can so send, expecting their speedy departure. By it I writt the first and eighth instant; the fifteenth I forboor, a general search of all paquets being then intended, and

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what

A.D. 1659. what perverse construction they might make of an inocent paper, I knew not. Our present affayres are very odd, the grandees and commonwealthsmen striving for superiority, Quakers and Anapabtists every-where arming; the Presbyterians, or a great part of them united with the cavileers; dayly alarums of Ch. St. landing, and universal confusion throughout the nation. Sir Hen. Vane and major Salway are deserted by many of their party, not having more than sixteen or seventeen, that can give concurrent votes. It is sayd, they desire the adjournment of the house, that the whole manage of affairs might pass by the council, where they believe themselves more prevalent. Sir Ar. Hasl. did this morning very smartly oppose it, desiring rather a summons of all, that are absent, and a settlement of the nation. In Hartfordshire and many other places the commissioners refuse to sett the tax, till the parliament have declared the government, resolving to have a free comonwealth; but after what model, no two places, nay scarce two persons, agree. An anuall parliament, and a councill in the intervals, is in most vogue. Whether the members of one shall bee eligible againe till the third or fifth year, is controverted, the grandees hoping to carry a voluntary election without such limitation, and by that means perpetuate their own interests in the government. Coll. Lambert (for that is now his most frequent appellation in the house) is so little in their good graces, that were hee to pass his regiments at this tyme, hee would not have ten votes. They find him aspire, and will shortly prevent that danger, unless it please God to bring a worse upon them by insurrections. Then indeed they will have occasion to use his courage and conduct, whereby he will undoubtedly merit the generalship, if victorious; outing Fleetewood, and attempting sovereignty. There is a list pretended by him of three hundred names, mutually ingaged to rise in armes; which indeed I cannot believe, since wee have always found it a usefull pollicy at all times, to give out confidently the discovery of all counsels from abroad, and conspiracies at home, to fright rash undertakers from enterprizing any thing. And truly, supposing there were any such horrible intention, it were easye to make a list of three times three hundred noblemen and gentlemen, who would in all probability abett it: but alas! what can they do without common hands? this having been our great advantage, that the maine quarrel being against the gentry of the nation, between whom and the ordinary sort of people there is a natural animositye of late years infinitely increased, they have no power to debauch our soldiers, nor doe they condescend to those arts, by which they might be captivated. Hence comes it, that, since 1648, no mutiny hath been caused by them, no partye have been inveighed, much less a general defection (frequent in story). But these, as I told you, are a different race of men; nor can any precepts of policy, examples antient or modern, instruct any man to guess, what they will or will not doe. The militia not yet established in the countyes, two justices of peace next adjoining are every-where authorized to sieze suspected persons, horses, armes, &c. by which authority, with the assistance of the country troop, or those of the army neer them, severall places in Surry, Essex, Bedfordshire, Worcestershire, &c. have been searched, and some gentlemen taken; but noe evill intentions being discovered, it is to be hoped wee shall enjoy a peaceable harvest. How farr Mr. Newport's papers may increase the jealousye, I cannot say, reports being various: but if it please God to send the sword once more amongst us, the scabbords of all, that rise, will be thrown away, no mercy being to be hoped after it. Our army is very little increased; nor can wee have any firm relyance on the city, who will bee freinds to the conquerors, foes to the conquered, which party soever prevayle. And truly from them ariseth our greatest fear; for should wee leave them to themselves, they themselves know not what they would doe, when free from the curb of the army: keeping that bridle, who should repress the enemy? This dilemma perplexes the wisest heads of the nation; nor doe I find a cheerefull man of all my generall acquaintance in the house and army, which makes us superstitiously to feare some more then ordinary turne of fate, though my owne share bee the least of ten thousand, and my interests so ballanced, that unless a conquest be made by Quakers, which can never last a month in settlement, or by Ch. St. which is improbable, I shall have the same quiet aboad amongst my books, and frank entertaynement by some of the formost men in power, that I now enjoy; and blest God for this singular felicity hee hath in these times of tryall afforded

Your most humble and faythfull servant.

Sir, you will receive one of the 17th and 20th,
by the gentleman you recommended me too,
with one of 22. in answer to one of the 19th.

A further agreement for dispatching of the affairs in the Sound.

Q U O pax inter Sueciæ Daniæque reges instauranda promptius optatum fortiatum even- A.D. 1659.
tum, idque ex regula & præscripto eorum, de quibus Maii mensis nuper elapsi die 21^o,
24^oque Julii proxime sequentis convenit, consultum insuper visum, & consensus est, si præter Vol. lxx. 219.
spem ac expectationem fortassis acciderit, ut primus ex 15 diebus, quorum in conventis
die 24. Julii mensis jam dicti chartæ consignatis mentio est facta, nondum sit exortus,
cum ad oratores hoc conventum perferetur, tam dictis quindecim diebus initium, ut
statuatur intra spatium horarum 24. ab exhibito oratoribus præsentibus hoc conventu. Si vero
paci inter duos jam dictos reges ineundæ suprema manus imposita non fuerit ante exitum
horum 15 dierum, tunc trium statuum, Angliæ saltem ac Fœderati Belgii oratores pacis
detrectatorem vel detrectatores illico illum illosve denuntiare tenebuntur, si regum alteruter
vel uterque omnes & singulas condiciones ac clausulas, quarum in pactis conventis ad diem
24. Julii proximi scripto mandatis fit mentio, non admiserit, quive horum duorum regum
pacem, quam lex & formulæ earundem conditionum præscribunt, non amplectetur, vel
amplectentur. Præterea classes navesque Anglorum, tum etiam Fœderatorum Belgarum
classes, naves, ac milites sine mora aut procrastinatione id agent efficientque, ut pacem tan-
topere desideratam detrectaturus vel detrectaturi, re ipsa compellatur aut compellantur ad
eamdem admittendam sub conditionibus, quæ die 24. Julii proxime elapsi scripto con-
signatæ sunt; idque eo prorsus modo, quem paci instaurandæ incumbendum statuum Angliæ
saltem ac Fœderati Belgii oratores expeditissimum, maximeque tutum ac efficacem fore judi-
cabunt, ad quam illi metam studiis non intermissis tenebuntur aspirare, nulla omnino facta
temporis jactura, nec ulla de novo super hac re mandata aut expectaturi aut exacturi, ne
detrimenta aut infortunia, quæ ex bello hoc funestissimo diutius protracto, aut dubio longe
maxima sint redundatura, statibus jam dictis eorumve oratoribus ad pacem instaurandam de
legatis imputari queant, si pax ipsa ante æstatem elapsedam non adfulgeat.

Denique oratores jam dicti inter se deliberabunt, an consultum ex re communi sit, ut
pars quotacunque classium, navium, vel militiæ tam Angliæ quam Fœderati Belgii domum
mox revertatur, relicto illic eo numero, qui par sit conventis die 24. Julii proximi chartæ
traditis ad optatum finem promovendis. Idemque oratores, ex quo hujus conventi certiores
fient, non dissensus solummodo ac cuncta infortunia, quæ offerri possent, prævenient pro
virili, atque amovebunt, verum etiam conjunctis operis, ac consiliis communicatis, in id
sincere fideliterque incumbunt, ut tenor hujus conventi persistet illibatus, utque genuina ejus
sententia ac vera mens facta tecta conservetur. Actum Hagæ-Comitum, ad 4. mensis
Augusti, anno 1659. [N. S.]

GEO. DOWNING.

*An accompt of publick moneys received for the use of thi
together with the disposition thereof; as appeareth b
is hereunto annexed, to find to be as followeth:*

Dunkirk, 22. July, 1659.

Cash debtor.

A.D. 1659.

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TO contribution-money, received of the fix castelines, }
being one third of their yearly payments, the sum of }
To received for customs, inwards and outwards }
To received for one third of excise of beer, wine, and brandy }
To received *per* order of the committee of safety 1800 pounds }
sterling }
To more received *per* order of the council of state, 3000 pounds }
sterling }
To received of the commissioners of the council at their arrival, }
5000 pounds sterling }
To received of Mr. Gauden *per* order of the council of state, }
in provisions, for the stores of this garison, the value of }
1315 l. 18 s. 0 d. sterling }

Gilders. Sous. Den.

19433 6 8

11177 3 3

3858 6 0

23400 0 0

39000 0 0

65000 0 0

17106 14 0

199775 9 11

Which is sterling,

15367 7 3

Gilders. Sous. Den.

The sum received 199775 9 11

The sum paid 197137 2 6

Rests to balance more than disbursed . . 2638 7 5

l. s. d.

15367 7 3

15164 7 8

202 19 7

garison since the seventh of May, 1659, to the first of July, 1659,
Mr. Tho. Brown's account, receiver under my lord Lockhart; which

Per contra credit.

	Gilders.	Sous.	Den.
By paid the non-commissioned officers of my lord Lockhart's, col. Alfop's, and col. Lillingston's regiments of foot, at several times their subsistence-money, on the last week of April muster, the musters of May and June, and two weeks on July instant	49724	10	0
By paid the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of my lord Lockhart's regiment of horse, as aforesaid	21514	10	0
By paid the commissioned and staff-officers of my lord Lockhart's, colonel Alfop's, and colonel Lillingston's regiments of foot their pay for the last week of October, the whole muster of November, and nineteen days on December, 1658, to compleat their pay to the establishment	16301	10	0
By paid the commissioned and staff-officers of my lord Lockhart's regiment of horse, as aforesaid	8210	13	0
By paid the train of this garison	4798	7	6
By paid the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of my lord Lockhart's, col. Alfop's, and col. Lillingston's regiments of foot, to clear off the musters of June and July instant, their subsistence deducted	19931	6	0
By paid the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of my lord's regiment of horse, as aforesaid	30475	8	0
Advanced to my lord's regiment of horse for hay, making as <i>per receipt</i>	1800	0	0
Paid several contingencies as <i>per particulars</i>	8134	0	0
Paid several work-masters on the fortifications as <i>per receipts</i>	15367	0	0
Paid the officers of Amiens on account, as <i>per receipt</i>	908	5	0
Remaining in Mr. Delavall's hands the custom of June, to pay the next week's subsistence	2864	19	0
Remaining in stores, provisions, as <i>per contra</i>	17106	14	0
	197137	2	6

Sir

Sir Ph. Meadowe to the council of state.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

A.D. 1659.

Vol. lxx.
p. 255.

MY last to your honors was from Fredericksberg, of the 19th instant, sent by the post the day after the commissioners plenipotentiarie arrived heer in the Sound; upon advise whereof I immediately removed hither. They have not yet had audience, because his majestie of Sweden, being gone for Naskow in Laland before their arrival, returned but yesterday to Fridericksburg, whither the commissioners wil either goe to meet him, or els the king come hither; and I suppose the first audience wil be to-morrow.

I, not being in the same commission with the plenipotentiaries, shal, for the future, have nothing of importance to communicate to your honors; because whatever occurs in the transaction of this weighty busines, you wil have advertisement thereof from better hands. I crave leave therefore to make a humble address to your honors on my own behalf, which I am the more emboldned to doe, as having served the publike both at home and abroad these many years, and that with many hazards and suffrances, wherein my services have never had respect to the particular interests of any person, party, or faction, but have been immediately directed to the publike concernments of the commonwealth, whome I shal be stil ready to serve with my life and fortune to the utmost of my abilitie. That, which with all humble submission I beg of your honors, is the libertie to return for England; which I am induced to ask upon sundry considerations: not long since a small estate in lands besel me in England by the death of an uncle, upon which I have not yet made entry; besides that I am obliged by his will to grant over certain conveniences of annuities, which I am not in capacity to doe, by reason of my absence, and yet in the mean time am obnoxious in law to great penalties upon non-performance.

When I was in Portugal some years since upon publike employment, I received there a dangerous wound. The rigour of this clime in the winter-season renews the grief of it, and endangers the loss of one of my hands.

His majestie of Sweden, as he himself lately informed me, and as I advised in my last, intends to pass this winter in Sweden, being urgently recalled thither by his own affairs. It will scarce be possible, and perhaps impertinent or unuseful, for a publike minister to follow him thither. Upon these and other inducements, too long to rehearse, I in al dutiful humilitie refer myself to your honors favor, entreating, that letters revocatory may, at my instant supplication, be sent to the king, with whom I reside, to dispense with my discontinuance from this service, at least for the ensueing winter; and that I may have orders to embarque myself for England by the first opportunity of shipping, which presents from the fleet.

I have already freely and fully communicated with the plenipotentiaries the state of things, as they have passed heer, and as they are at present. And if in any thing I can be useful to the advancement of the publike service, I shall most willingly contribute my utmost thereto. I have already declared as much to them, who, I am confident, will not deny me their testimonies of my readines and integritie.

I hope, before this arrives, order will be given to Mr. Noel to accept of my bill of the 19th instant for 250 l. sterling, which I mentioned in my last. If the bil be protested, it wil be to my disreputation. Mr. Noel has been very backward of late; and yet never publike minister managed his expences with greater frugalitie then I have done. I remain

Your HONORS

Elfinore, July 28th, 1659.

Most humble and ever faithful servant,

PH. MEADOWE.

The English plenipotentiaries in the Sound to the president of the council.

My LORD,

Vol. lxx.
p. 259.

BEING arrived here the 21st of this month, we should, before this time, have given your lordship an account of ourselves, and so much as we could know of our business; but being promised every day, that the king of Sweden would be here either the same or the next, and that we might have audience the first hour after his coming, we did stay the dispatch of the ketch, until that were passed, that we might be more full in our relation. But we are yet kept in uncertainty; and though we sent a gentleman yesterday to Fredericksburgh with a copy of our credentials, to be shewed to the secretary of state, with our desire for a speedy audience, he is not yet returned. The most that we can at present

I

say,

say, is, that having been on board your fleet, we find it in a good condition of strength; A.D. 1659.
 but sickness doth grow amongst them, and the victual doth grow short, which we do
 endeavour to supply by providing the particulars mentioned in the inclosed note, which
 amounting unto about fifteen hundred pounds, over and above what is already provided,
 or ordered to be paid, we desire your lordship to cause to be paid accordingly. We have
 received from Mr. Downing a copy of an agreement made at the Hague the $\frac{14}{24}$ th instant;
 and though it is not authentically signed, we do proceed upon it with the Holland mini-
 sters, without any dispute, finding it suitable unto our instructions; so that even without
 it we might have concluded with them the matter of it. There was some discourse
 between them and us of the *quindecim dies continuos*, and when they should begin; which
 is now agreed on all sides, that it shall be *quindecim dies post tractatum initum*; and that in
 the mean time we should apply ourselves to both the kings, to persuade them unto a ces-
 sation of arms for that time; and if that be refused, the Hollanders do engage themselves
 to compel the king of Denmark. And we have promised, that if the refuse be on the king
 of Sweden's side, we will give them full liberty to proceed against him, as they shall think
 fit, until he doth give his assent; which they like very well, knowing what power they
 have over him, in case we desist from assisting him. On the 24th of this month we had
 information, that Opdam and de Ruyter had left their station near Copenhagen, taken on
 board the 4000 men formerly brought out of Holland, joined themselves with Bielk the
 Danish admiral, gathered together about 100 barks and boats of several sorts, fit for the
 transportation of horse and foot, and set sail (as we thought) for Jutland or Holstein, to
 transport the Brandenburgers. Upon conference with the two Holland ministers (that are
 here) upon the same day, and discoursing of the last agreement at the Hague, Mr. Slin-
 gerland did propose a cessation for the 15 days of the treaty. We, by way of question,
 proposed, whether not only that was necessary, but that we, who were employed by the
 two commonwealths, ought not to take care to prevent any mischief, that might fall out
 between the two fleets, before such time as we could obtain the kings consent to the ces-
 sation, especially the Holland fleet having set sail so provided, that it was probable they
 went upon some great expedition? And whether it were not adviseable, that we
 should stop all such proceedings, by undertaking either of us for the fleet of our own
 nation, (they shewing, that they had sufficient power to engage their own) that they
 should not attempt any act of hostility during the time we were for preparing for the
 treaty? They offered to undertake for de Ruyter and his fleet, only leaving Opdam
 free; which we not accepting, parted without any conclusion, and thought it most for
 the commonwealth's service to prepare our fleet to follow the Dutch and Danes, and
 observe their motions. The next day we had a message from the two Dutch ministers
 here, that they had received notice from their colleagues at Copenhagen, that upon the
 receipt of the agreement at the Hague, they had stopped Opdam and de Ruyter's motions
 for the present; and that, if we would have a conference with all the ministers of their
 state, to conclude that business, they would go with us to a place half-way betwixt this
 and Copenhagen, and send to their colleagues to meet us there; unto which we readily
 assented. And to avoid the dispute for place, which might happen with the French
 ambassador, who was thought necessary to be there, we desired to entertain them in a
 frigate, that was brought to lie near that place; which they taking very well, we all met
 there; and agreeing unanimously to prevent all action, that might disturb the treaty, and
 undertaking each for the fleet belonging to their own commonwealth, and that they should
 attempt nothing against one another, or either of the two kings, whilst we were prepar-
 ing for the treaty, the Dutch did immediately dispatch orders to their commanders to
 give them notice of it, and accordingly to cease from all acts of hostility. The Dutch mini-
 sters have very fully assured us, that if the king of Denmark will not assent to the cessation
 or the peace to be concluded, they will use their power to force him, according to the
 contents of the late agreement. And though our instructions are large enough to shew us
 in what manner we should proceed with the king of Sweden, in case he should refuse, as
 also in relation to the said agreement; yet we desire your lordship, that if this new state
 of things has given you any other thoughts than such as are expressed in our instructions,
 your lordship will be pleased to let us know them, that they may be a further guide
 unto us, and we may in all things conform ourselves unto them. We have also a further
 scruple, upon which we desire to know your lordship's pleasure, which is, in what man-
 ner we should proceed, in case neither of the kings will assent unto the peace; for we
 think, that probably will be the case, the king of Denmark not only insisting upon a
 general peace, and refusing any with the exclusion of the Brandenburgers and Imperialists,
 but, according to the best information we can have from Sir Philip Meadowe and others,
 we have reason to doubt the king of Sweden will be very unwilling to assent unto a peace,
 according to the said agreement at the Hague, unless his peace may be also made with
 the emperor, whose power he is not able to withstand, unless England and France join in
 assisting him; and Pomerania being so wasted, that there be no subsistence for his army
 there,

A.D. 1659 there, he will be extremely streightened how to provide quarters for his army this winter; and sums up his desires in these few words, either that we should make a general peace, that he may disband his army, or suffer him to stay here, where he may maintain it; by which your lordship may see, how different the inclinations of that king are from what is ordinarily represented in England. We think, the relation of his force at land and sea is not more truly represented. Those troops of his, that we have seen, are extremely weak, ill armed, ill mounted, few in number, and in all respects in an ill condition; and we are informed, his others are not better; but yet the strength in Copenhagen consisting of the most part of burghers (who are only to defend walls) they well enough keep them in. His sea-force is not more considerable, and the state of it is so well known unto the Dutch, that they do not apprehend the English should receive any considerable assistance from them, which, we believe, doth increase their confidence. And we do humbly offer it unto your lordship, whether it would not be a great help to us in our treaty, and much advance the desired peace, if you would be pleased to send vice-admiral Lawson, with an addition of six or eight good ships, which we leave unto your lordship's consideration. We think ourselves obliged to represent unto your lordship, that Sir Philip Meadows is not willing to continue here this winter, the condition of his health not at all agreeing with this climate in that season, especially being incommodated with a shot in his hand, which he received in Portugal, his own affairs also requiring his return into England after his long absence; upon which considerations only he doth desire your lordship to discharge him by that time, and in the mean he doth offer to serve the commonwealth to the utmost of his power, or to obey your lordship's command, if you find it for your service, after his return, to employ him in any other place. The gentleman we sent to Fredericksburg is now returned with his answer from the king, that lodgings are provided for us there, and that if we will come thither to-morrow, we shall have audience immediately on the next day, at our choice. We incline to the most speedy, and have therefore agreed with his majesty's officers here, that it shall be to-morrow in the afternoon. The manner of our reception will be, that two senators will meet us half a mile from the place, and bring us first to our own lodgings, and from thence to the king; which, before the making up of our paquet, we thought necessary to be signified unto your lordship by,

My LORD,

Your lordship's most humble and faithful servants.

Elisneur, 29th of July, 59.

E. MONTAGU.
AL. SYDNEY.
ROB. HONYWOOD.
THO. BOONE.

We have received the paquet, that was sent with the Forester frigate, and shall conform ourselves unto the directions contained in it.

An account of what time the whole fleet is victualled for from the 22d of June, 1659.

	Dry provisions per				M. W. D.						
					M. W. D.						
Vol. lxxv. p. 265.	THE general's squadron, consisting of 3307 men, victual-				1	2	5	beer per	1	1	3
	led at whole allowance 47 days, which makes	-	-								
	Forty-seven days at whole allowance makes, at 6 to 4, se-				2	2	0	beer per	2	0	1
	venty days, which is	-	-								
	The vice-admiral's squadron, consisting of 2812 men, vi-				1	3	1	beer per	1	0	5
	ctualled at whole allowance for 50 days, is	-	-								
	Fifty days at whole allowance, makes, at 6 men to 4 mens				2	2	5	beer per	1	3	0
	allowance, seventy-five days, which is	-	-								
	The rear-admiral's squadron, consisting of 2802 men, vi-				1	3	4	beer per	1	0	6
	ctualled at whole allowance for 53 days, is	-	-								
	Fifty-three days at whole allowance, makes, at 6 men to 4				2	3	2	beer per	1	3	2
	mens allowance, seventy-nine days, is	-	-								
	There are dry provisions on board the particular ships for				1	3	1	beer per	1	1	0
	the whole fleet, consisting of 8921 men, at whole allowance										
	Which make at short allowance for the whole fleet seventy-				2	2	5	beer per	1	3	3
	five days, that is	-	-								
	Beer wanting to expend the other provisions, five hundred										
	fifty-seven tuns, two hogsheds	-	-								

An

An estimate of what the charges will be for providing the ensuing particulars.

July, 22. 1659. A.D. 1659.

	l.	s.	d.	Vol. lxxv. p. 267.
FOR 550 tun of beer, now a-brewing to compleat the old provisions	1100	00	00	
For 1050 tun of beer to compleat the month's victuals now come from	2100	00	00	
England				
For fish money, and necessaries for that month's victuals	618	15	00	
For a week's fresh provisions, at 6 d. a man <i>per diem</i> , is	1575	00	00	
	5393	15	00	

These provisions, being provided as above-said, will last the fleet for one month at whole allowance, and six weeks at short allowance, which is ten weeks from the date above, this being the most, as is conceived, possible to be provided in three weeks or a month's time.

Towards the supply of this, there hath been already 1000 l. charged by general Montagu upon the treasurer of the navy in England, and bills received here by appointment of the council of state for 4000 l. sterling; so that the overplus will be to be provided, as also 1000 l. more for the defraying divers other occasions, and providing necessaries for the many sick men, which are daily kept on shore.

Col. Lillingston and col. Allsopp to the lord Warriston, president of the council of state.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Dunkirk, 29. July, 1659.

WE this morning received your honour's letter, dated the 22d July, containing an order to discharge all ships belonging to the United Provinces brought into this road or harbour by any subjects of our commonwealth, or inhabitants of this place, upon pretence of commissions from foreign princes, and to cause them, with their loading, to be restored; as also not to suffer any prizes to be brought in by foreigners, but to cause them immediately to depart, without breaking bulk; the which orders we shall to the utmost punctually observe: and in obedience thereunto, upon request of Mr. Payne, servant of the Dutch ambassador, made inquiry forthwith touching two vessels in the road of Mardike, by him claimed, as belonging to the subjects of the said United Provinces, with their loadings, viz. the Black Raven laden with salt, Jacob Jansen master, of Amsterdam, and the Hope of Home, master Cornelis Arensen, laden with fish; which latter (as we understand) was already restored by the taker before the coming of your order; and the former hath been brought up hither above these three months, and upon the condemnation here inclosed (being of the Swedish ambassador at London) the lading was sold by one Spalding, a Swede, who sojourns here; and the customs received here, being above 2000 l. and the king of Sweden's duties, have (it seems) eaten up the proceed of the salt, which we could not then so effectually prevent, partly because we had not instructions from your honour, and partly in regard of our extreme necessities, the soldiers being in a mutinous temper for want of money; besides, that one Mr. Van Houten, a merchant of this town, by virtue of a procuration, maketh claim to her and her lading, or some part of them, as belonging to the French. But however, what the said Mr. Payne shall make appear to belong to the subjects of the Netherlands, and hath been taken by any English, shall be restored, where-ever we can find it; and we have charged the said Swedish gentleman not to set forth any men of war from hence, nor to employ any inhabitants more of this place in them, and shall to our utmost seek to prevent any attempts of others in that kind. As to the concernments of this place, we are, God be praised, in a quiet and peaceable condition. Our works go on very well; only we are in a very great streight for money for our weekly subsistence, and have this week been put to hard shifts, having engaged our own credit to the burgomasters, and have been forced to draw 500 l. on the late commissioners, having been forced to pay 1300 l. to the workmen, for the going on in the fortification since the commissioners departure. We are in hand with all we intend shall be done this year, as also so much of the same hills as we intend to have levelled this summer, which we shall endeavour to cover with dung. We have also bought 5000 palisadoes, and must buy more; and we must buy 100,000 bundles of reed, for a hedge round the works to keep off the sand: yet nothing is or shall be done, but what is of necessity for the perpetuating of this place to our nation. We humbly desire your honour to represent our want of moneys to the council, as also to move them for supplies thereof, and of coals and candles for the winter provision, with all speed, and those other necessities,

A.D. 1659. *faries, whereof we have given the particulars to the commissioners; as also for one month's provision more than what we have, to lie in store. All our works will, we hope, be finished within these three weeks, as also the sand-hills. We again humbly desire your instructions touching one Walker, a woman, and a 'prentice, in custody here about false money, whether your honour will have them tried here, or to be sent to England. We also desire your honour to inform us of whatever you shall think or know of conducing to the preservation of this place, and which you judge us fit to be informed of; as also of all other matters, wherein we may testify our zeal and readines to be and remain,*

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your honour's most humble servants,

HEN. LILLINGSTON.
ROG. ALLSOPP.

Instructions for col. John Fagg.

At the council of state at Whitehall, 31st July, 1659.

Vol. Ixv.
P. 363.

YOU are forthwith to repair into Suffex, to preserve the peace of that county, and do your endeavour to suppress and subdue any of the enemies of the commonwealth, that shall be, or preparing to rise, in arms here, and to have an especial regard to the security of Chichester and Arundel.

You are to give orders to captain Souton in the militia company, or any other officers of the army or militia, that shall be in readines, to march into Arundel castle, and remove those, that are at present inhabitant there. You are to give order to the county troop, that are at Arundel, to march to Chichester, or some other part of the county, as there be occasion.

You are to endeavour to get the commanders of the militia in Suffex to meet, and put in execution the powers therein given them for the raising of the militia; and in the mean time you are to raise in arms such well-affected persons, as shall be willing to list themselves under you, in any part of Suffex, either for horse or foot, as the service requires; and employ and command them for the safety of the county.

You are further to do whatsoever you can to your utmost ability, and whatsoever may conduce to the preserving the public peace, and suppressing the enemies thereof in Suffex, or the parts adjacent.

All the horse and foot of the army and militia, that are now, or that you shall raise in the said county, are to observe your orders and directions for the service.

You are to let those of the militia force, that shall voluntarily engage in this service, know, that they shall receive pay equal with the army for the time they are in actual service.

You are to hold correspondence with the forces of the army and militia, that are in Kent, and Surrey, and Hampshire, and Wilts, as there shall be occasion; and send to the council frequently an account of your proceedings.

Signed, &c.

The report of col. Ashfield, col. Packer, and lieutenant-colonel Pearson, concerning the affairs of Dunkirk.

May it please your HONOURS,

Vol. Ixv.
P. 339.

IN obedience to your commands, we repaired to the town of Dunkirk, and, with the assistance of colonel Lillingston and colonel Allsopp, endeavoured to inform ourselves of all things given us in your honours instructions; and, as the return of our obedience therein, we humbly offer this as our report:

That having taken the best information we could of the state of that town and garison, we humbly refer our report of the garison to some following heads. And for the inhabitants, we find them wholly to be natives and Papists, except some few English of late come. The number of housekeepers, with the religious, amounts to about 1060, besides servants, women, children, each of which, in time of siege, are usually supplied out of the merchants stores, which will usually maintain the inhabitants with provisions for four months, or upwards. We find convenient magazines and storehouses in the garison, with a considerable quantity of ammunition, and other utensils of war, an account

of which we have brought with us, together with the accounts of what is wanting for A.D. 1659. defences of the garison, which we do herewith humbly present.

Having viewed the fortifications, we find, that besides the ancient wall of the town, and a graft to it of 100 foot or more in breadth, there is a line carried round the town at some distance, which consists of a very substantial earthwork palisadoed, made as regular (and according to art) as the ground would admit. To some part of the said work there is a fosse-bay, and each bastion and curtain is defended with demy-lunes, and two grafts, each 60 foot in breadth, or thereabouts; and for the most part 8, 9, or 10 foot deep of water, and without this a very good counterscarp strongly palisadoed, together with half-moons, spurs, and ravelins without, in such places as are most approachable by an enemy.

That fort Oliver, situate upon the river Culme, one mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ from Dunkirk, is a very good earth-work regular, consisting of four bastions double palisadoed, two large grafts, and betwixt them a fossebay pallisadoed; without all a good counterscarp; and for easy relief of this fort there is a small square fort built in the midway betwixt fort Oliver and Dunkirk.

And in regard of the distance of fort Oliver from the town of Dunkirk, we think it necessary, that lodgings should with all speed be built in the said fort for 5 or 600 men, and store-houses for their provisions; all which is wanting at present, the said fort being now kept by two companies, which are relieved every week.

For defence of the town of Dunkirk in this present posture of affairs we conceive, that there cannot be less than 3000 foot, and the present regiment of horse; the fortifications being of that extent, that they will require 1000 men a night to be upon the guards. The main guard must also be strong, considering the condition of the inhabitants.

For defence of fort Oliver, 300 men, and 50 men for the square fort, called Fort Manning. The town and forts in time of siege will require double the foresaid number, which will amount near to 7000 foot, and 1000 horse, which number, by God's blessing, and careful conduct, may be able to check the best armies of France and Flanders.

We have also viewed and considered the fort of Mardike, and conceive, that it will not be able to hold out many days against an army, when besieged:

1. Because an enemy, upon the first approach, may lodge themselves in sand-banks within carbine shot of the fort.

2. It cannot contain any number of men considerable for a sally.

3. When an enemy gets once under a bastion to chamber it, and spring the mine, there is not room for retrenchment.

4. And further, it is much out of repair. Therefore it is humbly offered as our advice, and the advice of the officers of Dunkirk, that the fort of Mardike should be demolished with all speed.

5. During the time of our abode at Dunkirk we used all diligence to find out the occasion of the late mutiny, and the only reason alleged to us was want of pay, and some pretences of their not being in the same capacity as to pay with the soldiery of England.

6. Some other reasons were alleged, but we cannot find any thing upon the account of Charles Stuart, neither do we find any person affected to him in employment within the garison.

7. In obedience to your commands, in the 7th head of our instructions, we called the officers and soldiers together, and declared to them the care, that the parliament had and would have of that garison, to provide pay and all other things necessary for security and defence thereof; and promised to make their desires and wants known to the council, which gave them good satisfaction, and much settled their minds; and as a testimony of their affections to their old masters, both officers and soldiers unanimously signed an address*, lately presented to the parliament.

8. We have taken an account of all officers and soldiers within the garison; and for the number of officers and soldiers, or what officers are unnecessary, we humbly refer to some papers, which we have to present.

9. We have taken inspection into the accounts of the garison, as to what money hath been sent by the parliament and council, what formerly, and what hath been received by customs, excise, contributions, and other public revenues, and what is in arrear; which we refer to an account to be delivered by us, and will be more particularly avouched by Mr. Brown, who hath been intrusted by colonel Lockhart with the accounts of the garison, and will be here in a few days.

10. We have had some inspection into the business of customs, and excise, and other public revenues; and, several things about it being intricate, we desire some few days respite before we give in an account thereof.

11. Having considered what may be necessary for the defence and good government of Dunkirk, we humbly propose:

* This address was presented 27. July. Whitelocke, p. 681.

A.D. 1659.

1. That an honest, godly, faithful, and able person, may be resident in the town as governor.
2. That provision may be made for godly, painful, and learned preachers of the gospel.
3. That care may be taken in the choice of such magistrates, as are annually to be chosen by the commonwealth of England, as it is lord of Dunkirk, which is a considerable part of the magistracy. Some there are in office for life, as will more plainly appear, when we come to give in the account of the revenue.
4. That care may be taken for the arrears of that garison, and constant supply of money for the future.
5. In regard, that provision of all sorts is much dearer in Dunkirk than in any part of England, we humbly propose, that the officers and soldiers in Dunkirk may be upon the same establishment for pay with the forces in England.
6. A constant supply of money for repairs of the works, and other contingencies, is altogether needful, in regard the works are sandy, and thereby more apt to fall.
7. We humbly offer, that an establishment may be made for the garison, and commissions sent with all speed to all officers, that shall be thought fit to be continued.
8. Memorandum, That there are in the town of Dunkirk certain buildings for officers and soldiers, lying together on the south side of the town, called the barracks, or Spanish quarters, which will conveniently lodge about 1500 men, to whom there must be an allowance of fire, and candle, and bedding; the particulars whereof shall be given in another paper.

In obedience to those commands, we received from the council in their additional instructions.

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p. 343.

1. **WE** have taken an account of all the officers in the garison of Dunkirk, (according to the best intelligence we could get) how they stand affected to the present government, and what they are in life and conversation, which we shall be ready to give an account of, when the council shall please to call for it.
2. The persons sent to assist us in settling the excise, customs, and other public revenues, being unfree to stay at Dunkirk, or to take upon them the management of the said revenue, we were necessitated to leave the management thereof in the hands of Mr. Delavall, who hath formerly done it. A more full account thereof shall be given to your honour, with the account of the revenue, by

Your most humble,

and most obedient servants.

An account of public revenues of Dunkirk.

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WE E humbly certifie, that the revennews of this town, so far as wee can by intelligence informe ourselves, are such as doe belong unto,

1. The state of England.
2. The governor of the town.
3. The town and corporation itselſe.
4. The town-major.

The revennews belonging unto the state of England are customes, part excise, contribution money, pountguelt, which is weigh money, and measure money, houses and lands, and prisson money.

Of customes.

The revennews of customes due to the state arriseth upon goods imported and exported, seizures, and confiscations.

There are fower sorts of duties received for all goods imported and exported, two whereof doe belong to the state, one to the town, and one to the governor.

1. The first belonging to the state is the duty of custom, which is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. according to the vallue mentioned in a written book of rates, a copy whereof is annexed hereunto in French and English.

Memorand. That townsmen and forreigners pay custom alike for all things, excepting the stranger paieth for wine 3 guilders per tonn more than the townsmen doe.

2. The second belonging to the state is lastage or tonnage, which by estimation is about halfe one per cent. payable according to the package of the said goods.

3. The third is called Octroy, which is about one per cent. of the vallue of goods A.D. 1659. aforefaid, except wine, brandy, falt, and corn, which paieth a small matter more, which duty belongeth unto the town. A more particular accompt whereof is rendered under the head of town duties.

4. The fowerth dutie is called governor's, which is a small duty paiaable for all goods going out of this town by land carriage, or *per* water, into the country, which is likewise mentioned under the head of governor's duties.

Of seizures.

The revennews of seizures and confiscations are uncertain, being contingent. The laws and customs of this place touching seizures are strict and severe, according to many statutes made concerning the same. Some cases of seizures are as followeth:

1. Touching goods imported.

Upon the arrivall of any vessell into the jurisdiction of this port, the master of the said vessell is immeadiatly to make report at the custom-house from whence he came, and with what lading, and to signe his said report, which is entred in the collector's book; after which the severall merchants doe make their respective declarations, every one at one time reporting his whole adventure in the said shipp both for quantity and quality; after which declaration the collector giveth him a licence to land his goods, which licence the merchant is to deliver to the officer or waiter appointed to deliver the said shipp; which goods are brought unto a publick warehouse for examination: if more be found in the vessell then was first entred *per* the said master, the officer immeaditely maketh seizure of the said goods and shipp, which are ordinarily condemned by the judges of a court called the chamber of license, according to severall laws made to that purpose, whereby sometimes the master is fined in a penaltie at the discretion of the said judges, sometimes the shipp is confiscated, the said goods over-entred, condemned, and the proprietors thereof (if discovered) are fined at fower times the vallue of the said goods.

If the master or shipper shall deliver any goods to a merchant, before the said merchant shall bring a license from the custome-house for the delivery thereof, notwithstanding the said master hath made entry of the said goods at his first report, he shall be sentenced, and fined, at the discretion of the aforefaid judges, and the said goods so delivered are likewise confiscated.

If the master entereth more goods than are found upon delivery, the master paieth the duty of the goods so entred, as if they had been there.

2. Touching goods exported.

The merchant exporting any goods out of the harbour, either by seas, or by rivers, into the countries, must first goe to the custome-house, and make declaration of the time, quantity and quality of the said goods, and take out a cockquet or license for the report thereof; and in case any goods be found in the shipp by an officer, before any such declaration hath been made, and licence obtained, the said ship and goods are seizable, and ordinarily condemned by the aforementioned judges, and fower times the vallue of the said goods.

If so be any merchant shall make a short entry of any goods outward-bound, upon the discovery thereof, by the officer, he is to be fined above the double vallue of all the goods that he hath in the said vessell, as well that which is entred, as that which is not, and the shipper also fined at the discretion of the said judges.

Noe post entries are admitted of any goods inwards or outwards.

Memorand. The aforefaid court of licence doth consist of three judges, one secretary, one advocate-fiscall, and one serjeant, who are paid a certain salary out of the revennew of customs, who are subject to sitt, as need shall require, at the request and desires of the officers to that purpose.

Memorand. That the benefitt of seizures is divided into 3 parts, one-third to the state, one-third amongst the officers, and one-third to the discoverer of the same, being officers, or others.

Of excize.

Goods excizable, by the custom of this place, are only beer, wine, and brandy.

Excize.

Strong beer paieth $4\frac{1}{2}$ gilders, or 7 s. sterling per Flemish tonn, containing about 4 or 5 Beere. gallons more than an English barrell.

Small beer paieth 15 souce, being about 14 d. sterling per barrell.

Wine of all sorts paieth $27\frac{1}{2}$ gilders per hoghead, being about 41 s. 4 d. sterling.

Wine.

Brandy paieth excise 15 souce, or 14 d. sterling per stoup, conteining about five English Brandy. pynts.

Memorand. That the town hath allwaies claimed the benefitt of the whole excize as belonging unto themselves, *per* grant from the Spanish states, under which they have been for

A.D. 1659. for the severall services of the town, excepting souce, or 18 d. sterling upon every barrell of strong beer, and 5 souce upon every barrill of small beer, which belong to the state, as also excepting 3 souce upon every stoup or pottle of brandy sent out of the town, which doe belong likewise unto the state.

Memorand. That the aforesaid 20 souce, and 5 souce upon strong and small beer, is farmed by the lord Lockhart to the brewers of this town for 6000 guilders for 2 years from the 3^o October, 1658. to the 3^o October, 1660.

Memorand. That the town hath agreed with the lord Lockhart, upon consideration of the aforesaid 3 souce upon every stoup of brandy sent out of the town as aforesaid to be received by them, as also for the procurement of his countenance and favour, that $\frac{1}{3}$ part of the revennews of the whole excise shall be paid for the use of the commonwealth of England, which is, according to their former agreement, made with the French, when the town was under their jurisdiction, and which was not allowed to the Spanyards whilest under their jurisdiction.

Memorand. That for the first 3 moneths after this town was surrendered, the lord Lockart did receive for the use of the state out of the revennews of the excize aforesaid the sum of 1200 guilders, which is 4800 guilders, or 369 l. 4 s. 9 d. sterling *per ann.* and for the 9 moneths ending the last of June last, he did receive the summ of 21154 guilders for the state, which is after the rate of 26442 gild. 10 souce, being about 2034 l. 0 s. 10 d. sterling *per ann.* so that by this agreement there doth accrew unto the state more then was paid to the 4 states of Flanders, 21642 guilders, or about 1664 l. 15 s. 9 d. sterling *per ann.*

Of contribution-money.

Contribution-money is money paid by the country adjacent, distinguished into severall lymittations and precincts called *per* the name of Castelines, and is by agreement made by the lord Lockhart, and the said Castelines, upon consideration of protection from plunder, and free quarter of the English foldiers with Castelines are six in number, viz.

	Gilders.
The castelny of Bergh paieth <i>per ann.</i>	10000
The castelny of Bourbourgh	03000
The castelny of Cassell	25000
The castelny of Furns	13000
The town of Bell	05500
The town of Poppering	01800
	58300

Which said 58300 guilders is about 4484 l. 12 s. sterling money.

Memorand. That the said contribution-money is paialbe at three payments in equall proportion by the yeare for the use of this garrison.

Of pountgelt, weigh-money, and measure-money.

Pountgelt is a certain small revennew coming in upon goods weighable and measurable, which is received (as we conceive) by the keeper of the prisson, the benefitt whereof, together with some other small and petty revennews are disposed towards the payment of the charges of criminall prissoners, executioner, &c.

Of houses and lands.

There doeth belong unto the state of England two houses scituate in this town, which formerly did belong to the king of Spaine, in one whereof capt. Johnson, commissary, now liveth, and the other is imployed for a store-house for ammunition, being allwaies so employed by the Spanish and French governors.

What houses, lands, and personall estates, within the jurisdiction of this town, doe belong unto the subjects of Spain, and are sequestrable, being not included in the articles of capitulation, upon the surrender of the town, wee cannot as yet understand, (though wee hear there are some things considerable of this nature) but doe humbly leave the same to be inquired into by such as shall be authorized for that purpose.

Of prisson-money.

Lastly, The prisson of this town belongeth to the commonwealth, the revennews whereof are disposed likewise to maintein the said prisson, and the prisoners therein.

Memorand. The whole revennews of the state, since the taking of the town, being from the 27^o June, 1658, unto the first of July, 1659, (by which) the whole publick revenues may be estimated *communibus annis*, were as followeth, viz.

For

	l.	s.	d.	A.D. 1659.
For customs inwards	747	00	8 11	}
For customs outwards	037	98	18 00	
For attach, lastage, or tonnage, inwards	054	85	12 09	
For the same outwards	003	23	15 00	
For seizures	010	28	18 04	
For contribution money	583	00	00 00	
For excise	253	54	00 00	
	168	99	13 00	

Which 168991 guilders, 13 souce, is about 12999 l. 7 s. 4 d. sterling.

Besides the small and petty revenues not brought into the publick treasury, but expended about the administration of justice as aforesaid.

Of the governor's duties.

There belongeth to the governor, by the custom of this place, a certain duty upon the goods going from the town into the country, which is usually called the governor's duty, collected by whome he shall appoint, which the last year did amount unto the sum of 31055 guilders, 16 souce, 3 den. which is about 2388 l. 17 s. sterling.

As also the moyety of another duty, which is called ship-money, viz. 30 souce for every great ship above a certain burthen, and 15 souce upon every ship under the said burthen, which the last year did amount unto 406 guilders, 12 souce, 6 den. which is about 31 l. 5 s. 8 d. sterling.

Memorand. That the governor's duties the last year, ending the 30th of June last, did amount unto 2419 l. 18 s. 8 d. sterling.

Of town-duties.

The third sort of publick renewes are such as doe belong unto this town and corporation, which are as followeth :

1st. First, The duty of Octroy, which is about 1 per cent. of all goods coming in and going out of this town, which the last year, ending the 30^o June last, did amount unto 28809 guilders, 7 souce, 11 den. which is about 2216 l. 3 s. sterling.

Memorand. The magistrates of the town do affirm, that $\frac{2}{3}$ parts of the said renew of Octroy are imploied for the fortifications of the old town, and the gates thereof, barracks where the soldiers and troopers do lodg, making of stables for their horses, repairing of the key, courts of guard, &c. and the other third part is imploied in paying the yearly interest of 178600 guilders, which is about 13738 l. sterling principall money, amounting to above 12000 guilders.

Memorand. Wee did make inquiry after the proprietors of the said principall money, whether it or any part thereof did not belong unto any of the subjects of the king of Spain; and the magistrates of the said town did promise to give us an account thereof, but did not perform accordingly; which therefore wee left to be further inquired into by those whom the parliament or your honors shall authorize for that purpose.

Secondly, There belongeth likewise to the town $\frac{2}{3}$ parts of the renew of excise, which the last year, ending the 30. June, 1659, did amount unto as followeth, viz.

	Gilders.	Souce.	Den.
The $\frac{2}{3}$ of the excize of beer	25333	6	8
The $\frac{2}{3}$ of the excize of wyne	15333	6	8
The $\frac{2}{3}$ of the excize of brandy	8333	6	8
	49000	0	0

49000 guilders amount to about 3769 l. 4 s. 8 d. sterling.

Thirdly, There accreweth also to the town a revenue upon burning wood, amounting unto about 1000 livers per ann. which is about 77 l. sterling, which is paid in part of salary to the treasurer of the town. } 1000 guilders.

Fowerthly, Some small rents belonging to the town amounting per ann. to } 350 guilders.

Fifthly, There is a duty paid to the town by the brewers, viz. 6 guilders for every time the brewers kindle their fire, when they brewed their beer, which did amount to the last year as aforesaid } 1638 guilders.

Lastly, A small duty called ballast-money, which the last year aforesaid did amount to } 97 guilders.

Memorand. The severall sumes of the town revenues aforesaid did amount as followeth, viz.

A.D. 1659.

The duty of Octroy	28809 17 11
The excize of beer, wine, and brandy	49000 00 00
The revenue of burning wood	1000 00 00
The revenue of small rents	350 00 00
The duty of brewers for kindling their fires	16300 00 00
The duty of ballast-money	97 00 00

80894 17 11

which said 80894 17 11 is about 6222 l. 13 s. 6 d. sterling.

Memorand. That the said revenues are disposed of *per* the said town for the maintenance of their government, severall fortifications, the administration of justice, releife of the poore, &c. whether at the discretion of the town, or according to the rules prescribed them by their superiors, we cannot understand.

Memorand. We understand, that the duties aforesaid are imposed upon the goods afore specified, augmented, or diminished, by the town and corporation itselfe, whereunto they have been impowered by the fower states of Flanders, by vertue of authority from the king of Spain; which imposition (if there be no appeall against it within fifteen daies after the first making and publication thereof) is binding; but if there be no appeal within the said time, it is not bynding; for the people concerned therein had about fifteen daies time to make their appeal unto the said states of Flanders, in case they judged it an agre-vance; and the said states of Flanders did allow 6 weekes more unto them to prosecute their said appeale; and in case of appeal and prosecution as aforesaid, the states, upon hear-ing all parties, did determine the same: if there was an appeal, and no prosecution within the time aforesaid, the same imposition was valid and bynding.

Memorand. The government of the town of Dunkirke doth consist of a bailiff, a major, 9 aldermen, 1 treasurer, one town-clerk, and 9 common counsellors.

The major, 9 aldermen, treasurer, and 9 counsellors, are yearly renewed by the com-monwealth of England, or their deputy. The bailiff, 2 recorders, and town-clerk, do remain in their respective places during life.

The office of the bailiff is to put in execution the orders and commands of the state, as also the ordinances and sentences of the magistrates, &c. having for salary (besides perquisites) 556 guilders, as also 81 guilders more for a new gown per ann.

The office of the major and aldermen is to make by-laws for the good of the town, to dis- pose of the revenues, to administer justice criminall and civill, whose sentences in criminall matters have been executable, notwithstanding appeale from whose sentences in civill cases there might be appeals to the parliament, or their deputies.

The major hath yearly 250 guilders, and 81 guilders to buy him a gown.

The 9 aldermen have 156 guilders salary, and 81 guilders apeece to buy them gowns yearly.

The treasurer receiveth all the town revenues, and issues them out according to the vote of the magistrats, having salary 180 guilders, besides 81 guilders yearly for a gown.

The 2 recorders are counsellors to the magistrats to give their advice and assistance in a due and legall administration of justice, and are to attend them upon summons, having for their pains 775 guilders and a gown *per* peece yearly as aforesaid.

The town-clerk is the register of all proceedings at law, having for his pains severall esta- blished fees out of all causes depending, and the yearly of 156 guilders, and 12 guilders for a gown.

The 9 common-counsellors are to appear upon the summons of the magistrats in certain cases, as in the execution of justice in criminal cases, or otherwise at the discretion of the magi- strates, having for their pains yearly 18 guilders *per* peece.

Of the town-major's duty.

The fourth and last publick renew of this town is such as doth belong to the town- major.

The town paieth to the said major 50 guilders per menssem, which is 600 guilders per ann. which is about 46 l. 3 s. 2 d. sterling.

Item, He receiveth of every ship coming in laden with wines 6 stoups, which is about fower gallons of wine.

Item, He receiveth of every great vessell above a certain burthen 15 souce, and of every small ship under the said burthen 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ souce, which the last year did amount to 406 guilders, 12 souce, 6 duckets.

Item, All fishermen coming from sea into this harbour with fresh fish doe give the town- major a small quantity thereof, according to the fishermen's pleasure, but without obligation.

Item, Every strainge fisherman coming into the harbour with fresh herrings, are obliged to give him 200 herrings.

Item,

Item, Every billander for every time he goes from the key to the river of Furnes, and from the said river to the key, paieth to the said major 3 souce. A.D. 1659.

Item, He hath one garden scituated out of the Newport-gate, which he letteth for his own use.

Memorand. Whatsoever other claims he makes, not here mentioned, are arbitrary, and without authority.

Memorand. That all the publick revenews of the said town (besides contingent perquesits, &c. before mentioned) did amount unto the last year, ending 30. June last, as followeth :

	Gilders.	Souce.	Den.	l.	s.	d.
The states renew	168991	13	0	12999	7	4
The governor's renew	31462	8	9	2419	18	8
The town renew	80894	17	11	6222	13	6
The town-major's renew besides perquesits	1006	12	6	77	8	10
	282355	12	2	21719	8	4

Concerning the settlement of the revenews of custom and excise, and the regulation thereof for the best advantage of the commonwealth, and the reduction of it (so far as it is practicable) unto the laws and rules used in the port and cittie of London, according to your honour's commands, we humbly offer, that,

Forasmuch as the laws and rules for the collection of excise are made by the town and corporation itselſe, and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the renew thereof accrewing to their own use; and forasmuch as the duties of customs are of divers sorts and kinds, and the revenews thereof belonging some to the state, some to the governor, and others to the town, and all of them very much various, and differing from the laws and rules used in the port and citty of London; and furthermore, Forasmuch as wee could not fynde convenient and sufficient instruments to carry on the affaires hereof, if any such regulation should have been indeavoured to have been made, the present officers (excepting Mr. Delavall, collector) being for the most part Dutchmen, that understand not English, and well acquainted with their present customs and manners, and the rest of the officers English, and ignorant of custom affairs: And, lastly, Forasmuch as it hath been signified to us, that the said town and corporation doth intend to send some of their members shortly into England with an addresse to the parliament, with full power and authority to negotiate and settle the affaires of their corporation, and to acquiesce in what shall be done by them hereabouts, wherein the affairs of custom and excise must come under consideration, any alteration whereof without their compliance and consent upon the reasons aforesaid might be matter of grievance and offence to them: Wee thought good to suspend our endeavours in this kind for the present, judging it more advantageous unto the commonwealth to continue the affaire of custom and excise to the condition and hands as wee found it, presuming, that such a settlement may be made, when the said persons shall come over as aforesaid, and with their compliance, as may be most advantageous for the commonwealth, and satisfactory unto the town and corporation itselſe.

To the right honourable the council of state, appointed by authority of the parliament of England.

THE lords the states generall of the United Netherlands have sent to their subscribed Vol. lxxv. ambassador an extract of their resolution bearing date the $\frac{14}{24}$ of July last past, con-P. 379. taining the nearer agreement or explanation of the treaty concluded at the Hague on the $\frac{11}{21}$ of May last past, concerning the pacification of the kings of Sweden and Denmark, which resolution was forthwith, by severall exprees by sea and land, dispatched to the lords their extraordinary commissioners being in Denmark on the behalf of the said lords the states general, with exprees and positive orders, that they should cause the said articles of the said nearer agreement to be precisely and exactly put in execution: that the said convention or nearer agreement was also sent to the lord of Wassenaer, lieutenant-admiral, for his information, and also with a command and charge, that he should punctually follow and observe the orders, which by the said lords extraordinary commissioners of the United Netherlands, in pursuance of the said nearer agreement, and the before-mentioned resolution, should be given and sent unto him. And as the said lords the states general have proceeded therein with all candour and integrity, so they do expect to hear from their said ambassador, that the like orders, as aforesaid, have been sent on the behalf of the parliament of the commonwealth of England to the lords their extraordinary commissioners and plenipotentiaries in Denmark aforesaid, to the end that the said nearer agreement might by them also be punctually and precisely observed, and caused to be put in execution.

The

A.D. 1659.

The said lords the states general of the United Netherlands have since, on the $\frac{20}{30}$ th of July aforesaid, also resolved and ordered, that it should be proposed on their behalf to the parliament of the commonwealth of England, that to remove fully the present obstruction of the trade and commerce in the Baltic sea and the east countries, that the public ministers of England, France, and the United Netherlands, might use with the kings of Sweden and Poland their joint endeavours, and labour or work officiously to move and to dispose both their majesties, that for the obtaining of a speedy and a sure peace they would refer or remit it to the arbitration or award of the said high renowned three states, to determine the sum of moneys, which should be given by the crown of Poland to the king or crown of Sweden for the evacuation of Prussia; and that thereupon a cessation of hostility should be introduced or established for a competent time, wherein the said award might be pronounced and declared, and the further remaining differences (by the Lord's blessing) might be finally and fully associated and accommodated. Which being of very great concernment for the commerce and navigation of England, and the United Netherlands, considering, that the summer season is already so far gone and elapsed, the said ambassador beseecheth most instantly, that it may also be ordered on the behalf of the commonwealth of England, that all powerful endeavours may be used and employed with the two high renowned kings of Sweden and Poland to the ends aforesaid.

This $\frac{1}{11}$ th of August,
1659.

WIL. NIEUPOORT.

Read Aug. 2. 1659..

At the council of state at Whitehall.

Ordered,

Tuesday, 2d August, 1659.

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THAT the paper given in to the council by the lord ambassador Nieupoort, of the first of August instant, be humbly offered to the parliament; and that they be also acquainted with the proceedings lately at the Hague between Mr. Downing commissioner from the parliament, and the deputies of the states general, and with the agreement between them by way of explanation of the treaty at the Hague $\frac{11}{21}$ th of May last.

That the copy of the said agreement extracted out of the register of the states general, as it was signed by the said commissioners and deputies, and since agreed unto by the said commissioners, be also reported to the parliament for their approbation, and for the public ratification thereof in convenient season.

That the parliament will be pleased to injoin their members secrecy, as to the particulars of this agreement.

RI. DEANE, clerk of the council.

Colonel Lillingston and colonel Allsopp to the council of state.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Dunkirk, 4th August, 1659.

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HAVING received a command from the commissioners, at their being here, for a draught of the fortifications of this place, fort Oliver, and the new fort, we have accordingly caused the same to be done at large in a figure, which shall be delivered to your honours by the hands of captain Atherton of this garison; wherein your honours may see, how your money hath been laid out in repairing so many decayed works, and in erecting so many new. The fortifications now on foot are therein also delineated, by all which your honours may the better consider the conveniency and consequence of this place as to trade, peace, or war. It hath been our endeavour to omit nothing absolutely necessary, and to add nothing in our judgment superfluous, that the commonwealth may be well satisfied as to our service, and their own charges. We humbly submit it all to your honours consideration and judgment. We assure your honours, the works now on foot are in a good way of perfecting, but through want of money the workmen sit down, and are wholly discouraged; as also the soldiers both horse and foot much troubled and discontented, because they perceive we have not a penny towards their weekly subsistence, but what we are fain to borrow in the town on our own credit, as we have been forced to do this fortnight; but indeed we know not where to be trusted any longer; and, to keep our soldiers from starving, have been forced now to begin to supply their wants with those small provisions, that are in

the

the stores. Indeed our extreme want of money makes us amazed, and at our wits end; A.D. 1659. for we cannot perform those things, that are just, honest, and most necessary; so that we are a reproach both to friends and enemies. What the consequences thereof may be, your honours can well judge; however, we pay petitioners with good words, as having the like assurances from your honours, and whereon we rely (as we hope) successfully; only do request your honours to use what speed you can in supplying us with money, firing, candle, and winter necessities, because the weather here begins to be very cold and variable already; likewise the other things, which the commissioners have an account of. We lately received some orders from your honours touching prizes brought in hither. We are busy in clearing what ships we can, and do take all possible care, that no ships or men be set out with commissions by any inhabitants here. We wish none might be brought into these roads; for they create to us nothing but trouble, being matters of great contention, and somewhat out of our element; but we shall in all things within our power readily follow your orders, as our instructions to guide us. We have no news here worth your knowledge, nor can we understand, that the enemy hath at present any design on foot against us. We daily send intelligencers into their quarters, where their present discourse is all on the peace, which they hope for betwixt the two crowns, whereof your honours, we conceive, have better knowledge than we. We have heard nothing from our governor these six posts, which is cause of trouble to us, fearing that his letters are intercepted; and do therefore request your honours, that if you have any thing of concernment, relating to the security of this place, to be pleased to communicate it to us with speed; and captain Attherton is by us ordered to attend your honours commands in that particular. It is our desire to you to be pleased to dispatch away the commissions of our officers, which will be some encouragement to them. Our three regiments, which lately came forth of the French king's service, lie yet encamped near the town. They seem to be much troubled, that no course is taken for them, by reason they are wholly forth of the French pay; and here is nothing to be got but for ready money, and that at a very dear rate. We most humbly intreat you to take all the particulars herein into serious consideration, that the forces here may be supplied with necessities fit for them, that thereby, through the assistance of God, we may be enabled to give your honours and our nation a faithful and good account of this garison for your use. We have nothing further, but to crave and expect your comfortable answer, and to pray Almighty God to bless your counsels with good success; and we remain,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your most obedient and

most faithful servants,

HEN. LILLINGSTON.

ROG. ALLSOPP.

An intercepted letter of lord Inchiquin.

Paris, 14th of August, 1659. [N.S.]

I HAVE received yours of the 26th of August. I have reason to fear, that I shall not now hear frequently from you, being to begin my journey towards the place you advise me to go within three days; and I assure you, I carry with me as much sadness and despair of ever seeing my friends again as can be: yet expectations are given me of being employed by Mr. Hope in Picardy, once within six months, Mr. Stoane and Mr. Harbert having promised to join with him for that purpose; but I know not, whether I may presume they will do it; for Mr. Howard, who hath the most power with them, I doubt, is not so well inclined to serve Mr. Hope as he was. Write no more, till I give you an address, which will not be till I arrive at my journey's end,

In the possession of the right hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

To the right honourable the council of state, appointed by authority of parliament of the commonwealth of England.

A.D. 1659.

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THE subscribed embassador of the lords the states general of the United Netherlands, hath received last night their secret resolution, bearing date the fifth of August, 1659; whereby the articles agreed on at the Hague the day before (a copy whereof is hereunto annexed) are thereby approved and confirmed: and in pursuance thereof, express orders have forthwith been dispatched with all possible speed, to the extraordinary commissioners of the said United Netherlands, sent to the kings of Sweden and Denmark, that they are to cause the contents of the said articles, precisely according to the form and tenor thereof, to be put in execution. The same articles so agreed on have also been sent to the lord of Wassenaer lieutenant-admiral, and to colonel Puchler, requiring them to execute and to perform punctually the orders, which shall be given unto them by the said extraordinary commissioners. The said lords the states general have also written to the said subscribed embassador, that they do trust and expect, that the parliament of the commonwealth of England will forthwith also dispatch the like orders, and to the same effect, that the said last agreement may be observed and precisely executed by their commissioners and plenipotentiaries being in Denmark; and that he the said embassador should with all speed advertise the lords the states general thereof.

This $\frac{5}{13}$. of August, 1659.

WIL. NIEUPOORT.

The second paper of Mons. Rytz.

Exhibitum & actum $\frac{6}{16}$. mensis Augusti, Hassniæ, 1659. Scriptum manu D. Petri Rytz, senatoris.

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POUR ne rien omettre de tout ce qui pourra servir à l'avancement de la paix entre les deux couronnes septentrionales, celle de Dennemarc a bien voulu, sans perdre aucun moment de temps, satisfaire au desir des Messieurs les mediateurs, en s'expliquant sur le point de la satisfaction, qu'elle pretend luy estre due, pour les despeses et dommages causez aux estats de la dite couronne, par l'irruption, que le roy de Suede y a faite, et pour la restitution, qui du dit roy n'a point esté faite conformement au traité de Roehilde; à sçavoir, qu'elle demande la restitution des terres et provinces, tant celles qu'elle a cy-devant cedée à la couronne de Suede, que celles que le roy de Suede en occupe à present: et d'autant qu'il est fort raisonnable, que la satisfaction due à la couronne de Dennemarc, apres qu'elle a esté injustement assaillée du roy du Suede, ne soit pas moindre, mais au contraire plus grande que celle que la dite couronne a esté obligée de donner n'agueres à celle de Suede pour terminer une guerre, qu'elle luy avoit justement declarée et faite, la dite couronne de Dennemarc a tant de confiance en l'equité de Messieurs les mediateurs, qu'en un affaire si juste ils maintiendront ses intérêts.

Col. Lillingston and col. Allsopp to the council of state.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Dunkirk.

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WE are humbly bold, as our bounden duty, to let you know the state of affairs here, that is, that, blessed be the Lord, all things are in a peaceable and quiet condition amongst us; only, as we hinted to you in our last, we are in exceeding want of money, as well for the soldiers weekly subsistence, as for the satisfying in some measure the workmen, who are employed in the fortifications, which are now near done, and the work-masters are much in arrears to those, whom they employ to work under them; so that we have much to do to keep them at the works to finish what is begun, without which doing it had been better we had not begun with our out-works: and besides we want, by the least, 20000 palisadoes to set about those works, which will also cost us a considerable sum of money; and that being completed, we question not (but by the assistance of our God) to give you and our nation a good account of this garison, you supplying us with men, and provisions of moneys and other things for their encouragement. Sir Bryce Cockram came hither last night about four of the clock, and gave orders to the drums of the three field regiments to beat, for to ship the men away for England; which was done, but in so much confusion, (notwithstanding that he carried it high, laying commands upon us to serve him much like unto servants)

fervants) that this garison has suffered much prejudice thereby, by their carrying away near A.D. 1659.
 200 of our soldiers, much to the weakening of our small number. We afforded him and the rest all the assistance imaginable. We spoke to the officers, desiring them, that they would be very cautious in carrying away any of our soldiers; and they promised us, that they would carry away none; but upon inquiry how many are missed out of each regiment and company, we find wanting near about the number aforesaid. Indeed it could not be well prevented by us, by reason of their being shipped by night; but by information of some of our officers we hear, that many of our soldiers were disguised (in their cloaths, &c. without red coats) by some officers of those regiments, on purpose to deceive us. Our number of foot here amounteth not to above 2500 fighting men, which is a very weak garison for this place with its forts. We made it our desires to the commissioners, that there might be a recruit for these three regiments, to complete them to the number of three thousand, which will be a good ordinary garison for this place; and with fewer we dare not promise you to keep it, if we should be besieged; but with that number, and the regiment of horse, we hope, through the assistance of the Lord, we shall be able to give you such an account thereof, as may become honest men, and persons fit to be intrusted with the charge of the garison. Here are four companies, (two of colonel Salmon's, and two of colonel Gibbons's regiments) who are in a very longing condition to be relieved from hence, their regiments being in England; and the truth is, they are but weak, and daily weaker by their soldiers dropping away for England. Sir Bryce Cockram told us, that he had some private instructions to acquaint us with, which was, that there were 10000 shipped somewhere, designed for this country; but he told it us so, that we want skill to understand what he said; so that we are bold to intreat you, that if you have any commands for us of consequence to this place, that you will be pleased to let us know it in writing, or by the hands of such as have not acted against you; and that you will be pleased not to believe every thing, that shall be said to you by those, who have been in actual arms against you: but if you desire to be acquainted with any thing of your concernment here, that you will receive it from such as you know have acted all along both with you and for you, and are not to be blemished by any imputation, that may be laid upon them by flatterers and designers, and such as put on a cloak of religion to cover their unworthiness. We make bold to send this expresse by the hands of captain Guy, deputy town-major of this garison, who will acquaint you more at large with all things of concernment to this place, as well of the money, which we have borrowed of the magistrates here, as that of fire, candle, provisions, and other necessaries, which we are in great want of. We believe this place to be of much concernment to the weal of our nation, which makes us to be so bold and urgent with you at this time for supplies. So praying God to give you wisdom to manage your affairs in these troublesome times, and to own you, and bring your work to perfection to his glory and the comfort of our nation, assuring your honours, that none shall be more ready than we to lay down our lives, and all that is dear to men, for the preservation of this place for your use, we humbly salute you, and remain,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your honours most humble servants,

HEN. LILLINGSTON,
 ROGER ALLSOPP.

We have received about 1300 l. for the use of this garison, which we shall husband the best we can amongst the soldiers and workmen, and give your honours all humble thanks for your care and willingness to help us, though we owe to Mr. Delavall above ten thousand livres for the use of the garison, since the commissioners departure, which we were forced to borrow of him, particularly for the use of the garison, besides what we owe to the town's-people.

Resolved, &c.

Tuesday the 9th of Aug. 1659.

THAT the parliament doth approve of the further additional agreement to that made Vol. lxiv.
 the $\frac{1}{4}$ th of July, approved by the lords the states general of the United Provinces, the p. 407.
 fifth of August instant, new style; and that instructions be forthwith sent to the commissioners plenipotentiaries with the kings of Sweden and Denmark, precisely to observe the contents of the said further agreement, and cause the same to be put in execution, according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

Resolved, &c.

That it be referred to the council of state, to take care the same be put in execution accordingly.

THO. ST. NICHOLAS, clerk of the parliament.

The

The English commissioners in the Sound to the king of Sweden.

Serenissime potentissimeque REX,

A.D. 1659. **I**NCERTAM valetudinem, qua etiamnum utitur vestra majestas, non sine dolore accepimus, sensuque eo graviore, quo majorem spem majestatem vestram de officiis studioque nostro certiore facienda animo præceperamus; quin & coram exponendi, quo in loco sint rationes illæ majestati vestræ cum republica communes. Muneri autem nostro ne qua deesse-
mus, majestatem vestram rursus orandam duximus, ut renuntietur nobis, utrum (quo communius pax instauretur) fœderis Roeschildiani conditiones dignetur accipere, sive id non videatur, quænam illa sint, quæ malit adjici, minui, aut mutari: chartam siquidem eo spectantem à rege Daniæ dudum impetravimus, quasi unicam rationem, qua inter majestates vestras orta dissidia brevi quindecim dierum spatio componantur (id quod non ita pridem majestatis vestræ commissariis fufius explicuimus): in tantillum temporis classis nostræ rationes nos compulerunt, quæ nequaquam poterit diutius isthic commorari. Quod si interea temporis seu opera mediatoria seu naves nostræ majestati vestræ ex usu esse possint, nos exhibebimus,

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Serenissime ac potentissime REX,

Majestati vestræ addictissimos, atque ejusdem obsequentissimos,

AL. SYDNEY.

R. HONEYWOOD.

Fridericiburgi, 2^o Augusti, 1659.

Serenissimo ac potentissimo Suecorum regi.

From the English commissioners in the Sound.

MY LORD,

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

WHEN we were ready to go to our audience from the king of Sweden, which, by our last dispatch of the twenty-ninth of July, we informed your lordship we expected the next day, we received a message from his majesty, whereby it was deferred until the thirty-first, with a promise we should be heard publicly in the morning, and privately in the afternoon.

The public audience passed in the ordinary ceremony, we speaking in English, and delivering what we had said in English in Latin, the king answered immediately in the Swedish language, and Mr. Berkman related in English what he had said. After the second or third speech of that kind, the king did in French civilly excuse himself for the ill entertainment we had received, the disorders of the time and streightness of the place not admitting of better. Our answer was then in French; but nothing passed more than ordinary civilities. In the afternoon we were admitted to a private audience, wherein in the French we did express the cause of our coming, proposed a treaty between him and the king of Denmark, and the nomination of time, place, commissaries, and granting of safe conducts and a cessation during the time of, and our preparations unto the treaty. Unto which he answered in the same language, That he had by his several declarations sufficiently evidenced his desires of peace; and that he did leave it to the English to chuse whether it should be general or particular with Denmark. Then he made a very large narrative of all the streights, in which he had found himself ever since he came to the crown, the multitude of enemies wherewith he was oppressed, his own desires of peace, both for the necessity of his affairs, and infirmities of his body; but that he could not nominate commissaries, time, or place, nor grant safe conduct or cessation, until he knew whether the king of Denmark would treat: that he did not comprehend his allies. And concerning the cessation, he added, that the other things being once accorded, he would grant that also; but upon such conditions, as neither wood, victuals, or other necessities, that they wanted in Copenhagen, should be brought into that town during that time. With this answer we returned to Elsinore the same day. The first of August we had a conference with the Holland ambassadors there concerning our common affairs, and resolved all together to go to Copenhagen the second of August, to propose the same thing to the king of Denmark. Public audience was given to us on the third in the morning, which passed in the same manner as that of Sweden; only the king's answer was first made unto us by Peter Rytz (who was formerly ambassador in England) in the Dutch tongue, and then in Latin. In the afternoon we had a private audience with the king, having with him the rix-hoffmaster Rytz, and three other senators. We proposed the same points concerning peace, treaty, and cessation. The answer was delivered by the rix-hoffmaster in French, (as our discourse had been) that the peace of Roschild having

been

been broken by the king of Sweden, contrary to his faith given, without any provocation, A.D. 1659.
 the countries wasted, king's houses pillaged, others destroyed, and the king forced to shut himself up in one city, which being unprovided of all things necessary for defence and unfortified, had been hitherto maintained by a particular blessing of God, protecting an oppressed king and an innocent people; and that the said king had ever been desirous of peace, and forced by so many urging necessities to call the emperor, king of Poland, and duke of Brandenburg to his assistance, he did desire, that they might also be comprehended in the treaty, that being by us impossible to be effected in the short time, that was allotted to us, and that our fleet could stay here. We pressed him for a particular peace. Some discourses passed on the same subject on both sides, and so we parted, giving the king time to consider of it until the next day. We then returning, the rix-hoffmaster told us, that the king, finding himself more nearly allied to the duke of Brandenburg than any of his other allies, had dispatched a messenger unto him, to know whether he desired to be comprehended in the treaty or not; and that having done all that was in his power for him, and to persuade him, if he did refuse, he would proceed to treat with Sweden without him. Our business not admitting so much delay as the return of the messenger, we pressed for an immediate and particular treaty upon the grounds of that of Roschild. The hoffmaster answered, That the treaty of Roschild did injoin the king of Sweden to deliver into the hands of the king of Denmark the provinces of Jutland and Holstein, which he did doubt would be hard for the Swede to do; and that if the Dane should treat without his allies, and peace should not ensue upon it, he should be deserted by them, and his condition made much worse than it is at present. We replied, that the treaty of Roschild could intend only, that the king of Sweden should not detain those provinces from the Dane, which he now easily performed, not having a man in them; and that they being in the hands of the king of Denmark's allies, we could not but judge them to be in his own, not doubting but that his majesty had chosen such to call to his assistance, as would consider his interest, and be guided by his directions.

And these difficulties being thus removed, we did desire to know of his majesty, whether he did like the conditions of the treaty of Roschild; and if he did not, he would nominate his commissioners, agree upon the preliminaries, and give them instructions upon those points, that he did desire should be added, diminished, or changed; and we would endeavour by our mediation to obtain for his majesty so much as should appear to be just. The king and senators scrupled much to enter into a treaty with the Swede, affirming positively, that as soon as that was known, all his allies would turn against him; but offered to treat with us, who might go between, hear the pretences of both parties, and terminate the differences between them. We finding this way suitable to our instructions, and the most probable to put a speedy end to the business, the disputes of titles, precedence, time, place, powers, persons, and great animosities between the parties (which were likely to take up much more time than was allotted to us for the conclusion of the whole) being thereby avoided, we readily accepted that proposition; and that we might bring it to effect, we desired to know, what the king desired should be altered of the Roschild treaty, which we promised the next day. And on the fifth in the morning, the rix-hoffmaster, and five other senators, which were then in town, came to our lodgings, and made us a discourse, of which the subject is contained in the first of these inclosed papers; and in the afternoon Peter Rytz brought it us in writing. On the sixth we had another conference with the Holland ambassadors, and they afterwards had one with the Danish senators; upon which Peter Rytz brought in this second paper, and in discourse told us much of the weakness of his master, the cruelty and unfaithfulness of the Swede, their dependence upon the mediators, principally upon the English, for making the peace, wherein he did desire us to consider, not only the just cause of an oppressed prince, but our own interest, which was nearly concerned in maintaining Denmark, to be a balance to the power of Sweden; which being once taken away, and he getting the intire mastery of the Sound and the Baltic sea, would prove troublesome to all his neighbours, which should have occasion to trade there. Unto which we returned no other answer, than that it was not our work to oppress the king of Denmark, but rather to make such a peace for him, as might consist with justice, and the present condition of the affairs of those states interested in this quarrel and the commerce in those seas; and that we would omit no care and diligence in using such means as were probable to effect it. The next day, being the seventh, we returned to Elsinore. The eighth in the morning, two of us, viz. Honywood and Sydney, went to Fredericksburg, and immediately desired audience of the king of Sweden, who excused himself for not giving a personal audience, by reason of an indisposition, into which he was lately fallen; but would immediately appoint two senators to hear whatsoever we had to propose; which we accepted, though we knew well enough, that that was only a feigned pretence, upon an ill humour, into which he was grown, upon a dislike of the agreement at the Hague, our communication with the Holland ministers, and his opinion, that we had an intention to

A.D. 1659. oblige him to a peace, that he did not like. At the place appointed, we found two senators, two secretaries, and two other clerks; and whilst we were intent in discourse, not regarding them, writ all that we said, which (though we thought a very unhandsome way of proceeding) we did not complain of; but took care not to say any thing, that could give them an advantage. We proposed the treaty to be managed between both parties by the mediators, without losing time in frivolous disputes upon the preliminaries and other points subject to raise cavils; but that if the king of Sweden would deliver us in writing his acceptance of the Roschild treaty, or his exceptions unto it, we would communicate it with the other mediators, and endeavour to procure such a peace for his majesty, as was suitable to the rules of honour and justice, adding thereunto many expressions of civility to his majesty from the commonwealth, and from ourselves.

They argue much against this way of proceeding, and we for it, as the only one, that could possibly bring the business to effect in the time, that our fleet could stay here. They promised us to make report to his majesty, and bring us a speedy answer. In the evening a gentleman came from them, to know at what time the next day, being the ninth, they might bring an answer to what we had proposed: we named eight in the morning. The two senators and two secretaries came accordingly, and refused to treat otherwise than by commissaries: we knowing that to be only a trick to delay the peace, until the English and Holland fleets should be forced to retire, did not accept of that, but sent to desire again audience from the king. He returned the like answer as the day before, offering also to appoint commissaries to hear whatsoever we should impart; but we finding that ending in nothing but loss of time in vain talking, having communicated our instructions to the Holland ambassadors, (who came with us, and had been used in the same manner) sent his majesty this inclosed letter, and immediately returned hither. This day we spend in making this dispatch, and framing a project of a treaty upon the grounds of the agreement made at the Hague, which we intend to offer unto the two kings, and to proceed according to our instructions against the refuser. To-morrow the Hollanders, and two of us, viz. Honywood and Sydney, intend to go to Copenhagen to begin with the Danish king, and then return to the Swede, hoping to find him in a better and more prudent temper than we left him. And though he did rage and storm horribly upon the news he heard from the Hague, (which was a little before we came unto him) he finds all his council against him; and that such courses are of little force against those, who are not at all in his power. We hear, that he hath found reason to appease his choler; but the answer, which we have now received and sent inclosed to your lordship, doth not at all shew him to be much mended. We think it also our duty to inform your lordship, that upon consideration of the condition of our fleet, we find, that reserving one month's victuals for their return into England, they cannot stay here beyond the two or three-and-twentieth of August; and do doubt, that if the whole should return at that time, two great inconveniencies might follow; the one, that your lordship would be pressed to find money to pay them; and the other, that if no English force remain here to see the treaty executed, or to enforce the acceptance of what should be agreed by the mediators upon the refuser or refusers thereof, the whole fruition of the charge of this summer will be utterly lost, and the English will depend wholly upon the will of the Hollander and Dane, who will be able, as they please, to force the king of Sweden to an union with them, perhaps to our prejudice. We have therefore thought it the best expedient, that about fifteen of our ships do remain here, and a proportionable number of Hollanders, when all the rest return home; and do desire your lordship to give order, that a proportionable quantity of victuals be provided for that number of ships of the fourth or fifth rate for one month; and by the next, your lordships shall exactly know the number of men in every one of them; and that it may be here by the end of September to bring them back about that time, if the business can possibly be so soon settled; or that your lordships would be pleased to send so many others of the lately set out ships, as may serve here for that use. We should before now have agreed upon this course with the Holland ministers; but they had no power for that purpose, until within these two days. We do also humbly desire your lordship's order how to deal with the king of Swedes, if the refusal of the peace be on his side, as we believe it will, he having beside these inclosed papers, by message, desired us to mediate with the king of Denmark, that as a mark of his desiring peace, he would release the Swedish ambassador, that he hath kept prisoner ever since the last breach, without which he would admit of no treaty. But, we hope, he will be better advised than every day to come with new propositions to put off the treaty, and doubt not but that will be effected, if the Hollanders do faithfully perform the commands of their superiors, which they do very freely communicate unto us, and in all things seem very heartily to join in procuring a peace here upon the grounds agreed at the Hague, without seeking for their own nation any advantage but what they desire should be granted to the English. We desire your lordships pardon for this long and tedious letter, which could not be avoided, but by omitting the particulars of all things, that had passed here between the several princes, and their

their ministers and us, which would have made our relation imperfect, and less easy to your lordships to send us such certain and positive orders, as we desire, and shall ever be punctually observed by, A.D. 1659.

MY LORD,

Your lordship's most humble

Elfinore, August 10. 1659.

and most obedient servants,

E. MONTAGU.

AL. SYDNEY,
ROB. HONYWOOD,
THO. BOONE.

Read August 24. 1659.

Sir. Ph. Meadowe to the council of state.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

MY last to your honors was of the twenty-eighth of the last moneth, sent expres by sea, in which I made it my humble supplication to have libertie to returne for some time into England in reference to my private occasions. I have nothing at present, but with al earnest and submissive instance to renew the same supplication, my longer stay heer being very much to my particular prejudice, and contributes nothing to the publick service. As soon as your honors shal graciously please to grant me leave, and I have advice thereof, which I beg may be by the soonest, I shall, God willing, embarque myself upon the first vessel, that shall be sent from the fleet to England. My lords the plenipotentiaries wil acquaint your honours fully with all publique transactions, to whom I crave leave to refer you, and remain

YOUR HONORS

most humble and faithful servant,

Elfinore, August 11. 1659.

PH. MEADOWE.

Draught of a letter, and instructions to general Montagu, &c.

SIR,

11. Aug. 1659.

AFTER consideration of the treaty of the Hague $\frac{11}{21}$. of May instant, and after conference with the lord embassador of the United Provinces upon some proposals here- with sent, and upon assurance, that he will send the like directions to the commanders of the Dutch fleet, and advertisement to the public ministers of the United Provinces sent to the Sound upon that treaty, and procure from his superiors, that they shall also ratify and send the same with all possible speed from the Hague; the council have promised to the embassador, and do accordingly send to you, and to . . . these following instructions: Vol. lxx. p. 437.

I. That you shall, in pursuance of the seventh article of the treaty at the Hague, contribute your utmost endeavours for the taking away of all misintelligences, which have arisen betwixt the king of Sweden and the United Provinces; and to that purpose, that you endeavour the treaty concluded at Elbing $\frac{1}{11}$. September, 1659. together with its elucidations, as the commissioners of the said king agreed to them at Thorn, may be ratified, and perfectly and throughout fulfilled; and that you take care, that the benefit of the treaty at Elbing, and the elucidations at Thorn, be effectually and equally provided for in the behalf of this commonwealth as of the United Provinces.

II. You shall, in pursuance of the third article of the treaty at the Hague, forbear to join the fleet under your command to the navy of either of the kings of Sweden or Denmark, or to give any aid to either of them, or to use any act of hostility against either of them, not only for the three weeks mentioned in the said treaty, as immediately subsequent to the notification of the treaty at the Hague to you, but also for other three weeks immediately following the expiration of the former three weeks; and that during the last three weeks above-mentioned, you shall endeavour the peace between the two Northern kings upon the foundation of the treaty agreed at Roschild, and the keeping a good correspondence between the two fleets of the commonwealth of England and the United Provinces.

III. You shall co-operate with the commander in chief of the fleet, and other the public ministers of the United Provinces, in soliciting the two Northern kings, during all the time

A.D. 1659. time of the last three weeks afore-mentioned, to abstain from acts of hostility one against another by sea.

And if that cannot be obtained, yet you shall endeavour, that the king of Sweden abstain, during that time, from all acts of hostility against any of the ships belonging to the fleet of the United Provinces, or their merchant-ships.

IV. In case the instructions herein mentioned to be agreed to be sent from the ambassador of the United Provinces to the commander in chief of the fleet, and other the public ministers of the United Provinces, (a copy whereof are herewith sent you) shall not be by them fully ratified, observed, and fulfilled, then you are at liberty to observe and prosecute such other instructions, as you have already received in that behalf, or shall receive from us.

Agreed, that this shall be matter of your letter and instructions to be sent to general Montagu, and the English commissioner Sir Philip Meadowe.

That the committees formerly appointed, or any two of them, do communicate the matter of these letters and instructions to the Dutch ambassador, to the end, that the ambassador may have the perusal thereof, and may in like manner communicate of these letters and instructions to the general of the Dutch fleet, and the public ministers there to the council, on monday, for their consideration.

That the committee of the council appointed to confer with the lord ambassador of the United Provinces upon the propositions sent thither, or any two of them, do deliver to the said ambassador a copy of what hath this day been agreed upon of the matter of their letter and instructions, to be sent to the and their commissioners in the Sound, and to confer with him thereof, to the end, that the said ambassador may in like manner communicate to the council, on monday next, the matter of this letter and instructions to the commander in chief of the fleet, and the other public ministers of the United Provinces, for the council's consideration.

Col. Lillingston and col. Alsopp to colonel Pearson.

DEAR SIR,

Dunkirk, 12. August, 1659.

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* Sir George
Booth's.

YOUR first letter to us of the eighth of this current month we have received, whereby we understand the great care you have taken for us to the council; for which we acknowledge ourselves much bound to you. How the success thereof hath been obstructed by the present rebellion *, the evil whereof we are made very sensible of through the love we bear to our country, and the wants of all necessities, which we lie under, we hope the Lord will continue his favour towards his people, that the enemy may be suddenly extinguished, and bear the reward of their malice, that so the care of this place may be renewed, where, God be praised, all things are in a very quiet and peaceable condition, and the employments, that are chiefly for money, whereof the soldiers and officers stand in great need, as also the workmen, who having almost finished all the works, that you ordered to be done, cannot get their people to work any longer. The next want we begin to feel is of coals and firing. We shall also need store of oats, and all the other particulars, whereof we gave you account; also two months stores of provisions, we being now forced to pay the soldiery part of their weekly subsistence out of the stores through the great want of money. Indeed, unless we have these supplies suddenly, we nor any rational man can promise to serve this place, being always to stand merely on our own strength. The enemy, having been lately abroad, hath plundered the country about us; and how his designs now or hereafter may be laid, we must believe are for his own good and not ours. Wherefore we request you to use your utmost endeavour with all your friends in the council, that these supplies may be forthwith sent us, that so we may be enabled, by God's blessing, to give an honest and good account of this place to the parliament. So not doubting of your sensibility of all our wants and necessities, we commit you and your affairs to the blessing of the Almighty, and remain,

DEAR SIR,

Your very humble servants and friends,

HEN. LILLINGSTON,
ROG. ALSOPP.

To the council of state.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Dunkerke, 15. August, 1659.

SINCE our last, the condition of this place is still (God be praised!) quiett and peaceable, A.D. 1659. and the only trouble upon our spirits is, that through the rebellion of the old enemy we have hetherto been hindred of those supplyes, which the commissioners, at their being here, ^{Vol. lxx.} assured us of. We hope by this time the Lord hath put a hook into the nose of ^{P. 451.} inveterate adversary, and that he will give them the reward of their malice; and that wee may here allso secure this place to your use against all attempts, wee humbly make bould (as wee have often formerly done) to desyre your honours for speedy supplyes of our extraordinary necessities; viz. coales, candles, ammunition, fower demy-cannon, at least, to secure the harbour, (that being the place the enemy will first attempt) two months provisions of biskett, cheefe, butter, &c. wee haveinge been forced some weeks to allow the soldiers their subsistence out of the provisions; not haveinge money to give them two thousand quarter of oates for the house, and to bee paid for by them out of their pay; 200 case of pistolls for the magazine to supply such as shall be broke or lost in service; 600 belts and fwyvells for the carbynes, there being none here, nor any dellivered at first; five or six hundred pounds to buy horses for those, whose horses have dyed here; for we perceive, the horses of this country are not so subject to mortality, as those that come from England: and most especially, and above all, supplyes of moneyes for the arreares of the soldiers, officers and workmen, to whom wee are in extreame debt for the fortifications of fort Ollyver, that new fort betwixt it and this towne, and the fortifications about this towne: beysides that wee must buy at least twenty thousand pallisadoes for all these fortifications; and for want of moneyes there is soe great a murmuring, that the workemen cannot be perswaded to end what is soe near finished, as indeed all the fortifications and the new fort are; as are also the three newe halfe-moones, and the three spurs on the east end of the towne. Wee humbly thank your honours for the 1300 l. sent to us lately; though wee assure you, wee had already borrowed as much here, since the commissioners went, for to supply our urgent necessities. Wee do assure your honours, with these supplyes timely sent, wee shall be able to give a good account of this place for your use; but if wee have not these things, and the other necessities, (whereof the particulars were delivered to the commissioners) wee cannot answere what you may perhaps expect of us, though wee perish in the defence of this place, which our ambition and desire is to perpetuate to our nation, as a goade in the sides of their enemyes, and to secure our footing in the continent of Europe, lost ever since queene Marye's days, and now regayned; and doubtless we ought to preserve that carefully, which the Lord hath given us soe graciously. Wee lykewise desire to prove your resolutions as to the forte of Mardyke, which must be slighted or repayred; and when three or four thousand pounds is disburst to repayre it, it cannot hold out above ten or twelve days against an enemy. Wee made bold to give you our opinion to have a stone fort erected instede thereof, which may be framed in the isle of Portland, where the stone growes, and may be brought over, and sett upp here, which wee judge will bee invincible, and will both bee made and kept at lesse charges. Lastly, wee cannot conceale the great regret that wee have, to understand, that dyvers officers here, by some unworthy persons, have beene traduced to your honours, though wee know them to bee men, that have all along served you faithfully and cordially. Wee cannot believe, that your honours will bee ready to beleieve detractors, but rather to credit our testimony; for wee assure you, that if we did conceive or suspect any officer of this garrison not fitt for his command, either in respect of his fidelity or conversation, wee should bee most ready, according to our duty, to informe your honours: but truly we beleieve, there are not in all your armyes men, that have demeaned themselves with more fidelity, courage and modesty, both in England and here, wherein those, that backbite them, have been wanting too apparently. In a deepe sence of this grievance, our officers have desyred leave of us to petition the parliament; and wee should think ourselves much wanting in our duty to them and our nation, if wee should not beare testimony for them, whom the Lord hath owned and upheld from backsyding, against the fawning flatteryes of those, who, under a cloake of religious purity, are soe themselves, as to think, by such indirect wayes, to seduce your honours; whom, wee knowe, never will credit men, that have failed in their allegiance against those, that have to this day continued firme to you against all temptations of tymes and persons.

Wee have received an order, signed by your clerke, dated the tenth of this month, for the restoreing or secureing all ships and goods, belonging to the United Provinces, brought in hether by any subjects of this commonwealth, which is already done, as wee formerly advised your honours; and that wee shall suffer noe vessell, so brought in, to continnew in our harbour or roade, so far as wee can prevent it. Yesterday came in a hoy

A.D. 1659. bound for the Sound, but taken by a Swede man of war, wherein are many letters sent by friends to their relations in the Dutch fleet in the Sound; wherein they signifie, that the fleet is to lye forth all the next winter, a perfect account whereof wee cannot yett give you, but hope to find some letters, which may tend to your advantage, whereof wee shall advise you by our next. Wee are certainly informed, that a ship, laden with pistols, musketts, and other fyre-armes, sett sayle from Calais to some part of England; but whether, wee knowe not: wee also heare, that the duke of Yorke, Marlin lieutenant-general to the prince of Condé, and some other gentlemen, were mett upon the roade, nere St. Omer's, on the way to Calais, about 4 days agoe. The prince of Condé's army hath exacted new and great contributions and taxes on the people hereabouts; and it is generally reported, that they intend for England, which new levyes of mony is against the articles of the cessation, as wee have seene them printed. See craveing pardon for this prolixity, and praying to God for a blessing on your counsells, and for peace to our nation, wee remayne,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your most obedient servants,

HEN. LILLINGSTON.

ROG. ALLSOPP.

Col. Lillingston and col. Alsopp to col. John Pearson.

HONOURED FRIEND,

Dunkirk, 18. August, 1659.

Vol. lxx.
p. 467.

WE received yours of the 13th current, wherein you are pleased to acquaint us, that we have received some wrong information concerning the reducing the six regiments into four; and truly, Sir, we are bold to let you know, that if the parliament, who have the immediate command of us, and that which is now in our charge, may not think fit to make further use of us, or many of those with us, we must and do confesse with you, that that of the sword is no inheritance; and we shall as freely and willingly, at the pleasure of the parliament, lay down our swords and commands, as we accepted of them in the service of our country against the public enemy; and so, we do believe, will most of those now under our commands. But we think it something hard, that the information of such should be taken against us, or any with us, who we know have been in actual arms against us, for and on behalf of that implacable enemy, the enemy of our nation. We ourselves are known to you, and to most of those in power in England, and those under our commands are as well known to us; and, as we acquainted you, when you were here, what we know of every individual person, so we again do acquaint you, that those, whom we have given in to you as persons fit to be employed in their country's service, are such as we believe will scarce be better'd by any that should be sent hither; but that we shall freely leave to the parliament, and those entrusted by them, who have the dispose of things here. We are in exceeding great want of moneys for the soldiers subsistence, and to pay the workmen in the fortifications, to whom we are very much in debt. We have made a shift to pay out of your 1300 l. which you sent us, above 4000 l. since you went from hence: in short, we have borrowed so much of Mr. Delaval chiefly, and others, that we know not where to borrow more. Our bill being protested, which we drew upon you, hath very much impaired our reputation. We are all in a peaceable condition, and our works almost finished; but we must again acquaint you, that we are ready to hide our heads in any hole for want. We are sorry to hear of the continuance of your troubles; but more glad to hear, that it is no higher, or spread no farther. So with our prayers to almighty God for you, do remain,

HONOURED SIR,

Your very humble servants,

HEN. LILLINGSTON.

ROG. ALSOPP.

De Lawerin to Mr. Isaac Johnson Merchant at London.

SIR,

I WONDER England at present cares so little to have the forraine intelligence: there is A.D. 1659.
 now here, but me, which hath given them from severall parts the intelligence; and Vol. lxx.
 yet I heare by your last letter, that they desire me not to continue therewith; and altho' P. 525.
 there are severall armyes in these parts for to enter into great actions, whereof great newes
 may be expected, and their own interest concerned in, yet they send me no order about
 it, or that no other person is appointed to come hether. I suppose the great disorders in
 England are the chiefeft causes of it. If you will write me the newes weekly out of
 England, I will doe the like to you, and so I rest

Hamburgh, the 30th of
 August, 1659. [N. S.]

Your friend and servant,

DE LAWERIN.

Col. Algernon Sydney to the council of state.

MY LORDS,

GENERAL Mountaigne having thought fitt to returne into England with the wholle Vol. lxx.
 fleet, I esteeme it necessary for me, not only to testify unto your lordships, that P. 431.
 did in noe wayes assent unto that resolution, but to give you the reasons, why I did endea-
 vour to hinder it.

First, Wee had noe positive order to send back the whole fleete untill forty dayes after
 our arrivall, of which about nine are yet wanting; nor implicate, untill the businesse is
 done, for which wee came, and the treaty of peace concluded and executed.

Secondly, Wee have an order, after the 15 dayes are expired, one or both kings refusing
 or accepting the peace, to enforce the acceptance, or see the execution, which now wee
 cannot doe.

Thirdly, By the retirement of the whole fleet, the agreement made at the Hague,
 ratified by parliament, is broken; the charge of this summer lost; the interest of the
 commonwealth in theis parts endangered; the Swede exposed to be destroyed by the
 Dutch, or compelled to joine with them in a league against the English; which they may
 conclude, without breaking faith with us, the first breach having bin one our side, whoe,
 instead of assisting them to make peace, leave them engaged in a warre.

Fourthly, That by continuing a fleet of about 16 ships victualled with a moneth's sea
 provisions, which, at short allowance, lasts six weeks; and three weeks of fresh pro-
 visions, which might be had heare for 1500 l. that a merchant heare did offer to lend
 upon a note from the generall, my colleagues, and myself, wee might have accomplished
 the ends aforesaid, and continued here, as occasion should have required, or your lordships
 orders direct.

Lastly, The scruple being the danger of leaving 16 ships within the power of the
 Hollander, it is answered, that the ministers heare have not yet received any orders to
 send back part of their fleete, but doe every day expect them. In the meane time they
 offer joine such a part of their fleet with ours, as we shall thinke fit to enforce the peace
 under the command of our admirall; and that the rest shall continue in any part of all theis
 seas, that wee shall desire; attempt nothing, but with our consent; and, for making
 good of this, doe offer their owne persons to be kept on board our ships as hostages, and
 to take away further scruples did yesterday agree with us, that the joint force should be used
 against either of the tow kings, only untill he assents unto the conditions of peace proposed;
 that nothing shall be attempted against either of them, but with the consent of the ministers
 of both commonwealths; and that neither of them should make peace with either of the
 kings without the consent of the other.

I could not satisfy myself without representing this unto your lordships. If I have given
 you an unnecessary trouble, I hope your lordships will be pleased to pardon me, my zeale
 for the commonwealth's service being the inducement, and my desire to obey your lord-
 ships commands, which shall ever be a rule not to be transgressed by

Copenhagen, August
 the 21st, [1659.]

Your LORDSHIPS most humble, faithfull,

and most obedient servant,

AL. SYDNEY.

Col.

Col. Lillingston and col. Alsopp to col. Walton, one of the members of the council of state.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Dunkirk, 23. August, 1659.

A.D. 1659.

Vol. lxx.

P. 499.

THIS is to let you know, that captain Guy, deputy town-major of this garison, hath acquainted us, that your honour have been pleased to favour this garison, by acting for it becoming a person of honour, and one that is truly sensible of the consequence of such a place; and that were there noe more use in the keeping of it, than the honour and reputation of our country, it being the only footing, that the commonwealth hath upon the continent of Europe, we are therefore humbly bold to return your honour all humble and hearty thanks for your care of us; but without doubt this garison is of more than ordinary consequence to the republic of England, for your having and being able to maintain it against any enemy or enemies, it will prove to be, in our judgment, a great check upon any such as shall have a mind to quarrel with you. But you may be pleased to consider, that a garison of its consequence cannot be maintain'd and kept without such accommodation as must necessarily be had for the keeping thereof; and more especially, when you duly consider, that those, who now pretend to be our friends, will without doubt take their advantages against us, to possess themselves of this place; and you may also consider, that in the time of these broils and troubles in England, the enemy sleeps not in this place also, but we are afraid hath his agents here as well as in other places: and we are informed by our intelligencers, that the enemy (we mean Charles Stuart and his allies) hope to take their advantage by our soldiers not being paid; and we are truly afraid, that it is so indeed, by the effects of things here. It hath been frequently reported in this garison, that James Stuart, the titular duke of York, is raising forces at Brussels, and other parts of this country, and promiseth such as come in to him ten shillings a man advance, with five shillings a week, and ammunition bread. We find, that it hath in some measure taken with some of our rudest soldiers; for we have lost fourteen or sixteen within these two or three days, and we cannot find out, which way they should be gone, except it be to James Stuart. You may believe, that our soldiers are not so well principled, as becomes good men to be; but that many of them make money their cause. So having given your honour an account of our thoughts, and those things most material, we are humbly bold to be a little further troublesome to you; that is, in relation to Mr. Delaval, whom the council hath been pleased to send for. He is a person so useful in this place, that we cannot with our conveniency be without him long, in relation to his providing us money. We will acquaint you with all things of consequence in this place. We therefore intreat your honour to favour him, and to procure his speedy return to us; and that you will be pleased to remember the necessity of this place, which is great indeed; and to hasten those necessities to us, which we gave the commissioners an account of, when they were here; that is, firing, candles, 3000 links, 2000 quarter of oats, and 4 demi-cannon, with a considerable proportion of powder, small shot and match, and two months provisions of victuals for the garison, without which it will be very hard for us, or men of more knowledge than we, to keep the place, if a powerful enemy should come before it. So craving your pardon for this prolixity, we are humbly bold to subscribe ourselves,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

YOUR HONOUR'S

ever obedient servants,

HEN. LILLINGSTON.

ROG. ALSOPP.

Commissioners in the Sound to secretary Thurloc.

MY LORD,

In the possession of the right hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

AS soon as we had made our last dispatch of the tenth of this month, two of us, (viz.) Honeywood and Sydney, came to Copenhagen, and pres'd the king of Denmark and his senate upon the two points of declaring, that he would treat with the king of Sweden, and that by commissaries; from whom we did obtain such a declaration as we desired, two senators being therein named commissioners; the king also adding thereunto, that the matter of the treaty should be ripen'd by the mediators, unto whose judgment he did absolutely refer the determination of all differences between the king of Sweden and himself; which was delivered unto us upon this condition, that we should only shew it to the king of Sweden, but not suffer any copy to be taken of it; and in case the peace succeed not, that it should

should be returned again into his hand that gave it; which we promised to do. With this A.D. 1659. we returned to Elsinore, thinking our work well advanced; obtain'd an audience from the king of Sweden; shewed him the declaration, unto which he returned answer, *Je vous reçois comme mediateurs, non pas comme arbitres*; named two senators to be his commissaries, of whom the one call'd Bielk hath been employ'd by him as ambassador in Copenhagen, and upon his last irruption into Zeland had been made a prisoner upon some pretence of practices contrary to the duty of a public minister, and detained until that time; adding many discourses of his apprehensions, that if the peace were made, the king of Denmark, being probably forced unto it, would never keep it; and that he must not omit his own security. This discourse sounding, as if he, concluding that peace upon disadvantageous conditions, was certainly forced, that which was forced would never be kept; the king of Denmark would never part with so large a proportion of his country, if not forced; therefore it was not to be expected he would keep it; and sometimes spoke, as if he would have no peace at all with Denmark. We used what arguments we could draw from the Danes weakness, and the mediating states readiness to interpose, to make good the treaty, to take away that groundless apprehension. But he continued the like discourses, and adding, that he must rely upon his own strength, not the assistance of his friends, for his security; and that having advantages in his hands, it were a great folly to leave them, and depend upon others: it was at last concluded, that his majesty should come to the camp, before this town, the next day, being the 16th of this month; where at a nearer distance he should be better able to discern, whether the Danes assent were voluntary or forced. We then press'd, that Bielk being a prisoner, he would not propose any thing that was likely to obstruct the treaty; that he would have his liberty within a few days upon the article for the general release of prisoners; and desired he would be pleased, whilst the safe conducts and other formalities of the treaty were preparing, to confer with us upon the principal points, that remained in difference between him and the Dane, which in that time we might ripen to be concluded by the commissioners on both sides at their meeting. His majesty insisted upon the nomination of Bielk, and refused to have any discourse with us upon the matter. Our journey was deferred until the 17th by his majesty; on which day he came to his camp, and we to this town, mediated with the king of Denmark for the release of Bielk; obtained it; and the 18th carried him with us to the camp, and there delivered him free unto his majesty. We hoped at the same time for an opportunity of conferring with him upon the business in hand, the ministers of the three mediating states being present; but we were received in a public room full of officers, courtiers, and servants, not at all fit for any discourse, that ought not to be as public as they could make it. But resolving to lose no opportunity, we did offer unto his majesty a paper, of which we send your lordship, here inclosed, a copy, telling him it was drawn by the ministers of the mediating states, and offered unto his consideration. He ask'd what it was, and what it did contain. We answer'd, it was a project of the treaty, which if his majesty would peruse, we hoped would ripen matters against the meeting of the commissioners, and much expedite the work of that so much desired peace. He answer'd, (directing his speech to us) that he did receive us *comme mediateurs, non pas arbitres*; that he would not receive the project of a treaty, nor treat with any but the king of Denmark: and then turning to the Holland ministers, he told them he look'd upon them as his enemies, and would in no hand admit of their mediation, and in great choler turned away, and went to the other side of the room; and soon after told us, that we made projects upon our fleets, and he, laying his hand upon his sword, had a project by his side. Soon after we took our leaves, and returned to the town, thinking that behaviour something extraordinary to be used to the public ministers of so considerable states; and that his majesty shew'd, he did not well remember, by whose help he hath been maintained all this summer, and enabled to make his conquests, which yet would have appeared more strange unto us, if we had not been accustomed to that, which is suitable unto it. After the first ceremonies of our reception were over, we have been forced to spend these eight days upon frivolous disputes in titles and forms of the safe conducts; which are now passed over, and the commissioners did meet this day. After the usual civilities passed on both sides, in a place midway between two tents, the Danes and the Swedes retired each into their own. Soon after, the Danes went, and offer'd this inclosed paper, consisting of five general propositions. The Swede desires to remove the treaty to Elsinore or Roscheild; unto which neither the Hollanders nor the Danes will consent. To-morrow we intend to offer unto the commissaries of both parties the project, which was first offer'd to the kings severally, and refused by the Swede: it was at first offer'd unto his consideration, but now his consent will be required. The Dane (to avoid the tedious disputes of all the mutations desired by both parties in the treaty of Roscheild) resolve to agree unto them all, unto which one more is to be added for the time of the evacuation of the Swedish forces; and another of amnesty for the inhabitants of Bornholm, who having formerly slain all the Swedish garison, must expect nothing but destruction, if they are not saved by the treaty. On the 22d of this month general Montagu went from hence. This day we hear he

A.D. 1659. is set sail for England with the whole fleet, excepting two frigates and one ketch. This day we received a letter from Sir Phil. Meadowe, wherein he expresth an intention of going into England with the fleet, and desires our advice in it, which we could not give, having no orders, though for many reasons, too long now to relate, we thought he might without prejudice to the commonwealth retire himself out of this public service. None of Mr. Noel's bills of exchange are accepted by de la Bistrade, nor can we get a peny upon his credit. We desire your lordship to be pleased to send us a supply of money or credit, we being obliged to be at an exceeding great expence by making journeys perpetually in a wasted country, and living in a besieged town, where all things are excessively dear; and also that your lordship will let us have your order, how we shall dispose of ourselves, whether the treaty between the two kings can be perfected before winter or not. We are,

MY LORD,

Your lordship's most humble
and most obedient servants,

Copenhagen, 24. August, 1659.

AL. SYDNEY.
ROB. HONEYWOOD.
THO. BOON.

We desire your lordship to give order for the payment of 280 l. charged upon the treasurer of contingencies, payable to Sir Philip Meadowe, or his order.
Indorsed, Received 16. September, 1659.

Borcel the Dutch ambassador in France, to the states general.

H. and M. LORDS,

MY LORDS,

Vol. lxx.
p. 515.

I HAVE formerly advised your H. and M. lordships of a design here on foot, to prohibit, that none in this kingdom shall import from abroad any train oil, whale-bone oil, &c. than only those of that company now erected, which hath now obtained a patent for it from the court. The said patent or octroy hath been verified and registred in the parliament at Roan, and the business or prohibition hath been put into practice there, and in Normandy, upon certain condition and modification; but in regard it is my duty to take care of the service of your H. and M. lordships state, and the welfare of the good subjects thereof, I thought good to oppose this business underhand; and now I have brought it so far, that the lords of the parliament of Paris have annulled the said patent by arrest or a monopoly prejudicial to the kingdom, and the subjects thereof, and only tending to the advantage of some great persons, to the oppression of the poor commonalty, which do most of all use such commodities. They have forbidden the said farmers to proceed with their design, and have given liberty to all that will to import the said wares; so that now the said commerce is free again to all places and ports in France, except Normandy; whereof I thought it my duty to give your H. and M. lordships notice, to the end their subjects may regulate themselves accordingly.

Paris, 5. Sept. 1659. [N. S.]

Nieupoort the Dutch ambassador in England, to the states general.

MY LORD,

Vol. xlv.
p. 517.

I IN regard the parliament hath thought good to authorize the council of state, first to examine the propositions of all foreign ministers, and to refer with their advice, I have proposed to them, as well by writing as by word of mouth, that which their H. and M. lordships have thought good to order me in their resolution of the 10th of August last, concerning themselves and hostilities committed by an English frigate called Portland, and I have delivered their letter writ to the parliament upon that subject; whereupon it was answered by Sir. H. Vane, that I might assure myself, that the council of state would give due order about it, and make appear their good and sincere inclination to the state of the United Netherlands. His lordship said, that by reason of the inland troubles, they had not time to confer further with me concerning the preventing of piracies and insolencies committed at sea by private men of war, but that they would be ready for me within a few days

days to resume that business. His honour said, that there were letters from their plenipotentiaries, dated the 10th and 11th of August, old style, which had been communicated to the parliament, who had ordered the council of state to provide with all speed provisions and ammunition for fifteen ships of war of this state, which are to stay in the Sound; that the plenipotentiaries were also fully instructed and ordered concerning the execution of the convention in the Hague; and that the parliament had resolved, that it should be referred to the council of state, to give such order and directions to the lords plenipotentiaries of this commonwealth in the Sound, that they do observe and effect the agreement made between this commonwealth and their H. and M. L. concerning the affairs therein mentioned, if so be the one or both the northern kings do refuse to accept of the same. The Swedish commissioners here are very much discontented, and do all what they can at least to hinder for a time the effect of the said resolution, and order given concerning the same; but, as I am informed, they are put by with this answer, That the parliament itself answered the letter of the king of Sweden; and I am told, that therein was writ with these words, that this present government is not obliged by any treaties or made promises, otherwise or further to the benefit of Sweden, than to use all good offices for the pacifying of that king with the king of Denmark, upon such terms as are proposed by the plenipotentiaries of this commonwealth; advising him, with several reasons, to accept of the presented conditions. So soon as these troubles are over, I will insist upon the sea affairs, and endeavour to make an end thereof.

Westminster, 5. September,
1659. [N. S.]

W. NIEUPOORT.

Extract out of the secret resolutions of the states of Holland.

Saturday, 6. Sept. 1659. [N. S.]

THE raedt-pensionary hath reported to the assembly the considerations and advice of the lords commissioners for the affairs of Sweden and Denmark. Whereupon being debated, and consideration had, that the king of Denmark upon the twenty-fourth of the last month, concerning the making of the peace with Sweden, had declared himself in writing, to the content of the ministers of France, England, and this state; but that the said king of Sweden had yet in no wise satisfied the expectation of the three states, it is resolved, the business be referred to the generality, to the end the lords commissioners extraordinary of this state with the kings of Sweden and Denmark be writ unto. that their H. and M. L. trust and believe, that the king of Sweden by further delay or denial shall be forced to it, as well by the power of England as of this state, before the reception of the resolution to be taken by their H. and M. L. upon it, with order and command, that their lordships by continuation of the refusal of the said king do cause the fleet of this state to act vigorously against him, and to destroy his ships wheresoever they meet them.

In the possession of the right hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

Extract out of the secret resolutions of the lords states of Holland.

Wednesday, 10. Sept. 1659. [N. S.]

THE raedt-pensionary hath reported to the assembly the considerations and advice of their noble great lordships, commissioners for the affairs of Sweden and Denmark. Whereupon being debated, it is resolved, that it be referred to the generality, to the end the lords commissioners extraordinary of this state with the kings of Sweden and Denmark, for a further confirming of the last clause of the convention of the fourth of the last month, may be authorized, in case instance be made by the English plenipotentiaries, for the sending home a part of their fleet; in such a case also, a part of the fleet by provision, not exceeding the number of twenty, shall be dismissed and sent home, in case it be judged, that the number kept there will be sufficient to help to execute the conventions; provided likewise, that the said twenty ships do come away at the same time with the English, or presently after, and not before then; and that they do not exceed the number or strength of the English ships, but equal to them, or less in number than the English ships, that shall be sent home; and that in regard of the long absence of the lord lieutenant-admiral in those parts, as also in regard of his declared inclination, he may be excused from his further stay there; and consequently, that he be ordered to return home with the vice-admirals Egbert, Meews, Cortenaer, and John Evertson.

In the possession of the right hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

A letter

A letter of intelligence.

Hague, 10. Sept. 1659. [N. S.]

A.D. 1659. In the possession of the right hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain. ONE of the lords commissioners of this state doth write the rencounter of the king of Sweden with the English lords Sydney and Honywood, and the Netherland lords Slingeland and Huybert (the lords Vogellang and Haeren not being present) in this following manner: That the lord Sydney having presented to the king of Sweden the project of peace, made by the three states in a short and full harangue, his majesty did not accept of it, telling the English lords, *I accept of you for my mediators, not for my arbitrators, forasmuch as you continue in the terms of good friends; and, for you, (turning himself to the lords Netherland commissioners) I refuse you for my mediators, since you are my enemies.* Afterwards, speaking to them all together, he said, *You make treaties upon your fleets, and I take my resolutions upon my sword.* Afterwards turning from them, he spoke with some of the rix-council and chief officers, who were in great number in the tent. It is to be supposed, that now the fleets, as well the English as those of this state, will act at the expiration of the fifteen days.

De Witt to Nieupoort, the Dutch ambassador in England.

MY LORD,

In the possession of the right hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain. SINCE my last I have received yours, and have since spoken with Mr. Downing; as also having asked him for the letter of the king of Sweden to the parliament, and the rescription made upon it, he declared to me, that he had not yet received a copy of that letter; but he expected an express, which he believed to bring it with him, together with the ratification upon the further agreement of the twenty-fourth of July and fourth of August, which we expect with impatience. That the business of private men of war and piracy is not yet dispatched, is very sad; and, I hope, we shall see a good issue thereof by the next post.

It is certainly to be believed, and I see clearly, that the king of Sweden will continue to refuse, with this consideration, which he proposeth to himself, that he at any time, though business go against him, will obtain the end prescribed by the respective conventions; and if he have the fortune to master Copenhagen, that then the game is his own; so that he by his willingness will be able to gain, and not lose; from whence one may certainly conclude, that the said king, at least in a long time, is not to be brought to reason, unless there be a further mutual agreement made, that in case of a further refusal of the said king, both states shall endeavour to reduce him by arms to the terms of the Bromsebro treaty, without desisting or leaving off, till the same be effected; it being very probable, that so soon as the said king perceives such a resolution, he may chance to change his mind; and in my mind, you will do well to propose to the government there so much: and if it be possible, to get a good resolution effected upon it.

Since that we might certainly gather by the letters from the lords commissioners extraordinary in the Sound, that the peace there, by reason of the refusal of the king of Sweden, would not be effected within the prefixed time. Their noble great lordships have begun to deliberate, what is to be done *in eum eventum*; and thereupon was resolved, upon saturday last, the inclosed resolution.

Upon the revocation of some ships of both the fleets, many members have judged here, that now the time being come to enter resolutely into action, no lessening or diminution ought to be made; but on the other side there being likewise considered, that the English have great reason in this conjuncture of time and affairs to be desirous to have a good number of ships upon their coasts, is for that consideration especially, and to accommodate them therein, and consequently to cause them to act more resolutely with the other part against Sweden, the day before yesterday was taken the inclosed resolution concerning it, by their noble great lordships, which I hope to get pass to-morrow by the states general; but some provinces have also much to say against it. I perceive by Mr. Downing, that they in England be resolved to pursue the business with vigour against Sweden, in case his majesty continue to refuse to make peace upon the made conventions; having also absolutely declared unto me, that he thought there ought, with all speed, some troops of the duke of Brandenburg to be transported for that end and purpose. I hope God will give a good issue of this business.

Hague, 12. Sept. 1659. [N. S.]

Article

Article of a treaty between England and Holland.

IN pursuance and execution of the last clause of the convention made here at the Hague A.D. 1659. the fourth of August last, containing, that the ministers of the three states, at least those of England and the United Provinces being with the kings of Sweden and Denmark, shall advise together, whether it be not convenient to send home a part of the fleet or forces of England and the United Provinces, leaving thereof a sufficient number for the execution of the convention of the twenty-fourth of July last; and the said ministers having thereupon advised together, it was thought good and agreed together, that the ministers of England and the United Provinces, who are with the said kings, shall be authorized, as they are by these presents, to send for England and the United Provinces a part of one and the other fleet; but always with this caution, that there remain sufficient strength for the real execution of the convention of the twenty-fourth of July past, made at the Hague the twelfth of Sept. 1659. [N. S.]

In the possession of the right hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

To the right honourable the council of state by authority of the parliament of the commonwealth of England.

THE subscribed ambassador of the lords the states general of the United Netherlands, Vol. lxxv. apprehending, that the adversaries to the re-establishment of the peace in the Sound, P. 555. endeavoured on the behalf of this commonwealth and the state of the United Netherlands, will be much elevated and animated, by reason of the sudden and unexpected withdrawing of the fleet of this commonwealth out of the said Sound, when the time was so near at hand, that the same in pursuance of the said agreement with the said lords the states general, was to be employed jointly with the fleet of the said United Netherlands, to put the said agreement in execution, doth conceive it to be his duty to intreat the council, that the inconveniency, which is like to arise out of the said proceedings of the fleet of this commonwealth, may be in some measure prevented; and offers it therefore to their honours consideration, whether it would not be expedient to dispatch forthwith several ketches to seek or to meet the said fleet with order, that the same should sail in such a bay or place, where a competent number of frigats might speediest be furnished with such victuals and provisions as are wanting and requisite; and the same may be forthwith commanded to return to the Sound aforesaid, to join with such ships of war, as are there on the behalf of the state of the United Netherlands, that so the before-mentioned agreement may be jointly executed, and the free trade and commerce mutually for both states and nations preserved, and their ships protected; and that the proclamation for the preventing of piracies may be published and executed without further delay; and that orders be sent to all vice-admirals and commanders at sea, and in the several ports of this commonwealth, (especially in the Downs and at Dunkirk) to lay an embargo on all the private men of war carrying commission of foreign princes, restoring the ships and goods by them taken from the people and inhabitants of the said United Netherlands.

This 1². of September, 1659.

WIL. NIEUPOORT.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Samedy, le 6. Septemb. 1659. [N. S.]

IL y a eu conference, et en a esté fait rapport touchant la vendition des seigneuries de Deurne, Liffet, Bellicom, &c. car le sieur Leefdale s'ayant déclaré de la religion reformée, et ayant beaucoup des témoignages et recommandations des ministres, pretend et supplie, qu'on luy vende les deux premieres à un prix fort civil: en quoy il a divers membres de l'estat, qui le favorisent. Mais autres desirants, que l'estat ne soit pas fraudé de son droit, et du plus haut prix, principalement, puis qu'il y a d'autres, qui sont aussi de la religion reformée, qui offrent notablement d'avantage. Sur cela l'adjudication de la dite seigneurie est encore delayée: et on encline à les vendre toutes à plus offrant, à condition que les acheteurs soyent tous de la religion.

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

Le sieur commissaire Downing a fait nouvelle plainte de quelque caperie favorisée; mais l'on en est mal fatisfait, qu'il ne baille plus ses memoires qu'en Anglois: sur quoy l'agent de Heyde l'a esté voire; qui l'a marqué en François de sa bouche.

En Hollande ceux d'Amsterdam auroient proposés bien 19 points d'accusation contre l'admiral Opdam, desirant qu'il soit rappelé. L'on croit, que Messieurs d'Amsterdam font cela

A.D. 1659. pour tant plus s'excuser envers le petit peuple, qui discourt beaucoup de la non-action ; à fin qu'à Amsterdam et ailleurs on tienne le dit magistrat inculpable de la non-action et de la paix, si elle se fait avec disadvantage.

Lundy, le 8^{me}, dito.

Il y a eu un memoire du sieur ministre d'Espagne touchant une capitaine d'Ostende, que l'admirauté d'Amsterdam, par ordre des estats generaux, a fait arrester à Vlie, pour y avoir mené une prinse Angloise. L'on a mis cela en mains des commissaires.

Il y a eu une lettre de l'evesque de Munster, sans date, pour dehorter cest estat à n'assister pas la ville Munster. Cela est mis en mains des commissaires sur les affaires de Munster.

Il y a eu une petite reclamation d'un navire Danois eschoué quelque part.

Le sieur de Deurne presse toujours son achapt de les seigneuries de Deurne, à l'exclusion du sieur Albada ; sous un presuppost d'admettre à l'achapt des seigneuries seulement les reformées dans la Meyerie. Ce que le roy d'Espagne pretende estre contre le traité de Munster.

Mardy, le 9^{me} dito.

Ceux de l'admirauté, tant de Rotterdam que d'Amsterdam, estant arrivés ici, ont notifié leur arrivement aux estats generaux ; comme de meme les envoyés de Zélé ont requis, qu'on voulusse entrer avec eux en besoigne et conference pour avancer leur expedition. Sur cela est resolu et ordonné, que cest apres-diner se tiendrait une conference.

Ceux de la dite admirauté d'Amsterdam aussy proposent, qu'il sera à-propos de faire revenir *ad patriam* une bonne partie de la flotte, pour reconduire et convoyer *in salvo* les navires marchands, qui sont venu de Danfigk, et d'autres, qui ont hyverné à Copenhagen. Pour cest effect propose, qu'au sieur Lt. admiral Obdam soit donné cette charge de reconvoyer ces navires marchandes, et par ce moyen le faire revenir icy.

Mecredy, le 10^{me} dito.

Le roy de Dennemarc par une lettre, et le sieur resident Charisius son resident par un memoire, ont notifié l'indigne rencontre, que le roy de Suede a fait aux deputés de cest estat ; et comment en suite de cela n'est rien à attendre de-là, que de la hostilité ; et pour cela ont representé la necessité de Copenhagen, requerants, qu'elle soit pourveüe de vivres, de ammunitions ; et en outre, que cest estat veuille agir de toute leur force pour defendre sa dite majesté. Cela est mis en mains de commissaires.

La Hollande a produit un advis provincial, qui est en effect une resolution, qu'on doive declarer la guerre de toute la force par la flotte au roy de Suede, ruiner ses navires par tout ou l'on pourra. Les autres provinces se declareront demain sur cela, et indubitablement toutes se conformeront avec la Hollande.

Le sieur Downing a notifiée la victoire, que ceux de parlement ont eu sur les tumultants.

Le sieur le député extraordinaire de Danfigk a eu audience, prenant son congé sur une lettre avocatoire : le sieur president l'a recommenté ; et demain sera avisé sur le present à luy faire.

Le sieur Nieupoort escrit, que le parlement a envoyé nouvel ordre à leurs plenipotentaires, à executer le concert du 29^{me} de Juillet, et 9^{me} d'Aoust : les ministres Suedois ont tasché de faire changer cela, mas en vain. Le parlement a aussy resolu de revictualier quinze navires de la flotte, et rappeler le reste.

Jeudy, le 11^{me} dito.

La Hollande même n'a pas trouvé bon de faire conclurre sur leur serieux advis de hier, conçu contre la Suede ; ains a avisé aujourd'huy, qu'on tasche de conferer sur cela avec les sieurs de Thou et Downing. Item, que tant pour manager et relever l'estat de si grosses depenses, que pour reconduire *in salvo* une grande quantité de navires marchandes, l'on doive detascher 10 à 12 vaisseaux de guerre de la flotte. Que le Sieur d'Opdam, comme aussy le Sieur Jean Everts, reviendront avec cela icy. La province de Frise a escrit icy, qu'elle a resolu de donner ordre pour le revictuaillement de leurs navires : et pourtant, tant elle que la Groningue ont esté contraire au detaschement et amoindrissement de la flotte ; ains, au contraire, qu'on doive traiter avec l'electeur de Brandenbourg, à fin de transporter de sa cavallerie. Sur quoy est resolu de parler avec le sieur Weyman.

Le Sieur Ripperda a representé, que le roy de Dennemarc a fait prendre ou arrester les enfans et bagage du feu conte de Steynbock (son beau frere) nonobstant que sa majesté, comme aussy les deputés de cest estat, eussent donné passeport aux dits enfans et bagage.

Vendredy,

Vendredy, le 12 me dito.

L'ambassadeur de Thou et le commissaire Downing ont par leurs secrétaires fait requerer une conference sur le sujet de l'avocation de quelques navires des flottes. Le sieur Huygens avec d'autres y sont allés: la Frise et la Groningue n'en ont pas voulu estre, comme estant d'avis de revictualier toute la flotte, consequemment contraire à aucune revocation. L'Overysfel est tout absent.

A.D. 1659.

L'on usera pour rappeler le sieur d'Opdam les propres requisitions, qu'il en a souvent fait, ayant souvent souhaité et demandé sa revocation.

Le sieur Downing a derechef demandé relaxation de la prinse, que celui d'Ostende avoit mené au Vlie, et reparation des dommages: ce qui est mis en mains de commissaires.

Les ministres de son altesse electorale de Brandenburg ont demandé audience, laquelle ils auront demain.

Les officiers de Feuquemont ont fait plainte, que Wouter Vandermeer execute par-cy par-là les inhabitants de ce pais, ayant nouvellement prins les vaches d'un de la religion reformée au pais d'Eisden. Ce qui est mis en mains du conseil d'estat. Ceux de l'admirauté de Zelande ont escrit pour de l'argent.

An intercepted letter of lord Inchiquin.

DEAR CHARGE,

Paris, 13. Sept. 1659. [N. S.]

I HAVE received yours of the twenty-second of August from Falmouth.

Mr. Garner did of late say more to me than formerly, though not much; but now it is all one; for provided I hear of the health of my friends there, I desire to hear nothing else. I am to begin my journey from hence towards Mr. Portman on the seventeenth instant, so as you need not take the pains of writing to me, till I give you notice of my arrival there, where, I hope, I shall not be long before I return; Mr. Kneveton and Mr. Knowls being like to join with Mr. Kirk, to employ me in a business, that may be of good advantage to me.

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord high chancellor of Great Britain,

An intercepted letter of lord Inchiquin.

Paris, 14. Sept. 1659. [N. S.]

I SHOULD have some consolation going from hence, if you had made use of the powder, to let me know something, that might have flattered my hopes of Mr. Penn's justice to me, in believing what I profess; and truly, till you say so much to me in his behalf, I shall think him unjust, and myself unhappy. I beg of you more than I should do, to save myself, that you will press him on this point, and let me freely know, what esteem he hath for me, on which more doth depend than perhaps you can imagine. If I knew, that it were his inclination to prefer me before any other, as far as it may be justifiable, I should think myself happier than any other man. Mr. Herbert and Mr. Long

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord high chancellor of Great Britain,

Charles Stuart

do promise to help Mr. Stoarie, though they give Mr. Hooker good words; and if that be, I shall yet within six month be in Burgundy.

England.

An intercepted letter of lord Inchiquin.

Paris, 14. Sept. 1659. [N. S.]

ON my return hither I found two letters from Mr. Penn, that gave me an account of your health, and the joyful news of England, where I should have been before now, if the air of the hotter countries were not necessary to my health, which I must buy at a dear rate, whilst it separates me from my friends.

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord high chancellor of Great Britain,

The news from the French court is, that the treaty being ended, (as it will to-morrow) the marshal of Grammond is to go ambassador to Madrid, to demand the princess of Spain; and Don Louis, who accompanies him, hath a proxy from the king of France, to marry her

her

A.D. 1659. her in his name. The king of Spain, being well again, is to bring her to the borders, and there to deliver her. The cardinal comes back to the French court by the twenty-second; but our lord embassador stays, as I am told, some days behind him, to pursue a treaty begun between him, and one deputed by Don Louis de Haro. It is observable, that the same day Sir G. Booth was beaten, letters dated at St. Jean de Lux, say, he was totally defeated, and Charles Stuart's hopes overthrown.

There is a noise here of the emperor's sending an army into Alsace against the French; but I do not believe it.

I go hence towards Middleborough within three days. When I am arrived there, I will give you an address to write to me.

Extract out of the register of the resolutions of the states general.

Jovis, 16. Sept. 1659. [N.S.]

Vol. lxx.
P. 579.

AFTER deliberation had, it is resolved, that there shall be blotted out of the register the notes held upon the two memorandums presented to their H. and M. L. by the Heer Charifius upon the twenty-ninth of September, and the second of this month; and the said memorandums shall be restored to the said resident by the secretary Spronsen; or, in case he refuse to receive them, the same shall be suppressed.

To Bordeaux, the French embassador in England.

MY LORD,

Calais, 16. Sept. 1659. [N. S.]

In the possession of the right honourable Philip Id. Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

IHAVE received yours, as I was at Montrueil, wherein you write me of the defeat of Sir G. Booth, which I have had since confirmed; and by this means it seems as if all things were quiet again there.

I received yesterday a letter from the cardinal, who writ me word, that he had several conferences, and although they were somewhat long about their business, yet he hoped all would end as was projected; that is to say, as to the peace and marriage; and so we shall rejoice this winter, and in the spring we may chance to be upon some new design. I came only hither to recreate myself. It seems the emperor's army is fallen into Pomerania, which doth belong to the Swedes. I believe this will cause us to look about us; for this is to begin a war, which will fall afterwards on directly against France, by weakening of those allies, and thereby facilitating their design consequently upon Alsace. The marshal of Grammond is to go to make the demand of the infant.

Resolution of the states of Holland the 18th of Sept. 1659. [N. S.]

Vol. lxx.
P. 587.

THERE being debated, whether notwithstanding the advice of the departure of the English fleet out of the Sound, there shall be effected and executed their H. and M. L. resolution, concerning the sending home of some ships of the fleet of this state in the Sound, it is resolved, that notwithstanding the said alteration, the commissioners of this state shall be and remain authorized to licentiate ten ships of the said fleet of this state; but above all, that they take care, that there do remain there a sufficient number for the effecting of the said peace; and furthermore to regulate themselves in all things else according to the resolution of the twelfth instant.

From

From the commissioners in the Sound.

MY LORD,

BY ours of the 24th of August we did give your lordship an account of what proceedings A.D. 1659.
 we had then made in the business you had commanded us. Since that time we have been In the possession of the right hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.
 able to make a very small progress. The king of Denmark did refuse to send his commissioners to the place of treaty, after they had declared, that their king did assent unto all, that was agreed upon at the Hague by the ministers of the three states, unless the king of Sweden would do the like, which he hath refused absolutely to do, or to give any answer unto the project of the treaty, grounded upon the said agreement, and formerly delivered to his commissioners by the ministers of the mediating states. All that was left for us to do was, to persuade the king of Denmark to continue the treaty notwithstanding; and after much solicitation of the Holland ministers, and the servants your lordship employs here, it is at the last resolved, that the treaty shall be renewed, that the rix-hoffmaster be added to the commissioners on the Danish side; and we have this day sent to Fredericshurg to desire a safe conduct for him, and for the Holland ministers, who do not think it fit for them to hazard themselves within the Swedish power without it, now that their fleet acts against them by their orders. We did not at the first find the reason of the Danes unwillingness to renew the treaty; but within a while we discovered it to proceed from the ministers of Austria and Brandenburg; and their friends in the Danish court, who desire to avoid the peace. Whilst the Swede is detained in those hands, they may take from him that, which he holds in Prussia, Pomerania, and Bremen. The Swede might, as we conceive, have found great advantage by assenting to the points agreed at the Hague, stopped the proceedings of the Holland fleet against him, and at leisure might have debated of the time of evacuating of his forces, and other things, which would have gained him much advantage, and possibly have cast the refusal upon the Dane. But he is obstinate in refusing. We do not know in what his confidence lies. His force here is not great, and every day impairs. He is powerfully assaulted by the Muscovite in Livonia, the Polander in Prussia, the emperor and elector of Brandenburg in Pomerania; and we hear, that an army of Austrians, of about 1400 men, is preparing to assault Bremen about the end of this month. The Hollanders employ their whole force against him. A considerable number of Brandenburgish horse will be soon transported hither; and in what he can place any confidence, we cannot tell, unless it be, that he still expects such success, as he had when he came first into this island, when facing this town with about 400 horse and foot, he forced the Dane to the treaty of Roschild, that had 5000 horse, and 20,000 foot within it; or that he thinks still, that though for the necessity of present affairs the parliament did make the agreements at the Hague, to gain time with the Hollanders, yet as soon as the troubles in England were over, that Cromwell's design should be pursued here. And though we do often tell his majesty, and his ministers, that the parliament hath ratified, and will make good their agreements at the Hague, that having given him so fair an opportunity of making peace here upon honourable terms, so as to have leisure to defend himself against the enemies, that assault him in other places, if he neglect that, no more is to be expected from thence; yet he still continues in the same mind, and says often to his servants, that let us say what we will, England and France will never suffer him to fall, but will rather employ their utmost forces to assist him. Perhaps the letter from the parliament will convert him, especially coming after the defeat of the rebels in England. We have sent this day to demand audience of him; but he is so perpetually in motion, that it is hard to find him, and perhaps many days may pass before we obtain it.

The Danes have seized on a place in Schonen called Aftede, with about eight hundred foot. Many of the country come in unto them. It is said the whole province is ready to revolt. The king of Sweden hath sent the marshal Steinbock against them. The place is weak, and may be in danger of being lost, if not speedily relieved. Colonel Killegrew, with about 1000 Holland foot, is commanded thither. He was on saturday night sent with that force to seize upon Koeg, a place about three Dutch miles from this town, fortified by the Swede. But the design was discovered, the enemy prepared, and such a force brought into the place, as made the officers to conclude, it was best to return without attempting any thing; in which they did well, for probably they had been all lost. We say nothing unto your lordships of the fleet, presuming, that long before this time general Montagu hath given your lordship an exact account of all things belonging unto it; and hoping, that if your lordships shall think fit to send back to us such a part as was mentioned in the parliament's order, and your lordships letter, you will give us directions how to employ them. The Holland ministers have now received punctual orders from their superiors, and offer to join what part of their fleet we desire with ours. We do also desire your lordship to consider, how and how long we may in this place be serviceable to your lord-

A.D. 1659. ship and the commonwealth, to let us know your mind, and receive your commands in it, which with all readiness to the utmost of our power shall be exactly observed by,

MY LORD,

Your lordship's most humble,

Copenhagen,
September 12. 1659.

and most obedient servants,

AL. SYDNEY,
ROBERT HONYWOOD,
THO. BOONE.

Since the writing of this letter we hear, that the Danes, who had surpris'd Aftede, upon the approach of marshal Steinbock, did think fit to retire to their ships, which they did without loss. Colonel Killegrew met them at sea, and all together are returned to this town.

Whereas the pursers of the Maidstone and Langport frigots have charged the sums of 120l. sterling and 80l. sterling upon the treasurer of the navy, we desire your lordship's order to the treasurer for the payment of the said bills.

The queen of Portugal to the states general.

CELSIS AC PRÆPOTENTIBUS STATIBUS.

In the possession of the right hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great-Britain.

EGO Alphonsus dominus Dei gratia rex Portugalliae Algerviorumque circa & ultra mare in Africa, dominus Guineæ, conquestarum navigationis & commercii Æthiopiæ, Arabiæ, Judææ, &c. vobis celsis ac præpotentibus statibus, quos ut amicos & bene affectos nimis amo facioque, salutem plurimam mitto. Ad peragenda illa negotia, quæ Ferdinandus Telles meo nomine vobis celsis potestatibus proposuit, elegi ac nominavi in legatum meum extraordinarium Henricum de Sowia de Tawares comitem de Myranda, meum consiliarium, gubernatorem senatus, armorumque civitatis Portuensis. Spero enim fore, ut ipse mandata sibi negotia communi convenientia ac satisfactione curet. Comes enim tantus vir est, tantaque prudentia ac studio boni præditus, ut vobis celsis potestatibus gratus fuerit, eoque magis adjuturus expeditioni negotii sibi demandati. Rogo itaque V. celsas potestates, ut ei integra fides adhibeatur in omnibus, quæ meo nomine proposuerit: certum enim est à me datam sibi habere potestatem ad ea omnia concludenda, de quibus deliberatio habeatur. Attamen comes legatus in hoc regno occupationem habet, cui cito adesse oportet; ideoque spero, ut a V. celsis pot. breviter expediatur celsi ac præpot. Status, quos æstimo. Deus opt. max. vos semper tueatur. Data Ulyssiponæ, 24. 7bris, anno 1659.

REGINA.

Ad celsos ac præpotentes status
Provinciarum Unitarum, quos ut
amicos & bene affectos nimis amo
facioque.

The Danish resident Charisius to the states general.

Vol. lxx.
p. 613.

THE under-written resident of the king of Denmark cannot forbear to represent unto your H. and M. L. that by the lords plenipotentiaries and extraordinary commissioners on the behalf of the commonwealth of England, and the United Netherlands, according to the last letters from Copenhagen, he has undertaken to force from his majesty of Denmark, (although he had already declared himself, that they were satisfied with him, and the king of Sweden declared for a refuser) some other prejudicial things, with more than ordinary earnestness, especially, that his majesty would be pleased to proffer his commissioners once more to Sweden, and to resume the treaty, which he had so often and so unworthily rejected. Wherefore the said resident doth desire, that your H. and M. L. will be pleased to consider of the same in their great wisdom, and consequently, *deliberante præsertim republica*, give order, that his majesty may be freed from such untimely pursuits, at least till such time, that the king of Sweden shall proffer of himself absolutely to accept of the convention made at the Hague, that so their H. and M. L. may fully resolve, what

what is to be resolved after such a constitution of affairs to free and rid Denmark fully, and A.D. 1659.
so to obtain the common aim and design on all sides.

Hague, 24th Sept. 1659. [N. S.]

P. CHARISIUS.

A letter of colonel Lillingston and colonel Alsopp to the council of state.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Dunkirk, 14th September, 1659.

IN obedience to your commands, signified by your letter of the 5th instant concerning one Vol. 1xv.
Daniel Walker, now a prisoner here, upon suspicion of bringing in and dispersing false p. 615.
money in this place, and other parts of the country hereabouts, we have herewith sent true
copies of the informations and examinations taken in that business, signed by the officer be-
longing to the civil magistrates of this place, and also sent them some copies of papers found
in his house, and of examinations taken before ourselves, the original whereof remain in the
custody of the magistrates of the town. And in regard of the miserable condition of the
said Daniel Walker, which he is now in through his long imprisonment, and likewise the
charge, which will lie on the public, we humbly desire, that some way may be thought
of to bring him to a speedy trial here, or in England, as to your honours shall seem most
meet. All which is humbly submitted to your grave consideration, and subscribe ourselves,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your honours ever obedient servants,

HEN. LILLINGSTON,
TOBIAS BRIDGE,
ROG. ALSOPP.

Here is one Ralph Hues, who hath lain under the sentence of death for having a hand
in the intended mutiny, against whom we necessitated to proceed with great strictness and
security for example. The court-martial did at the same time order the suspension of the
execution of the sentence till the coming of the lord Lockhart, or the pleasure of the par-
liament were known. We find the man very penitent, and cannot discover, that what he
did, was premeditated, but done through rashness. We think him a fit object of your
mercy; and it is the desire of the officers of this garison at a full meeting, that he may
be pardoned, the which we have also signified to the speaker, and do desire your honours
furtherance therein.

Mr. Ph. Meadowe to the president of the council of state.

MY LORD,

IHAVE lately received a letter of the 27th of the last moneth from the right honourable Vol. 1xv.
the council of state, signifying their compliance with my desire for my returne home; and p. 617.
that they will take care, that letters of revocation be sent me from the parliament by the
first conveniency, I in the mean time to put myself in readines for my coming away. This
so seasonable a favour is a renewed engagement upon me, and I shall ever profess myself
obliged to all dutiful resentments thereof. I am now in dayly expectation of the said
letters of revocation; and to be in forwardnes for my returne, have discharged al my Dutch
and outlandish servants, the which and severall other insident expences have necessitated me
to draw a bill of this 13th instant upon Mr. Frost, payable at 21 daies to Mr. Thomas
Ryder of London for 250 l. sterling. This is the 1st bil I have drawne since the 19th of
July; and I hope it will be the last from this place, where, I am sure, I have managed my
expences with the utmost frugalitie. As for that money ordered me about 3 weeks since
by the commissioners heer by a bil upon Mr. Frost, it was for horses, and other things,
which I procured them for their service, which partly were my own proper goods, and
partly belonged to others, whom I alsoe satisfyed out of the said moneys ordered to
me. I humbly beg of your lordship to move the council to order Mr. Frost to accept
and satisfye the said bil of the 13th instant. As for that of the 19th of July, I hope 'tis
long ere this satisfyed, albeit Mr. Noel, upon whome it was drawne, made scruples con-
cerning it.

For matters of publick transaction, I humbly crave leave to refer your lordship to the
commissioners pacquet, earnestly wishing and expecting to have the opportunitie and honor

to

A.D. 1659. to make a more ample representation of the state of things heere by word of mouth, then
 I can by letter ; in the mean time and ever remaining

Your LORDSHIP'S

Elfinore, Septemb. 15th,
 1659.

most humble and most obedient servant,

PH. MEADOWE.

A letter of Nieupoort, the Dutch ambassador in England.

MY LORD,

Vol. lxx.
 p. 643.

THE next day after my last of the 19th I had a conference with the lords Vane, Disbrowe, and Warriston, in which I shewed with all earnestness, that the several piracies are yet daily committed by the inhabitants of this commonwealth against the subjects and inhabitants of the United Netherlands ; and I desired their lordships, that they would at last so order the business, that the intended placart might be agreed, published, and vigorously executed ; and that a certain article, speaking of trading to the East-Indies, inserted by this side, (as being of a quite other nature) might be put out of it, or at least put into such terms, as we were agreed upon the last year in the marine treatise. Their lordships said, that they would report it. I communicated to them the contents of your H. and M. L. resolution on the 10th instant concerning the new impost-money upon foreign ships lading in France ; and I presented to them a translated copy of your H. and M. L. placart published the 20th of August last. Their lordships said, that this nation was also interested therein, and that they would also report it speedily. Afterwards their lordships said, that they had communicated to me the first news of the return of their fleet as fully as they had received it ; and that the council having heard that morning the information of general Montagu, who had informed them, that they had from time to time provisions enough out of the Swedish provinces and islands ; but since it they were agreed with their H. and M. L. commissioners extraordinary, the Swedes would not let them have any thing ; that they had examined what provisions were aboard the fleet, and they found, that there was hardly enough to serve for six weeks ; and that the captains were of opinion, that they ought to have at least a month's provision to make their voyage home, which was not only communicated to the lords plenipotentiaries of this state, but also to their H. and M. L. commissioners extraordinary, with request, that they would consider what number of ships of both sides fleets should be sent home, and what ships remain ; but that their H. and M. L. commissioners extraordinary had declared, that they expected orders about it, and that in the mean time eight days being expired, and that their lordships still said to be without orders, that the said lords plenipotentiaries of this state had thought good to send home the fleet, that the orders sent from hence to the said general to leave 15 ships there, came to his hands, when he was come near to the coast of this state, so that being so near, they had thought good to put all into Solebay, there to expect the end of the parliament. Their lordships declared, that this was the relation of it was made to the council, and that the council was of an opinion, that before the ships could be revictualled and ordered, as they should be, the season of the year would be past : that there were other reasons, why the council conceived, that the ships of this state ought to be kept in these seas : that yet however it was in no wise the intention of this state to abandon and go from what was agreed between the two states concerning the accommodating of the two northern kings ; but that with the good liking of their H. and M. L. the business might be so ordered, that the same might be wholly left in the Netherland fleet. I answered their lordships to this, that I had not yet received any order about this subject ; but that I could not forbear to acquaint them with my apprehension, that the same would occasion a great hindrance in the business of the peace, and also cause some jealousy to be taken by it : that England having sent a fleet in December last to the Sound, should now make difficulties to send the same thither, or at least a part of it, if need be : that they had always said, that the best way to effect the peace would be upon the account of the fleets of both sides : that it was to be imputed to the government, that the former season was expired so fruitless, and that now the time was come to make use of the fleet, that they were so suddenly departed. So that I conceived, that it was necessary, without delay, to send away the ready ship, and faithfully perform what had been agreed upon in the Hague, and approved and ratified by the government here. Their lordships assured me, that they had proceeded with all faithfulness since the restoring of the present government, and that they would not go from what was mutually agreed ; but that they might accommodate one another in the manner and circumstances ; and after several discourses concerning the affairs in the Sound, their

their lordships said, they would make report, and then speak further with me about it. I have received their H. and M. L. resolutions of the 12th and 17th; and have communicated the contents thereof to the council by word of mouth, and in writing; and earnestly desired, that a speedy, fruitful, and final resolution, might be taken upon them, which they promised should be done without loss of time; and this morning they sent me the inclosed resolution taken in the parliament upon the said report of the council; and the lord Warriston hath assured me, that the commissioners will come to me to-morrow to conclude the article concerning the preventing of piracies.

Westminster, 26. Sept.
1659. [N. S.]

W. NIEUPOORT.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Samedy, le 20 Septemb. 1659. [N. S.]

IL y a eu un avis de l'admirauté d'Amsterdam sur la dispute, que le ministre d'Espagne a avec le Sieur commissaire d'Angleterre touchant la prise que tel Ostendois avoit fait, ayant composé avec le propriétaire. L'avis est, que tant les uns que les autres traitent mal les navires de cest estat, tant en Biscaye & ailleurs qu'en Angleterre. Si que cest, *in-tertior sum multo quam ante.*

Ceux de Hollande ont importé diverses résolutions provinciales. Celle que le Sieur Vander Honard doit subsister encore, et ne revenir pas seule, est arrêtée. Les autres sont mis es mains de commissaires. Touchant ces 10 points n'est encore rien finalement résolu.

Lundy, 22. dito.

Le Sieur Downing a derechef fait présenter un mémoire touchant la prise, ou navire prise par le caper d'Ostende. Un des estats généraux auroit dit, il faudra donner quelque contentement à cest homme; autrement il nous causera du mal.

Du roy de Dennemarc a esté une lettre derechef, et du Sieur Charisius un mémoire, exhortant et sommant pour secours, et spécialement que pour le present et par provision il faut 300,000 ryxdalers.

A l'instance de Hollande on a résolu au retour du lieutenant admiral Opdam avec 20 navires.

Aussy est résolu, que le chef de la flotte obeira aux ordres des députés de cest estat au Sondt.

L'on n'a rien encore résolu touchant les nécessités de Copenhagen. Et quant au principal, on attend ce qui viendra d'Angleterre pour renvoyer une flotte vers le Sondt. Sans cela on condamne l'Angleterre *non servata fidei*, comme l'on a desja écrit au Sieur Nieupoort de représenter.

Mardy, le 23. dito.

Du Sieur Downing il y a derechef un mémoire, complaignant de ce qu'on ne restitue point le navire Anne Marie; mais d'autant qu'on attend aussy les avis des autres admirautés, il faudra attendre la venue de ces avis.

Le Sieur president a rapporté à l'assemblée, que le ministre d'Espagne luy a communiqué par discours, que maintenant le mariage aussy bien que la paix avec la France estoit ajusté, et pleinement conclu et assuré.

Il y a eu une lettre de la ville d'Emden, estant un remerciement et ensemble une tacite protestation, qu'elle n'esperoit pas, que cest estat voudroit à elle disputer le droit de se choisir un commendeur.

Hier il n'y a eu qu'une lettre du Sieur Vogelsanck seul signé, contenant que les députés Anglois avoient encore eu une conférence avec les commissaires de Suede, qui persistoient toujours, que le roy de Suede ne commettrait jamais cette lascheté, que d'accepter un traité fait par des tuteurs.

Mecredy, le 24. dito.

Les amis de Leefdale et de Tienen travaillent encore à ce qu'à eux seront rendues les seigneuries de Deurne et Bellicom à civil prix pour les considérations, qu'on fait. La Frise et l'Overyssel l'ont derechef aujourd'huy empêché.

En Orange l'on voit, que le roy de France assiste la princesse royale contre le conte de Dona gouverneur.

Le principal revenue du prince est un certain péage sur le Rohne, qui se leve ou paye en un endroit, qui n'est pas de la juridiction d'Orange, ains du roy, qui a estably tel homme, que la princesse royale y a mis pour la reception. Ce qui est oster au conte de Dona le principal moyen de sa subsistence.

A.D. 1659.

Le roy aussy aura escrit au conte de Dona de ne vouloir pas contrarier la princeſſe royale. Du Sieur Charifius il y a eu derechef un memoire contenant plainte de ce, que non ſeulement les miniſtres de France et d'Angleterre, mais aussy ceux de ceſt eſtat preſſent ſa maieſte de Dennemarc à rentrer en traité avec le roy de Sucde, prétendant qu'on ne devoit plus parler de traiter ; ains faire la guerre à tout outrance.

Ceux de Hollande ont propoſé derechef un grand concept, ſelon lequel l'on devoit ſecourir et pourvoir à Copenhagen ; mais ne le propoſant que de bouche, on l'a requis en eſcrit.

Jeudy, le 25. dito.

Aujourd'huy en preſence de la Hollande et du conſeil d'eſtat derechef eſt fait une concepte reſolution pour trouver les deniers neceſſaires à pourvoir la ville de Copenhagen de ce qui faut pour la conſerver. En quoi, ſera faite diſtinction entre la garniſon ou troupes de ceſt eſtat et les vivres. Pour les troupes ſeront negotiés 300,000 l. Le reſte ſeraourny d'autre façon. Tant y a qu'il faut de l'argent ; et pour mieux fournir tout, l'on convoque derechef les admirautés pour d'aujourd'huy à huit jours.

Il y a eu un memoire derechef du Sieur Downing encore reclamant le navire Anne Marie avec menaces, comme aussy il aura parlé en menaçant au Clerc Verhaer, qui a eſté luy parler là-deſſus.

Le Sieur Downing plaint aussy, qu'à Amſterdam s'equippe aussy un navire par les Bickers, qui paſſeroient au ſervice de l'Eſpagne. Sur quoy eſt reſolu, que caution ſera conſtituée, que le navire n'ira point en ſervice de l'Eſpagne.

Un placart ſera publié, contenant prohibition à toutes navires de ne naviguer point ſur havres ou places, qui ſont ſous la Suede.

Vendredy, le 26. dito.

Ce matin on a achevé de conclurre touchant la proviſion à envoyer vers Copenhagen ; et les provinces ſont tombées d'accord environ ſur les points cy-devant mentionnés. Enſemblement eſt reſolu, qu'on aura ſoin de bien pourvoir aux frontieres de vers l'Allemagne, eſtant aussy ſur ce propos parlé de Munſter, comme place, qui couvre les provinces de Geldre, Overyſſel, Friſe & Groninguen, eſtant mis es mains des deputés pour examiner les memoires ſur ce exhibés.

Item, aussy eſt mis ſur le tapis l'affaire de S. A. E. de Brandenbourg, pour traiter plus eſtroitement et ſpecialement à paſſer de ſes troupes en Dennemarc ; ſur quoy ſont ordonnées des commiſſaires.

Le Sieur Nieupoort a eſcrit de l'arrivement du lord Montagu, mais froidement, au lieu qu'on attendoit, que le dit Montagu ſeroit mis dans le Tour pour eſtre revenu ſans ordre.

Extract out of the ſecret reſolutions of the H. and M. L. ſtates general of the United Netherlands.

Veneris, the 26th Sept. 1659. [N. S.]Vol. lxxv.
p. 659.

WAS produced and read to the aſſembly the written report of the lords Huygens and others their H. and M. L. commiſſioners for the affairs of Sweden and Denmark, according to their reſolution of the 10th inſtant. Whereupon being debated, it was afterwards reſolved as followeth :

Fiſt, That the council of ſtate, being fiſt informed of all the wants in the city of Copenhagen, do take care to ſend thither under a ſufficient convoy of ſhips of war a magazine of all manner of proviſions for the ſuſtenance of ſix thouſand men effectual for the ſpace of 8 months ; alſo ſome ſtore of cloaths, ſhoes and ſtockings ; as alſo of match and other ammunition.

Secondly, That in the mean time the ſaid magazine is providing, care be taken for a further proviſion of neceſſaries of all ſorts for the ſaid city upon the advice and information of the lord Charifius, as without any loſs of time can be got together ; and that the council of ſtate do take an account of what will be required for the ſame for the ſpace of 8 months, which being ſhewn and ſeen by their H. and M. L. they will give credit to their extraordinary commiſſioners to provide the ſame in the towns upon the eaſt ſea, and the near adjacent places, where the ſame be moſt conveniently to be bought, beſides the magazine, which is to be ſent from hence.

Thirdly, That the ſaid lords commiſſioners extraordinary having fiſt informed themſelves fully with the greateſt certainty about the condition and quantity of proviſions, ammunition, medicaments, and other neceſſaries, which are or will be ſhortly in the ſaid city of Copenhagen for this next winter, and having alſo taken an exact account, as near as it is poſſible, of what will be wanting, they ſhall ſeriouſly admoniſh the king and his council to make good ſuch defect themſelves.

Fourthly,

Fourthly, The said lords commissioners extraordinary shall be informed from hence of ^{A.D. 1659.} the provision and quantities of provisions, cloaths, and ammunition, bought by the council of state to serve for their formation.

Fifthly, Great care shall be taken to free the city of Copenhagen from that great inconvenience through want of firing, as wood and other combustibles; and to that end the king of Denmark shall be earnestly desired to make provision against it, by sending for wood from . . . or elsewhere, for which end he shall have permission to send a convoy of the ships of war of this state. And withal it is resolved, that the lord ambassador Nieupoort do insist to this parliament to send over hither a good quantity of coals under a sufficient convoy, as much as will serve for the space of 3 months.

Sixthly, That without loss of time by the said lords Huygens and other their H. and M. L. commissioners, together and with the consent of the commissioners of England, there shall be understood of the present commissioners of the duke of Brandenburg, whether and what sufficient number of horse and foot will be transported with the good liking of the duke, and what means there is at hand for doing of the same, or further required, and where it is best to be done, and speedily supplied.

Seventhly, That there be also seriously insisted by the lord ambassador Nieupoort, that the parliament of England be disposed to send over a good quantity of long and short boats to Copenhagen.

Eighthly, That since your H. and M. L. for many reasons do very much apprehend what is proposed by the lord Charisius concerning the want of money, that they are willing in some wise to supply the same by provision; and in the mean time the lords commissioners shall know of the lord Charisius here, what good conditions his majesty will give for disburfing of the same.

Ninthly and lastly, That for the speedy raising of moneys necessary for the buying of the said provisions, the said council of state is hereby ordered and desired to negotiate at the charge of this state without any loss of time for the sum of three hundred thousand guilders to pay for the said necessities and provisions for the space of 8 months, required for the maintaining of the militia of this state in Denmark: and moreover, that all the provinces shall be desired to pay at the farthest within 3 weeks after the date hereof, into the treasury of the receiver general Doublett here at the Hague, their respective shares in the sum of 800,000 guilders, required for the furnishing of the said city of Copenhagen with all necessities, which cannot suffer any delay, nor must not, if so be men will not let the business come to the utmost extremity in those parts; and their H. and M. L. do desire the lords Huygens and other their H. and M. L. commissioners for the affairs of Sweden and Denmark to confer with the council of state about the speedy executing of these their H. and M. L. resolutions without any delay, or loss of time.

At the council of state at Whitehall, Wednesday, Sept. 21. 1659.

UPON reading a letter from colonel Lillingston, colonel Bridges, and colonel Alsopp, ^{Vol. lxx.} from Dunkirk of the 14th instant, ordered, that the said letter and papers inclosed, ^{p. 667.} touching one Walker, be referred to the committee for the affairs of Dunkirk to consider thereof, and report their opinion therein to the council.

WM. ROBINSON, clerk of the council.

Colonel Lillingston, colonel Alsopp, and colonel Bridge, to the council of state.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Dunkirk, 22. Sept. 1659.

WE did in our letter sent by lieutenant-colonel Kingwell give your honours an account ^{Vol. lxx.} of the state of your affairs in this place, and did then acquaint you, how the case ^{p. 669.} stood with us in reference to money, the remaining part of our whole stock being to be paid out this day to the soldiers for the next week's subsistence; and in case a supply should not come to us by the latter end of the next week, we shall be in a very sad condition, the customs (which have been very considerable of late) being engaged to the citizens for money by us borrowed of them, as we have formerly acquainted you. Very much money hath been expended in the fortifying this town and fort Oliver, and it is now (God be thanked!) made very tenable; and it would be no small trouble to us to see, that through want of timely supplies any occasion should be given to the soldiery, which might produce any distemper by way of mutiny, or otherwise for want of a livelihood, so as to have this garison snatched out of your hands, which hath cost so much English blood, and the nation's treasure. We doubt not of your care of us, only we conceive it our duty to

mind

A.D. 1659. mind you hereof. We being very sensible of the multiplicity of business, which lies on your hands in relation to the management of the weighty affairs of the three nations, we forbear to trouble your honours with the particulars of our present wants, having several times informed you thereof by letters and otherwise, and lately by lieutenant-colonel Kingwell, which we humbly beg may be speedily taken into your serious consideration, that nothing here may fall out contrary to your expectation, and our desires, as to the safety and security of this place, for want of timely supplies, which we shall endeavour, through the assistance of God, to prevent to the utmost of our power, and always approve ourselves to be,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your honours very faithful and

obedient servants,

HEN. LILLINGSTON,
ROG. ALSOPP.
TOBIAS BRIDGE,

The substance of the intelligence received 27. Sept. 1659.

Hague, ^{3. Octob.}_{23. Sept.} 1659.

Vol. lxx.
p. 671.

THE English fleet being departed upon a sudden from the Sound, they here intend a vigorous prosecution of the war against Sweden. However, the treaty goes on between the two kings by commissioners on both sides, in the presence of the French, English, and Dutch mediators; but the king of Denmark will not be persuaded, that the negotiation at Roschild should be resumed or finished, as the Dutch plenipotentiaries write in their letter to their superiors of the $\frac{12}{22}$. September, 1659. complaining also of the king's refractoriness, saying, that although they were assured by the king himself, that the declaration he was to make about this treaty should be such, that he might rest satisfied with it, that yet when they came to read it, they found themselves abused therein, being of the same tenor with the former. Upon which (they say) that the next morning, at an audience, they endeavoured with all imaginable arguments to persuade the king to lay aside all scruples; and that both they and the English plenipotentiaries have given him assurance, that during the treaty and peace shall be concluded to the content of the three states, the fleet and land-forces shall continue in vigorous action, according to the agreement in the Hague. All they obtained upon this conference was, that the rix-hoffmaster should be added to the two other commissioners of the Dane, to meet upon the treaty in the place agreed upon between Copenhagen and the Swedish leaguer, in tents set up to that purpose. And of this the English plenipotentiaries undertook to give notice to the Swedish commissioners, and to procure passes, as well for the rix-hoffmaster as for them. That was the substance of their letter, more than that they acquaint the states, that they had ordered one of the ships of war to passport to the Hague Monsr. Coyet, whom the Swede was sending as ambassador to the states. By this and other papers you will see, that the king of Denmark is for the war, and not for the peace upon the terms propounded, and therefore hardly drawn to continue the treaty, and pressing very hard for a vigorous prosecution of the war; and to this end his resident Charisius at the Hague hath put in a memorandum to the states, as followeth:

High and mighty lords, Although the under-written resident of his majesty of Denmark and Norway did believe, that your H. and M. L. would have been pleased to have made such reflection upon his memorandum of the 24th and 29th of the last month, as the present constitution of affairs and the common interest were requiring, that such order would have been given to the commissioners in Denmark, that their lordships would have superseded all further unjust pursuits, which they make to the king to engage him, against all reason and equity, in a form of a treaty with the king of Sweden, helping the enemy thereof to gain more time, to the ruin of the king of Denmark; he understands, to his great grief and sorrow, that his majesty of Denmark hath yet that misfortune, that by some few (not knowing for what reason) against the good intention of the state, and the judgment of most in the government, the great cost and charge, which hath been laid out about the fleet and otherwise, is lost, the season of the year will be spent, and the Swedish minister, who is expected here, will be arrived, who, through cunning devices and practices, will endeavour to prevent this great work, which, through God's blessing, is only to be effected by your H. and M. L. What friendship can this state expect from the

the Swede, his perfidious hard usage towards their ministers can sufficiently satisfy; and A.D. 1659, now at last to nourish *serpentem in sinu*, by bringing over the Swedish minister, is very admirable. But the said resident hopes their H. and M. L. will be no longer deluded, but powerfully endeavour, that a general peace may be made, and that the three dominions upon the East sea may be left to every body, the Northern crowns balanced, the free commerce of the East sea maintained, and that the king of Denmark may enjoy the contents of the Bromsbroo treaty. Given at the Hague, the ^{2d Octob.} 1659, _{22d Sept.}

Before this paper came in, the states had resolved on a vigorous prosecution of this business; and upon a report made to them by the lords Huygens and others their commissioners for the affairs of Sweden and Denmark, they agreed the points following:

1. That the council of state do send to Copenhagen, under a good convoy, a magazine of all manner of provisions, for the sustenance of 6000 men for eight months, as also store of cloaths, shoes and stockings, as also of match and other ammunition.

2. That until the magazine can be furnished, necessaries of all sorts, by advice with Monf. Charisius, be provided in the towns upon the East sea by the lords commissioners of the state in the Sound.

3. That the commissioners extraordinary do admonish the king of Denmark to use his utmost power to furnish Copenhagen with such provisions of all sorts as are necessary.

4. That the commissioners extraordinary be informed from hence of the provision, cloaths, and ammunition brought here by the council of state.

5. That store of firing be provided out of Norway by the king of Denmark, and some of the ships of war of this state be permitted to go thither in the country; and that the ambassador Nieuport do insist with the parliament of England to send to Copenhagen a good quantity of coals, with a convoy, as may serve for eight months.

6. That the lord Huygens, and others of their H. and M. L. commissioners, together with the English commissioners, do inform themselves of the present commissioners of the duke of Brandenburg, what sufficient number of horse and foot will be transported into the Denmark island, and what means there are in hand for the doing the same, and further required, and where it is best to be done.

7. That the ambassador Nieuport do insist with the parliament to send over a good quantity of long and short boats to Copenhagen.

8. That they are sensible of what is proposed by Monf. Charisius touching the want of money; that they are willing in some sort to furnish the same: and in the mean time Charisius is to be spoken with, to know from him, what good conditions his majesty of Denmark will give for disbursing the same.

That the council of state, for making the said provision, is to endeavour to raise 300,000 guilders.

These resolutions being communicated to Monf. Charisius, he exhibited the following paper:

H. and M. lords, In regard the under-written resident of his majesty of Denmark hath understood, by the generous resolutions of the 26th Sept. not without great delight, their gallant and vigorous intention and care, not only of victualling Copenhagen for this next winter, but also to furnish it with firing and other necessaries, and is further informed, that there is a fleet going to Norway, he could not omit proposing to your H. and M. L. that letters may be written to your commissioners extraordinary in the Sound, and to those who have the chief command of your fleet, that they send two or three ships of war to Norway, authorizing them to press such merchant-men as are there, to bring each of them a ship lading of wood to Copenhagen, paying them freight. Hague, ^{3. Octob.} 1659, _{23. Sept.}

And whilst these things are doing here, the commissioners extraordinary are employing the fleet and forces in Denmark against Sweden, as is certified in the letter of the said commissioners of the $\frac{1}{2}$ Sept. 59. who write, that they had formerly given an account what had been done by them for the effecting of their H. and M. L. intentions, as well before the expiration of the 15 days as since, and are now expecting the arrival of lieutenant-admiral Opdam with the whole fleet, wishing that he come further, and upon the departure of the English fleet, as they desire him. That in the mean time the vice-admiral, with 18 ships, hath an eye to the Swedish ships in the harbour of Langport, either to fight them, if they venture forth, or to ruin them in the harbour, if it be possible. As also they hinder the correspondence between Schonen and Zeland, and are also to alarm the king of Sweden, as often as opportunity shall serve. That a few days since it was thought good to attempt the taking of Kinck, and colonel Killigrew was put upon it, to be assisted and favoured by your commander Evertson with his ships; but the Swedes got notice of it, and put the place into a good defence; and Killigrew was countermanded, and is ordered to go towards Ustede in Schonen; which place is possessed by some Danish troops sent from Copenhagen, and at present defends itself against Sweden, and it is hoped they will defend it, until the arrival of Killigrew.

A.D. 1659. The states general have also written to the admiralties to take and bring in all Swedish ships, that can be met withal, and have also prohibited the going out of their ships into the Swedish harbours.

So that things are, in a manner, come to extremity between the Swede and the Dutch. And it is here also taken ill, that your fleet returned from the Sound as it did. Nieupoort writes to them by his letter of the $\frac{16}{26}$. Sept. 59. that Sir H. Vane, general Desbrowe, and Warrifton, in a conference with him, told him, that the council had communicated to him the first news of the arrival of their fleet; that since they had received the information of general Montagu by word of mouth, who informed them, that formerly they had received store of provisions out of the Swedish provinces; but since they were agreed with their H. and M. L. the Swedes would not let them have any thing. That they had examined what provisions they had aboard their fleet, and found, that there was hardly enough for six weeks; and that the captains were of opinion, that they ought to have a month's provision to enable them to make their voyage home. That this was communicated to the lords plenipotentiaries of England, but to the extraordinary commissioners or the states general, with request, that they would consider what number of ships of both fleets should be sent home, and what to remain. That their H. and M. L. commissioners answered, that they had received no order about it as yet, and that after eight days being expired, and that their lordships still said they had no orders. That the lords plenipotentiaries of this state had thought good to send home the fleet. That the order sent from hence to the said general to leave fifteen ships, came to his hands, when he was come near to the coast of this state; so that being so near, they had put all into Southwold bay, there to expect the orders of the parliament. That now the council was of an opinion, that before the ships could be victualled, the season of the year would be past. That besides there were other reasons, why the council conceived, that the ships of this state ought to be kept in these seas. That yet it was not in any-ways the intention of this state to abandon and go from what was agreed between the two states for accommodating the differences between the two Northern kings; but that the business might be left wholly to the Netherland fleet. To this Nieupoort answered, that he had not yet received any order upon this subject; but yet that he could not forbear to acquaint them with his apprehension, which was, that this would occasion a great hindrance in the peace, as also cause some sea business between these two states. That England could send a fleet in December last to the Sound, and should now make difficulty to send one thither in October. That the council of state had always said, that the best way to effect the peace was by the fleets on both sides. That it was to be imputed to the government, that the summer-season was expired so fruitlessly, and that now the time was come to make use of the fleet, that they were so suddenly departed; so that he conceived it was necessary, without delay, to send away the ready ships, and faithfully perform what had been agreed upon in the Hague, and approved and ratified by the government here. That Sir H. Vane and the rest answered, that this state had proceeded with all faithfulness since the restoring of the present government; and that they would not go from what was mutually agreed, but that they might accommodate one another in the manner and circumstances. This general answer gives us satisfaction here; and Mons. de Witt hath declared as much in his letters to Mons. Nieupoort, wherein speaking of the sending a person in the quality of ambassador to the Hague, he saith, he looks upon it as very necessary to be done; but yet wisheth, that the spirits and minds of their government, which are very much discomposed, as well by the English abandoning of affairs in the Sound, through the sudden and ungrounded departure of their fleet, as also through the continual depredations at sea, were first pacified, by redressing of the first with some public demonstration, and by concluding of the project against depredations. He writes also further, that he expected to receive, by the last post, the resolution of the parliament upon Nieupoort's complaint about coming home of the English fleet; and that in case this business be delayed, and that no reparation and satisfaction follow upon such a notorious contravention of the agreement of the 24th July, he much doubted of the good intentions of that side, and expected no good from thence; adding further, that the lords there ought to consider, that the fleets of this state have lain fruitless in the Sound all this summer, only to enjoy the more fruit, through the co-operation of England; and that that fruit being at present disappointed, there is occasioned a general indignation amongst the inhabitants here against those, who endeavoured to bring the business to a firm agreement with England; and they also will be taught hereby, not to act at another time with so much confidence in a business, which concerns the commonwealth of England; and what will follow at last from hence, those in the government of England may well consider. He further saith, that the excesses of the pirates grow greater daily, whereby the minds and dispositions of the government here are so insolent, that he dares not as yet so much as propound the great work of the alliance.

And

And they here are not more dissatisfied with the proceedings of England in this business A.D. 1659. of the Sound, than France is with the last agreement of the Hague, that of the 24th July, and 4th of August. The French ambassador, Monsi. de Thou, refused to sign it at that time, in respect it was agreed to force both the kings by armies, tho' he readily agreed to that of the 21st of May. And Monsi. Boreel, the states ambassador at Paris, hath laboured to dispose the French king to agree with England and the Low Countries; but cannot obtain any answer to his desire, as he writes by his letter of the $\frac{16}{20}$. Sept. 1659. And the truth is, Monsi. de Thou did often represent the inconveniency of this last agreement, and declared, that France would not agree to a constraint; and doth now express himself, that if the treaty of Roschild had been stuck to and executed, as it is agreed in that treaty of the 21st of May, the present difficulties would have been prevented, and the business at an end ere now.

By letters from Dantzick of the $\frac{10}{20}$. Sept. it is certified, that the lord John Van Honaert, extraordinary commissioner of the states, arrived there, as also the Swedish and French ambassadors, to begin the treaty between the Pole and the Swede. In the mean time the Pole is preparing to assault the places held by the Swede in Prussia.

This government is labouring all they can to provide victuals for their fleet; and the states of Holland have consented to the sum of 690,000 guilders desired by the council of state for that purpose.

It is more and more evident, that there is a very strict alliance between the elector of Brandenburg and the emperor; for those of Brandenburg did, in a conference, recommend the emperor to the states, and persuade by all reasons imaginable, that the states general will hold the emperor for their friend, and consequently treat with him, representing, that he will not give his troops to be transported to Denmark, but by an alliance with the states, obliging them reciprocally. The commissioners extraordinary in the Sound have power to order part of the fleet to lie before Wymar and Stralsound, to hinder the Swedes from transporting the men out of the isles of Denmark into Pomerania.

And they have had a conference with your commissioner Downing, touching the design of transporting the Brandenburg troops into Denmark, who excused it for want of power; and being desired to agree somewhat in it provisionally with respect to the future approbation of the parliament, he put them in mind, that this state had taken very ill, that the lord Nieupoort had agreed to the prolongation for three weeks on the cessation in the Sound, under future approbation.

There is come hither to the assembly at Holland, a letter, containing, that they ought to call home Opdam, and to make him answer to his accusations; as also, that the estate of kings is fluctuating, and that the state had need of an illustrious head.

There have been several conferences with the agent of Brandenburg, touching the transporting of the cavaliers. The conditions, which he offers, are as follow:

1. *Imperatorem sibi amicum noverint.*
2. *Respondeatur ad propositionem antebac factam.*
3. *De securitate electoris statuant.*
4. *Naves portorias procurent.*
5. *Commeatum promoveant.*
6. *Deputati desistant cogere regem Daniæ.*
7. *Legatum hostis ne admittant.*
8. *Impediant, quantum fieri possit, transitum inter Serviam & Pomeraniam.*
9. *Legato suo in Polonia mandent agere pro præsentè rerum statu.*
10. *Correspondentiam in Polonia cum electoratibus teneant, item pro religione ibidem agant.*
11. *Amicitiam episcopi Monasteriensis ne negligant.*

De Witt to Nieupoort, the Dutch ambassador in England.

MY LORD,

Hague, 3d of Octob. 1659. [N. S.]

UPON the 26th of the last month, I advertised you of the reception of your letter of Vol. lxx. the 19th of the same month. Since I have received yours of the 26th; and I hope P. 685. you have at last brought to a conclusion the convention about the business of piracy, in regard the excesses grow daily greater, and more intolerable; also the minds and dispositions of the governors here are thereby so much alienated, that as yet I have not thought it convenient to advance the great work of an alliance. In the mean time your lordship will see by the inclosed resolution of their noble great lordships, that we do not yet fail to cause to be restored any English prizes, that are brought in here, notwithstanding the contrary opinion of the admiralty, and without taking any notice of a formal contract made for

A.D. 1659. for a ransom between the skipper and the taker; so that we hope no notice will be taken of the like contract made to the prejudice of the inhabitants of this state.

I expect, that your lordship will have prevailed to have put out of the project delivered to you, the article speaking of the East-Indies, which in truth is inserted in the same *très-mal-à-propos*, and will not be admitted of here; and that you will have redress, and clear up all dark or ambiguous periods of the said project; and that you have concluded and signed the same, according to their H. and M. L. resolution, that neither state shall give leave to their subjects to take commissions of foreign potentates, to each others prejudice; which though this cannot be well inserted in the publication, which is to be made, yet it must be done in the convention itself, or in an act by itself.

That a considerable member of the government there should come over thither, I look upon it as very necessary; but I wish, that the spirits and minds of our government here, which are very much discomposed, as well by abandoning of affairs in the Sound, through the sudden and ungrounded departure of the English fleet, as also through the continual depredations at sea, were first pacified, by redressing of the first with some public demonstration, and by concluding of the said project, and the vigorous execution of the same upon the second; that so with more confidence the negotiation of the said honourable person, that is to be sent hither, might be effected and brought to a good end.

We expected to have received by the last post the resolution of the parliament upon your complaint about the coming home of the English fleet, made in pursuance of their H. and M. L. letter; and in case this business be delayed, and that no reparation and satisfaction follow upon such a notorious contravention of the agreement of the 24th of July, I must roundly confess, that I must doubt of the good intention of that side, and expect no good from thence. The lords there ought to consider, that the fleet of this state have lain fruitless in the Sound all this summer, only to enjoy the more fruit thereby through the co-operation of England; and that the fruit being at present disappointed, thereby is occasioned a general indignation of all the inhabitants here against those, who, with the said respect for the good of this state, did endeavour to bring the business to a firm contract with England; and that they thereby will also teach such governors, not to act at another time in a business with so much confidence, which hath any regard to the commonwealth of England; and what will at last follow from thence, those of the government in England may well consider. You may safely give a contravist to the ambassador of Portugal, and continue with him in discourse in the terms mentioned in your letter, although I find the inclinations of Holland to be such, that they will not finally persist upon restitution of lands there.

Extract out of the register of the resolutions of the states general.

Martis, the 14th of Octob. 1659. [N. S.]

Vol. lxvi.
P. 5.

THE lords commissioners of the province of Zeland have once more urged in pursuance of their proposition of the third instant, to the end that leave may be given to the lord de Hubert, one of the commissioners extraordinary of this state in Denmark, to return home. Whereupon being debated, it is resolved herewith to consent to the said request; and consequently a letter shall be writ to the said lord Hubert, that he may return home, whensoever his occasions shall not permit to stay any longer there, if so be the same can be done without prejudice to the treaty of peace.

Extract out of the secret register of the resolutions of the H. and M. lords states general of the United Netherlands.

Martis, 14. Octob. 1659. [N. S.]

Vol. lxvi.
P. 11.

THERE being again produced to the assembly the letters of the lord ambassador Nieupoort of the third instant, with inclosed papers relating thereupon; whereupon being debated, it is resolved, that there shall be writ to the said ambassador, that he do signify to those of the government there, that their H. and M. L. did not understand without considerable admiration, that the negotiation about the business of private men of war, and against the bringing in of ships into each other's harbour, was not yet perfected; whereas the said raging evil did increase daily more and more; with order, that he the said lord ambassador shall yet use all manner of earnestness and diligence, to the end the said negotiation may be yet brought to a good conclusion, conformable to the foregoing their H. and M. L. resolution of the 23d of July, the 8th of August, and the 3d of September last respectively; at least that their H. and M. lordships may know, what the final meaning and intention of

of the government there is about it. Moreover, the said lord ambassador is withal power-^{A.D. 1659.} fully to confute the exceptions proposed unto him for the departure of the English fleet out of the Sound, being taken out of the verbal relation of the lord Montagu, and read unto him; and especially that which doth seem to tend thereunto, as if by the lords commissioners extraordinary of this state with the kings of Sweden and Denmark, directly or indirectly something had been committed, or omitted and refused, contrary to the true intent and contents of the conventions of the 21st of May, the 24th of July, and the 4th of August last; and that by such reasons and arguments, as the said lord ambassador shall be able to apply in defence of the right of this state, and which he shall judge to be of most power, force, operation, and persuation. Likewise he the said lord ambassador shall signify to those of government there, that their H. and M. lordships, after examination of the answer of the said parliament of the 22d of Sept. *stylo loci*, have observed with sorrow, that the said parliament, in lieu of proceeding to a real execution of the said convention, by effecting of the points in their H. and M. lordships resolutions of the 12th and 17th of the last month particularly expressed, according to the obligation introduced by the said conventions, and whereunto consequently there needs no new treaty, that state seems to continue with a general declaration to be ready to make such further treaties, and to take such resolutions, and make articles with their H. and M. lordships, as whereby will be demonstrated their sincerity in all the said conventions; and that the said lord ambassador shall in the name and behalf of their H. and M. lordships yet summon those of the said government to the sincere observation of the said conventions, not with words, but with deeds; and especially, that he do obtain, that the said parliament, in performance of the fourth article of the treaty of the said 21st of May last, by a publication demonstrative do recall out of the service of the king of Sweden all English, Scots, and Irish regiments; likewise all officers, soldiers and mariners of that nation, which are yet in the service of the said king. Likewise, that the parliament, for the making good of the convention of the 24th of July last, which followed upon the said treaty, do help to compel the king of Sweden with all their power, to accept of the peace, and unto the end that they do send back a sufficient fleet to the Sound; also that by provision they do give express orders to all their admirals, vice-admirals, commanders, and captains at sea, as also all their governors, or other officers of their ports under their command, to take and seize upon all Swedish ships of war, or merchant-men, wheresoever they can meet them, and to bring them into their harbours, and there detain them, as their H. and M. lordships have already given the necessary orders on their side, that the said parliament do also give due authority to their commission Downing here, together with commissioners of this state, to agree with the minister of the duke of Brandenburg here, about the transporting of the Brandenburg forces, and about all that can be contributed by the duke of Brandenburg, with vigour and prejudice against the king of Sweden; as also about what may be reciprocally desired in the behalf of the said duke, for his security and equity: that the said parliament also in specie may contribute what lieth in them to help furnish the city of Copenhagen with provision, and especially with firing; and that the said lord Nieupoort shall desire a speedy and special answer upon all the above-said, of the parliament, to the end their H. and M. lordships may know upon what they have to declare concerning the same. And he the said lord ambassador shall also declare to the parliament, that their H. and M. lordships could not very well understand the true meaning of those few lines put after the said answer of the said parliament; from whence however may in some sort be concluded, as if the plenipotentiaries of the parliament with the kings of Sweden and Denmark might return home from the place of treaty; yet however that their H. and M. lordships do undoubtedly expect, that in case such be the intention of the parliament, and that it be judged there, that they have reason for so doing, that the said reasons will be first communicated to their H. and M. lordships; and that nothing will be disposed of about it, but with joint consent; much less that any thing apart will be executed.

Cardinal Mazarin to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.

MY LORD,

St. Jean de Luz, 14. Octob. 1659. [N. S.]

I THANK you for the punctuality, which you observe in informing me of the state of affairs of England; I pray continue it. I will tell you in exchange, that this negotiation is almost finished; and that we have ordered the articles of the peace and marriage to be writ fair in French and Spanish, the consummation of the latter being deferred for some time, by reason of the season of the year, the infant not being able to come out of Spain; so that you will have time enough to come and take possession of your charge. Notwithstanding the carriage and countenance of the Spaniards, yet

A.D. 1659 I am perswaded, that they desire to have a peace with England, as well as with us; and that the peace may be universal; but I cannot answer for them positively. In the mean time I would not consent, that any thing should be inserted in regard of England in our treaty with Spain; only that in case the peace be not made between the two nations, France is not to assist the one or the other, and is to continue in an exact neutrality; which you may communicate where you are; and which I assure myself will be confirmed by Mons. Lockhart, who is at present here, and to whom I impart all that passeth here.

Capt. Clement Nédham to general Fleetwood.

MY LORD,

In the possession of the editor.

I AM given to understand, that the committee of officers, to whom the late paper from the general councell was recomitted, have added severall thinges beyond their instructions; as namely, that noe officer bee laid aside but by a court marshall; nor any comissionated by parliament, but what shall bee approved by the comittee of nomination. My lord, I know it's a pleasinge case to such as putt a higher value on their comissions, then on their duty to the parliament, from whom they received them. It seemes strange to mee, that this army, whoe could subject themselves and their comissions to the lusts of the late single person, to bee laid aside at the pleasure of him, whoe was but a servant as themselves, should now impose and limitt the supream authority of the nation. I never expect that injustice from a parliament, which I have seene practised by court-marshalls; witnes the cruell imprisonment and casheeringe of some faithfull officers, onely for mentioninge the intollerable prid and luxury of the late court; infoemuch as I heard some of these, that sate as judges, confesse they were acted by feare against their owne sight. I say again, I never heard of any such thinge done by parliament. My lord, I hope wee are all sensible, that the parliament have not oft used their power in this case, as from thence comes a great part of our miseries; for had they timely clipped the winges of their old generall, doubtles hee had never created an interest to destroy the authority, by which hee was raised; nor had the nation knowne the confusion and miseries they have since tasted; nay, I may say, this army had never beene tempted to such apostacy, as hath defiled our consciences before God, and our reputation to the world. My lord, wee are either servants, or masters: if masters, lett's tell the parliament, that wee onely called them to take the odium of raising money to mainteyne us, and lett them know what harmes they must expect; but, if wee be servants, raised and mainteyned by their authority, lett's bee ashamed to offer that to them, which wee would abhorre our owne servants should offer to us. My lord, your lordship hath many domestique servants, and I perswade myselfe, a sober family; and I thinke, while they carry themselves well, it were harshnes in your lordship to turne any one away, to bringe in another. But, my lord, if a servant should say, I challenge a right to contynue, unles discharged either by my fellow-servants, or my owne consent, though I know your lordship of a most myld temper, yett certainly you would thinke that servant unworthy to contynue in Wallingford house. My lord, as to what is proposed touchinge the comittee of nomination, I have not heard of above two or three officers in all the army, that have beene comissionated by parliament, but what have beene approved by that comittee; and by them the army have beene modled. I feare, my lord, the indigent families of many poore officers discharged by that comittee, have a lowd cry, as havinge received such measure, as never was mett by parliament, some regiments ten, some fourteen, and some twenty officers laid aside, that have served many of them seventeen or eighteen yeares, and never any crime laid to their charge, onely to gratify freinds and relations, many of which never drew sword in this service. Lett the world judge, whether it bee fitt to impose such steeresmen on a parliament. Nott that I speake it to detract from the worth of those honourable gentlemen of that comittee: I thinke it were lesse injury to say, they acted upon misinformation, then to lay such an imputation on the parliament, for what was done in their late votes. My lord, I have thus farre spoken as to the matter of that proposall; I shall now crave liberty to offer my thoughts as to the end thereof.

My lord, to my understanding the designe of that proposeall is to create an interest in the army, distinct to that of parliament and nation; and this (say some) is our best security against the spirit of the nation, which may possibly bee introduced in parliament. My lord, I find many your officers, especially those of the Northerne bridgades, much decry the constitutions of corporations, as emblems of monarchy. It seemes to mee incongruous, that the same men should strive to bringe the army into a corporation. My lord, were it possible to forme an army of saints in reallity, such as would undoubtedly abide stedfast, and could this army support itself either by its owne interest and property, or by extraordinary food from heaven, I should not deny them a charter

as

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as the most renowned corporated body on the face of the earth. But, my lord, seeinge A.D. 1659. this army consists of men subject to infirmity; that seeinge this army was raised by authority of the people of England, called forth to defend the birth-right and liberty of the meanest man in the nation, as well as their owne; that this army hath beene paid and mainteyned out of the purses of the same people, and cannot in future stand but by the same meanes; seeinge there remaines in this army but a handfull of those men, that beare the burthen and heate of the warre, many beinge retired to private callings, that have equally meritted with ourselves; that consideringe the distemper now on the spirit of the nation hath much of it arisen from the unstable spirit of the army, that had sett up what they pulled downe, and pulled downe what they sett up; and now (that I mistake not) seeme to assert an interest of their owne, independent from that of the nation, in which all the world will judge selfe to bee at the bottom; let us now thinke it our duty to settle on such a basis, as every man's interest may bee involved, and all men see their owne property and right mainteyned. Certainly hee, that doth righteously, shall have praise of men; and the laudable practice of this army tendinge to subjection to that authority, under which God hath soe much blessed us, shall alay the fury of the spirit of this nation, when they shall see righteousness and truth exalted in the midst of us, and every man shal be able to say, his interest is imbarqued in this bottom; the contrary hereof will turne every man's hand against us, and ours against every man. Lett us not thinke, that if wee goe out of the Lord, either our number, our horses, our armes, our successes, our courage, or skill can save us. Wee have seene with our eyes men of greater might then ourselves blasted by inconsiderable meanes. My lord, the most righteous government in the world might bee upheld by the sword: but the Lord deliver England from a sword-government! For my owne part, I was never an enemy to a single person, because such, but in that hee usurped power, beinge neither called thereunto by God nor man; and if twenty or thirty, nay a whole army, should usurpe government on the same tearmes, I should bee alyke mynded towards them; for 'tis not the number, that differenceth tyrants from lawfull magistrates. My lord, I thought my duty to offer your lordship this trouble, to the end, if you find any thinge of reason from hence against the offeringe of that proposeall, your lordship would stifle it in the birth, that such a thinge may never goe forth into the world to the shame of an army, that soe lately declared their sorrow for former backslidynges. I am,

My LORD,

Your lordship's most humble

and faithfull servant,

4. Octob. 1659.

CLE. NEDHAM.

SIR,

WE do by command from the general council of officers of the army, now in London, In the posses-
transmit the inclosed to you, being a true copy of the representation and petition, sion of the
which this day was by them humbly presented to the parliament, and the votes of the editor.
house past thereupon; and are further to signify to you, as the sence of the general council,
that it is desired the inclosed be communicated to all the commissioned officers of your
garison, and the subscription of all taken to the said representation and petition, that are
free to sign the same; which being signed, you are desired to return close sealed up, to
Thomas Sandford esquire, secretary to his excellence the lord Fleetwood, who is to give an
account thereof. As we have thus answered the council's order, we doubt not of your
care to fulfil their expectations and request: which is all at present from

Your affectionate friends and servants,

Whitehall, 5. Octob. 1659!

J. Lambert.

John Disbrowe.

Rob. Varenne.

Jo. Mason.

Tho. Kelsey.

Ja. Berry.

Ri. Ashfeild.

Ra. Cobbett.

Rich. Creed.

Will. Packer.

Extract.

Extract out of the register of the resolutions of the high and mighty lords the states general.

Lunæ, the 20th of October, 1659. [N. S.]

A.D. 1659.
Vol. lxvi.
p. 51.

WAS proposed to the assembly, that the farmers, by edict of the king of France, do import only, they themselves, trane-oil, and what else comes from the whale into France, do use great violence and force against the Netherland ships, which come to arrive there with trane-oil, for the account of others, striving directly against the common freedom of the nations, which are thereby excluded to trade with their wares in France, which they have in great quantity, and consequently prejudicial to the navigation and commerce, and that against the expresse right of treaties and alliances, which their H. and M. lordships have made with France; and upon this occasion, several propositions being made to cause the said monopoly to cease, and to be wholly taken away, and to restore the freedom of trade; and amongst the rest, that the province of Normandy is now altogether unprovided with trane-oil, which the farmers will have occasion to furnish, that the exporting of the same out of Holland and Zeland ought to be hindered, tho' it were but for two or three months, that thereby undoubtedly this monopoly would come to cease. Whereupon being debated, it is resolved, that the said project shall be sent to the respective colleges of the admiralties, for them to pass their considerations upon it, and to send them speedily to their H. and M. lordships.

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

Vol. lxvi.
p. 1.

IHAD by the last post from you but three lines, and no share of your newes, except what the prints speakes of; yet are there verie remarkable things passed with you betwixt the parliament and the army, whereof other English letters by this post made mention of. I perceive by the few lines, that my silence causeth you to that brevity. You speake of two posts letters wanting; but I am sure you will finde it, that I have failed to write to you but one post, that is the 13th of September; but the next post after, that is, on the 20th of September, I have written to you the reason for writing that post; and so I have continued to write from post to post. As for newes, we have from Elfeneur of the 20th of September, that ours and the French embassaders did follow the king of Sweden into the island Falster, where they were arrived safe; but the king was gone from thence into another island, called Moen, before the embassaders arrived. The Hollands vice-admirall de Ruyter hath layne with his fleet all the time since our fleet hath been absent before Landskrohn, and hath hindered the Svedish fleet from comming out of the sayd port; and as yet we doe not heare, that the Hollander acts any hostillity against the Svedes, although they are farr stronger at sea then the Svedes at present. There is here great longing for to heare, how the Svedish envoye, Mons. Coyett, will be received from the general states of the United Provinces. It is very probable, they will not admitt him to audience, because the king of Sveden had slighted of late their plenipotentiaries, and had spoken so sharp words to them. They write from Holland, that the states general are resolved not to give to the sayd Svedish envoye audience, till the king of Sveden doeth declare to accept the project of agreement made at the Hague the 4th of August; to which the king of Sveden all this time would not submitt. By letters from Dantzic we have, that the 13th of October, new style, the governor of Marienburg, lieutenant-generall Bilau, with a strong svadron of horses and foot, is fallen into the Polish laguer, with intent to ruine the bridge, which the Poles have made over the river Nogatt: but the Poles have beaten them, and killed above an hundred men, took forty-seven prisoners, and drive them backe againe into the town. After this the Svedes fell into the Polish laguer againe, but with better success then before. They have slaine two hundred Poles, brought some prissoners into Marienburg; but they have not could ruin their bridge. The Danziger Host remaines still belaguered. From Elbing and Marienburg we have had no letters, not since the sixth of September, the passage of posts being stopped by the Poles. Stetin holds out stoutely against the Imperialists; and before Grypswald they was beaten, and forced to leave the siege. The Svedish field-marshall Wrangell hath releevd Grypswald, and is marching to Stetin, for to releve the sayd towen. The newes from Curland mentioned in my last of the fourth currant doeth continue: therefore needlesse to repeate the same. I pray, Sir, be pleased to impart to me, how the parlament and the army is agreed;

agreed; and if you heare not, that the parlement will send to this town a publicke minister for to be their resident. This is all at present from

Your humble servant,

Homburg, 11. Octob. 1659.

DE LAWERIN.

For Mr. Isaac Johnson, merchant at London.

An account of the depredations committed by the Dutch upon the English; delivered to the Dutch ambassador by the committee, 11. Octob. 1659.

THAT Maurice Thomson and William Thomson, aldermen of London, with others, Vol. lxx. did in the year 1656 set forth the ships Lion, Providence, the Rappahannack, the Sarah, and the Fortune, upon trading voyages for Guiney, under the command of several English masters; and the said ships having made good voyages, and being richly laden upon account of the English, and upon the point of making their last port, and so to return for England, were in August and September, 1656, set upon and surpris'd by two Dutch ships, bearing then openly Dutch colours, viz. the Mary of Amsterdam, and the Unicorn of Middleborough, commanded by captain John Craell, of Muneke-dam in Holland; who took out all the lading of the said ships, and put all the English together into the Sarah, the worst of them, without having any goods therein, save a little bad victuals, not enough to keep them alive; and they had starved, had they not happened upon the St. Thomas island belonging to the Portugal, whereby they were forced to sell the ship to get provision and victuals to enable them to come for England. By the loss of which ships the said owners were damnified the sum of 52033 l. 15 s. sterling.

The said English merchants, for reparation of their said losses, sent over Mr. Harris their solicitor, and others, into Holland, to obtain justice in the ordinary course of law, who spent twelve months time in solicitation to no purpose; and having been at above 500 l. charges in prosecution, and tired out with delays, returned with no other account than this, that captain Kraell and the ship Unicorn (whom they had arrested) were both without bail released, albeit it was fully proved, that the owners and letters out of the said ships Mary and Unicorn were Dutchmen, living in Amsterdam and Middleburgh; and also that the said captain Kraell lived at Muneke-dam.

That alderman John Dethicke and company, Englishmen, having set forth the Bantam frigate, commanded by captain Isaac Taylor, from London, for a voyage to the East-Indies, to lade pepper, and to return to Europe therewith upon their account, Thomas Newman English merchant being their supra-cargo, the said frigate in August 1657 arrived at the road of India Poura, in the island of Sumatra in the East-Indies, and was freely admitted to trade and buy pepper there; and did buy as much pepper as would have fully laden the said ship, being in burden 210 tons.

That they did lade on board the said ship 672 bakards of pepper, and provided the rest to be laden on board within few days after. But so soon as the said 672 bakards of pepper were aboard, which was about the 11th of October, 1657, one Antonio van Voorst, commander of the ship Turtle-dove, in the service of the Dutch East-India company, with three pinnaces manned all with Dutchmen, arriving in the said road of India Poura, came and anchored round about the said Bantam frigate, and sent for the commander and supra-cargo on board the said Turtle-dove, and peremptorily charged and commanded them, that they should not trade there. Whereupon the said Newman told captain van Voorst, that he had bought his ship's full lading of pepper, and that some of it was on board, and the rest would be on board in three or four days, and then he would be gone. But the captain told them, if they would not depart, he would force them away. Whereupon captain Taylor and Mr. Newman went on board the Dutch captain, and told him, that they had laid out (besides the pepper on board) at India Poura 3000 dollars, and desired the same might be brought on board; but he told them, it should not; and if they did attempt it, he would take it away; and said, that all the trade for pepper on the West coast of Sumatra belonged to the Dutch East-India company. But Mr. Newman attempting notwithstanding to bring some pepper on board, the same was seized and detained on board the Turtle-dove. Whereupon the said Mr. Newman, captain Taylor, and one Gresham Howard the chief mate, on the 19th of October, 1657, protested against the said Dutch captain; and on the said 19th of October the Dutch captain forced them to depart thence, without taking in the remainder of the pepper, and sailed in company with their frigate, on purpose to disturb their trading in any other part of the Indies. And arriving at Bantam, the English were not permitted to trade there, but were forced to go

A.D. 1659. with the said van Voorst to Batavia; and being there summoned to appear before John Matsooken, general there for the said Dutch East-India company, he told them, that neither they nor any English should trade in any of the dominions of the queen of Acheine, and would not suffer them to lade any goods at Batavia aforesaid, but stopped twelve ton of ebony wood, that they had provided, and were carrying on board. And the said English were forced to depart away from Batavia with the Bantam frigate, and so to sail to Europe, and arrived at Leghorn with 96 tun dead freight. By which actings of the Dutch, as aforesaid, the owners of the said ship Bantam were damnified to the value of 9778 l. sterling money.

Maiden-head.

That Mr. Maurice Thomson and others, owners and employers of the ship Maidenhead, did in August, 1656, freight and set forth the said ship Maidenhead, upon a trading voyage to Jambe and Bantam, and from thence to Leghorn; that the said ship, having taken in part of her lading at Jambe, upon very disadvantageous terms, (occasioned by the inhancing of the price of pepper at that time by the Dutch) departed thence towards Bantam, to take in the rest of her lading, being fixty ton; and on the 5th of February, 1657, in her course thitherward, met with five men of war belonging to the Dutch East-India company, who made several shot at her, and forced the said ship to come to an anchor by them; and the master, when demanded, whither he was bound, answering for Bantam; and that if he attempted it, they would sink or burn her and her lading; and thereupon forced her back, under a guard of some of the said ship, till they were past the Bantamores dominions. By which means she went to Leghorn with fixty tons dead freight, to the damage of the petitioners, 3393 l. sterling.

Olive-tree.

That the merchants and employers of the ship Olive-branch did in May, 1656, freight the said ship with a fitting cargo for Bantam in the East-Indies, and from thence to Leghorn; that in December following, upon her arrival near Bantam, she was met with by some Dutch ships belonging to the East-India company of Holland; and after some shot made at her with bullets, was boarded by one of their captains, who commanded the master of the said ship to bear up to the Dutch admiral; and being come up, the admiral forbade him to go into Bantam with his ship, threatening, that if the master attempted to go in, he would sink him. Whereupon the master of the said ship, being denied the liberty of that port, was forced to put into Pollagundy, 25 leagues distant from that place, where they were forced to unlade and relade with pepper and sugar at far dearer rates than what might have been had at Bantam; and so came back with 63 tons dead freight. By which means the merchants freighters were damnified 1604 l. 13 s. 4 d. as plainly appears by depositions on oath; and the owners of the said ship, by the obstruction given to her in her said voyage, were damnified through loss of time, and deterioration of the said ship, in her hull and rigging, the sum of 2000 l.

Endymion.

That the ship Endymion in August, 1657, coming into the streights of Sunda, in her voyage from England, met with a single Dutch ship, who related, that the Dutch had commenced a war with the king of Bantam; and so accompanied the Endymion within sight of Pullapanijam, where were riding three Dutch ships more, who commanded the Endymion to come to an anchor near to them; which they did. They then summoned the commander captain Jervase Coachman to come on board their general. But the said captain being disenabled through sickness, sent his purser on board the said general; who returned with this answer to the commander from the general, that he would not permit the said ship to go into Bantam road, no nor so much as their boat to go off to advise the English company's agent of the said ship's arrival. And in this condition they kept the said ship for nine days, at the end whereof they sailed for Jambe, and there procured what pepper was to be had, and so came back again for Bantam, to have completed their tonnage; but they were again countermanded by three of the said Dutch ships, and sent for on board their general, and by him prohibited to go into Bantam road with their ship; but with much intreaty suffered them to send their boat on shore, to advise the English agent of their being there; who thereupon addressed himself to the Dutch general, intreating him to permit the said ship to come into Bantam road, to take in what goods were there in readiness for her: whose answer was, that he durst not undertake it without express order from Batavia, which caused the agent and council to speed their letters to Batavia to the governor general, desiring him to order, that the ship might be suffered to come into the road. But they received answer, that they would not suffer any ship to go, nor any going to or from the shore in any manner whatsoever. Whereupon the agent with Mr. James Bostock set sail in the ship Endymion for Batavia, supposing his presence might have effected somewhat to the answering their desires. But after many personal addresses, letters, and protests, they returned fruitless; whereby the said ship Endymion was forced to return to England with a considerable quantity of dead freight, the Dutch not suffering them

them to fetch so much as water for their homeward-bound voyage. And further, the said A.D. 1659 ship's-boat being sent to cut some wood on an uninhabited small island, the Dutch fired a gun at the boat, commanding them on board to crave their permission, which they were forced to do, or else to return from whence they came. By which said actings of the Dutch towards the *Endymion*, the English merchants are damnified to the value of 10500 l.

The ship *Jonathan* of London was freighted by Maurice Thompson, Thomas Canham, Christopher Willoughby, John Page and company, and set forth from London upon a trading voyage to the East-Indies, and from thence back again to England. And in the month of January, 1656, the said ship took in on the coast of Cormandel a great quantity of goods to be carried to Bantam, and vended there. But in her course thither, about the aforesaid month of January, 1656, near an island called Palliapanjan, within few leagues of the road of Bantam, they met with five ships belonging to the Dutch East-India company, who told the master and company of the *Jonathan*, that they must not should go into Bantam; for that they lay there by order of the general of the Dutch East-India company at Batavia, to oppose them or any other ship from England, that should endeavour to go thither. Whereupon the master and company of the *Jonathan* desired the commander of the said Dutch ships to send on board and search their ship, assuring them they had no ammunition or prohibited goods on board, and earnestly intreated they might be permitted to go into Bantam, in regard they had divers sick men on board, and very much wanted fresh victuals and other necessaries. But the Dutch denied to search the said ship, or to let them go in; and the *Jonathan* notwithstanding endeavouring to steer in for Bantam, they at the Dutch ships shot at her, and commanded the master and cape merchant to come on board, or otherwise they would sink them. Whereupon the cape merchant and one of the mates of the *Jonathan* (the master being sick) went on board the Dutch admiral. And although they urged the necessity of their putting into Bantam for the reasons aforesaid, yet the said admiral expressly forbade them, and told them, if they attempted it again, he would take them prisoners, and sink their ship. Thereupon the master and company of the *Jonathan* drew up a protest against the Dutch, and intimated the same to the Dutch admiral, requesting his answer in writing. But he denied that also; and there being no possibility of getting into Bantam, they were necessitated to depart with their ship and goods to other places, and to dispose of the goods at very low rates, in respect of what they would have yielded at Bantam; besides, leaving at Bantam in money 3000 l. sterling, which was then ready to be received. By which means the said ship's voyage was almost quite frustrate and overthrown, and the freighters damnified to the value of 6000 l. sterling.

William Blake, Thomas Hopkins, and others, were owners of the ship *Unity*; which said ship being at Jeffenapatan in the island of Ceilon in the Indies, the said Thomas Hopkins, and William Jourdan master of the said ship, hired a certain vessel, called a champan, being of the burden of sixty tons, and loaded on board of the said vessel and the said ship *Unity*, at or near Bengal, Hughes, and Ballafore, in the parts of the East, several goods and merchandizes to be carried and transported for Jeffenapatan aforesaid. And the said two vessels accordingly sailed away, and arrived at Jeffenapatan in January, 1657, and were in the factory there discharged and all unladen (except 80 bales of saltpetre, and six mauns of opium); and while the said vessels were at Jeffenapatan aforesaid, there came news, that a fleet of Dutch ships had taken three Portugal frigats at Jussicurre, and also the island Manar; and on the twenty-sixth of February, 1657, there came to Jeffenapatan from Manar a Dutch army in small vessels, and besieged the same (the fleet, that brought that army, being commanded by general Richloof, and one captain Vanderlaine). And it being commonly reported, that the Dutch, having many Blacks, Bandanesses, Amboineses, and of Javah in their army, had promised them a pardo, valuing one piece of eight *per* head for every white head of persons slain by them, that they should bring; the master and company of the said vessel *Unity*, and champan, were forced to fly for their lives, some to the Portugal fort, and others to the said ship *Unity*; and the next day after their flight the Dutch came and possessed themselves of the said English factory at Jeffenapatan, and of all the goods there on account of the English, and particularly of the goods, that were brought in the said ship *Unity*, except those undelivered, as aforesaid; and utterly deprived the English of the same. The said ship *Unity* after the escape aforesaid, being ballasted, watered, and rigged at the isle of Cays, and sailing towards the port of Ballafore, was on the third of March, 1657, met with by a Dutch frigate, called the *Massapore*, being rear-admiral of the Dutch Pullacat fleet, commanded by schipper Andres; who after a whole day's chace came up with them, and commanded the master of the *Unity* on board them; where being come, they took him prisoner, and sent a corporal and two soldiers on board the *Unity*, and carried her to Negapatan, where they met the Dutch vice-admiral; and thence the *Massapore* frigate weighed with the *Unity* to seek the

A.D. 1659. the Dutch admiral; and sailing towards Tringcombar, met the said admiral named John Williamson in a fleet called the Pullacat, who ordered them to return back to Carrical, to speak with the chief Dutch merchant at Tringcombar, named Mr. Newland; and arriving there, and going on shore to him, the master of the Unity demanded of him, why they detained him and his ship and company, being English and in English service; who answered, that he had order from the lord Pitts governor of Pullacatt, and the lord Richloof the Dutch general, to seize all vessels and persons English or others trading or sailing to or from Jeffenapatan. And so the said Newland seized the said ship Unity with the said 8 bales of petre, 6 maunds of opium, and pieces of striped stuff, that were undelivered at Jeffenapatan afore said; and took the said goods out of Carricall, and laded the Unity with rice for Jeffenapatan, and sent the master of her and his company prisoners to Richloof; and being come to him, the said general and the lord Vanderlawne called them villains, and asked them how they durst come to trade with their enemies, and told them their ship and goods were lost; and that besides they deserved to be hanged. And the said general sent the said master and his company prisoners from place to place till the 27th of August, and then released them at Pullacatt; whereupon they went (being poor and tattered) to a place called Madraspatan, belonging to the English; and the said master at several places, in the Indies discoursing with the Dutch, touching the seizure of the English ships and goods in those parts, they always answered, that they followed the orders of their masters (meaning the Dutch East-India company); and what they did therein, their said masters would answer at home. By the seizure of which said ship Unity, and the goods aboard her, and the Champan afore said, the merchants interested are damnified to the value of 10046l. 7s. 6d.

Advice.

The ships Advice, burden about 370 ton, Robert May commander, and the Dragon, of about 250 tons, Nicolas Baddiford commander, were in May, 1658, employed by the governor and company of English merchants, and laden with goods and money to a great value, and bound for Bantam in the East-Indies, and there to be reladed for England.

The Advice arrived at Anjar near Bantam, the 15th of October, 1658; and upon her arrival a prau was sent off from the English house to bring on board the fresh provisions under the command of one Peter Cook; who fearing himself to go on board in regard of some Dutch ships riding there, sent off a canoe with an English flag, and two of the company's servants, on board one of the Dutch ships, to know whether the prau might go on board or not. But the Dutch seized on the canoe, servants, and flags, and kept the same, and would not permit the said provisions to go on board: and the said ship Advice arriving the next day by the commander of the Dutch fleet under Pullapanjan, he surrounded the said ship with five Dutch ships, and commanded the English factors on board him. And although they acquainted the Dutch, who were their employers, and earnestly desired leave to go into Bantam road, and dispose of themselves according to commission; the Hollanders answered, That they had expresse command to the contrary from their general in Batavia; and without expresse order from him they would not permit them any access to Bantam, or to send thither, or to receive any thing from thence, or any advice. So that they were forced to send two persons to Batavia to treat with the Dutch general; but they returning no answer, the ship Advice failed thither.

Dragon.

The Dragon being arrived at Pullambenn point, they espied 6 sail of Dutch ships, 5 leagues distant; one of which, coming within shot of the Dragon, never haled her, but fired a gun at her laden with shot, which the Dragon answered. And then the said ship fired two guns more, which the Dragon also answered; and the Dragon being then clear of her, came and anchored in Bantam road, and sailing from thence for Jambe on the last of October, met with 3 Dutch ships, and coming to an anchor, in regard the weather was calm, and the current against her, the said Dutch ships came also to an anchor by them, and forced the captain of the Dragon to come on board their admiral; where being come, the said admiral detained him and Mr. Middleton, one of the merchants of the said ship Dragon, and carried them and the Dragon for Batavia; and being there arrived, put ten Dutchmen on board the Dragon, and sent the captain of her and Mr. Middleton ashore as prisoners, and kept them so about six days. And notwithstanding the English company's factors at Batavia for above a month's time together did solicit the Dutch general there, both by letters and personal addresses, to get admittance into Bantam, and liberty to relade their ships for England, they could not obtain the same; by which actions of the Dutch as afore said the said English East-India company are damnified as followeth, by the hindering the said ship Advice, and interrupting her in her trade, the sum of 15794l. 6s. and also by the said ship Dragon the sum of 10787l. in all the sum of 26581l. 6s.

The

The ship *Mayflower*, burden about 280 tons, William Curtis commander, was in the A.D. 1659. year 1658 employed by the governor and the English East-India company to go and lade pepper at the island of Sumatra; and upon the said ship's arrival at Acheine, they procured leave of the queen to lade with pepper; and accordingly sending off a boat with pepper to the said ship, the same was seized by the order of Balthasar Bort, commander of three ships then in Acheine road in the immediate service of the Dutch East-India company, who also forbid and prohibited them to bring any more pepper from thence; so that the said ship's voyage was wholly disappointed, and the ship forced to continue abroad a twelve-month longer than she needed, if she had laded there. And the commander of the said ship, demanding the pepper so seized, was denied the same, or any satisfaction for it: by which means the said English East-India company are damnified to the value of 11774 l. 16 s. 10 d. besides what damage may further accrue, the said ship *Mayflower* being still abroad.

The ship *Benjamin*, being freighted by English merchants, and bound for Surat, sailing by cape Ranlis near Goa, in November, 1656, was in the open sea set upon by two Dutch men of war, though they had their English colours out, &c. who outrageously assaulted them, fired broad-sides and vollies of small shot into them, wounding seven or eight of their men, and at last took them by force, and kept the ship divers days as prize, till their vice-admiral came and released them upon the commander's captain Arnold Brown signing a note, that he had received no wrong, which he was forced to sign, ere he could be cleared. And after all this they could not be suffered to take out of an English ship called the *Hopewell*, riding in the port of Goa, saltpetre, pepper, and other goods provided for the said ship *Benjamin*, nor to send a boat to the said ship; nor durst the said ship come out to them, for fear of the like usage; by which means the said merchants interested in the *Benjamin* are damnified in the sum of 8830 l.

The ship *Affada*, merchant, sailing from Surat, (and before the Dutch had begun their war with the Bantamers) arrived at Bantam, there discharging her lading, was freighted for Cambosa; at her returning from which place a Dutch vessel, coming over the bar, was lost; but by the help and assistance of the *Affada* merchants company the lives of eight Dutchmen were preserved, taking them in their ship for Bantam; and there sent them on board one of the Dutch ships, and so intended to sail into the road; but the Dutch fired 3 pieces of ordnance at them, commanding the merchant, Mr. Nicolas Buckeridge, aboard their admiral; where presently sentence was pronounced of sending them away to Batavia, not suffering them to send a boat on shore to land their goods brought from Cambosa intended for England, or fetch off any part of such goods as were ashore in Bantam, provided for markets in India, to the great loss of the English company, and other proprietors in the said ship.

The *Golden Cook*, a small vessel, having procured her lading of pepper to tranship on board the *Employment*, the Dutch, having notice thereof, manned out a vessel of 20 guns to surprise her pepper from on board her; but it pleased God to frustrate their design.

Extract out of the register of the resolutions of the H. and M. L. states general, &c.

Jovis, the 23d of October, 1659.

RECEIVED a letter from the college of the admiralty at Amsterdam, writ the 21st Vol. lxvi. instant, containing an answer to their H. and M. L. letter of the 11th instant, and P. 59. consequently advice upon the projects mentioned therein, to cause to cease the progress of the new impost laid upon the ladings of foreign ships, having laden in some ports or roads of France, to come in or unlade in the harbours, roads and towns of the United Provinces, upon the penalties to be prefixed by their H. and M. L. Having also received a letter from the college of the admiralty in Friseland, writ at Harlingen the 10. instant, concerning the said subject: whereupon being debated, it is resolved, that copies of the said letters shall be sent to the said ambassador Nieupoort, to dispose the government in England, to the end that they, in opposition against the introduction of the said impost by the said prohibition to be made to their inhabitants respectively, will concur with their H. and M. L. The lord Van Ommeren is also hereby desired to speak with the resident Aytzema, to the end, that the Hans towns will also concur therein with their H. and M. L. in opposition of the said new impost, and prohibit their inhabitants accordingly.

VOL. VII.

9 H

Samedy,

Samedy, le 18^{me} d'Octobre, 1659. [N. S.]

A.D. 1659.

Vol. lxvi.
P. 37.

LE sieur de Heyde a esté voir le sieur commissaire Downing, luy faisant plainte et recommandation, touchant le navire Marc Aureille, entré par tempeste en Pleymouth, et illec arresté; sur quoy il a promis avec beaucoup de civilité, que non seulement en cela, mais en toute autre chose il fera tout ce qu'on requerra de luy. Ce que les deputés des estats ont à luy recommander se voit par la resolution du 14^{me} d'Octobre.

Le sieur president a esté prest à conclurre pour les 4 seigneuries dans la meyerie de Deurne, de Bellicom, item de Risoir, et de Mierlo. Mais cela est encore fursys.

Le conseil d'estat a avisé, qu'il fera necessaire d'accroistre ou augmenter la cavaillerie de 2000 chevaux, à fin que par terre et sur les frontiers l'on soit aussy bien en posture que par mer.

Lundy, le 20^{me} dito.

Le commis Spronsen a rapporté d'avoir rendu au sieur resident Charifius, disant, que l'estat ne pouvoit pas accepter des clauses choquants, qui estoient dans iceux: sur quoy il declaroit avec beacoup de civilité, qu'il n'avoit jamais eu intention de choquer ou offenser l'estat aucun membre d'iceluy; que cela repugnoit à sa bonté et naturel, plustost enclin à endurer qu'à faire mal. Mais qu'en ayant déjà entendre auparavant il en avoit escrit au roy. Et par ainfty les memoires sont seposés et tenus comme non donnés et exterminés des registres.

A Amsterdam sont chargés quelques navires avec de l'huile de baleine traen pour France; mais d'autant qu'en France on maligne avec celle marchandise-là, la Hollande a proposé d'interdire ce transport.

De Copenhagen ne sont pas venu des lettres; mais du sieur admiral en sont venues du 10^{me} Octobre, d'entre Langelandt et Lalandt, parlant des furieuses tempestes et vents, qu'il a enduré. Semble qu'il alloit à Copenhagen.

Mardy, le 21^{me} dito.

Le sieur de Renswoude president a proposé, que son fils en la cour d'Espagne entourré de gens d'autre religion, et qu'il court risque d'estre gaigné par ces gens, et induit a quitter sa religion. Pourtant proposé et requiert, qu'à luy soit donné et envoyé un ministre de la religion reformée. Ceux de Hollande et Zelande ont cela *overgenomen*. De la part de l'electeur de Coloigne il y a eu un envoyé; qui a proposé touchant Lith, ou la jurisdiction et superiorité; requerant que cela soit vuidé par des neutraux, et que cependant la possession demeure comme elle est.

L'on a conçu quelque ordre pour envoyer au sieur Boreel touchant l'huile de baleine. Sur quoy la France semble un peu maligner.

La Zelande a proposé, qu'on devroit envoyer une ambassade extraordinaire vers le roy de France, à fin de menager la France, et prevenir toute dispute et mal-entendre avec ce royaume.

Mecredy, le 22^{me} dito.

Les envoyés de Zale ont ce matin eu leur audience d'adieu ou de dimission. Ils ont par l'interpretation du Gool, professeur es langues orientales, dit beaucoup de compliments et louanges de la belle policie et ordre, qu'ils ont icy remarqué, spécialement à la Haye; et mesme parmy tant des religions et croyances, l'on tient tout en si bonne paix et repos, &c. puis ont rendu graces de la reception, accueil, et defrayement. L'on a reduit le tout en forme de quelque traité signé de costé et d'autre.

Le sieur Boreel escrit, que le sieur Lockart iroit faire rapport de ses conferences avec grand apparence de paix pour l'Angleterre avec l'Espagne; de quoy on est icy aucunement surprins et estonné. Car l'interest de cest estat n'est pas, que ces puissants voisins soyent appaisés; comme devenants tant plus considerable et formidable à cest estat.

L'on est aussy peu content de ce que le sieur Nieuport escript, que l'Angleterre demeure si froid envers les affaires du Nort. Qu'elle plaint des grands depens faits pour la Nort; montant à bien 600,000 livres sterlings. Item, qu'elle declare de ne savoir pas, lequel des deux roys soit refusant.

Jeudy, le 23^{me} dito.

L'admirauté d'Amsterdam a avisé sur la resolution du 20^{me} d'Octobre, qui parle d'enerver, pas des contraires interdictions l'octroy de la compagnee de l'huile de baleine en France. Item, sur ce qu'en France on continue decharger les navires estrnagés avec certain lastgelt: L'admirauté en Frise a aussy escrit touchant les mesmes choses. Tout est mis es mains des commissaires, pour examiner et en faire rapport.

Mr. John Barwick to king Charles II.

SIR,

October 14. 1659.

The death ^{buriall of} ^{bishop of Duresm.} 370 80 196 22 and 138 118 194 171 the 507 171 142 117 51 103 hath caused A.D. 1659.
 my absence from London for I had occasion there-
 167 70 245 120 211 162 36 266 210 almost a moneth; but 94 156 481 494 In the posses-
 by to your majesty's service. I was at the baronet's house sion of Joseph
 73 not to be altogether useles 185 131 538 51 554 94 127 51 196 370 74 179 Radcliffe, of
 your majesty the Inner
 106 54 52 402 I mentioned in my last, (whom I now understand 131 538 hath had Temple, esq;
 by Mr. Cholmley) my lord Bruce came
 some account of 73 536 200 109 33 100 63) whither 167 470 5 180 77 76 103 at
 as did give me
 the same time, and upon the same occasion; and stayd there so long, 195 264 275 103 several
 occasions to both of them
 481 51 185 debate such things, as were necessary, very fully with 137 187 171 370 34
 I find my lord hath the same interest,
 both joyntely and severally. And in breif 94 458 167 470 276 370 368 406,
 serve your majesty, which he had
 affections and resolution to 493 131 538, 314 92 156 (which, when the truth is known,
 the baronet is
 will appear better, then some are willing it should be); and 370 74 179 106 54 218
 fixed, to joyne his interest with him,
 firmly 270 206, I hope, 185 343 106 155 406 252 217, whensoever there is occa-
 I find that their Tyrringham
 sion. 94 458 also, 372 557 neighbor 536 246 48 49 342 91 34 is of the same piece
 with them, and they
 252 432 255 433 much desire (and I think I can satisfy them in that particular) to
 have Mr. Chicheley to joyne with them.
 215 536 200 25 200 100 62 185 343 106 252 432.
 The sequestrators make such a doe in those parts, as brings some damp upon the meaner
 these here mentioned, it quickens them,
 spirits; but as for 370 120 216 352 54 344 206 219 rather 239 83 51 432, only
 it makes them the more Yet I have such a way for
 219 413 51 432 370 287 close and cautious. 192 94 215 proposed 367 2 127 62
 your majesty's commands to them,
 210 conveyighing 131 538 52 263 289 10 51 185 432, when occasion shall require,
 hath left them
 as 276 100 16 54 432 fully satisfied. I have observed one thing more (which I
 that my lord Bruce is
 humbly crave leave to mention); viz. 372 167 470 198 57 77 218 a person of very
 with the gentry in parts, and one whom
 high esteem 252 370 89 36 308 13 281 those 361 52 255 234 13 499 33 the per-
 are desirous may in chief over them, then
 fons I have here named 257 390 39 250 412 comand 281 449 357 432, rather 434
 any
 441 other in those parts. I humbly beg your pardon for this boldness.

Indorsed,

his majesty.

For 692 155 524 538.

Mr. John Barwick to Sir Edward Hyde.

SIR,

October 14. 1659.

SINCE my return I have scarce had time to read yours of September 26. and there- In the pos-
 fore must betake myself to your pardon for this tumultuary account I now give of session of Jo-
 it. seph Radcliffe,
 and is of the Inner
 Temple, esq;

I writ a moneth ago was

The large dispatch 94 625 2 474 1 151 127 52 left with Mr. Thornton, 255 218
 not yet

229 192 sent, the wind, as he saith, being all the while contrary.

As for myself, I never had any by-ends, but meerly the discharge of my duty; and
 therefore I thank God I am, and hope ever shall be, the same in all conditions. And for the
 other gent. this other address will shew you, what I find his temper to be; the reason why
 I make a particular address of it, I have heretofore mentioned.

However,

A.D. 1659.

the letter you produce
 However, 370 411 130 547 I conceive will be of very good use. The thing you
 the cleargi should be so much for the king,
 will more wonder at is, that 370 201 13 133 90 492 75 182 228 210 370 408, as
 they are for Scotland
 I find 433 257 in those parts, by what I have seen myself. My negotiation 210 617
 is still on foot, and I hope may produce some good, or at least may stave off some ill;
 but I had reason to fear the danger of interfering, when another way was set on foot,
 the colonel's
 without 370 139 162 106 30 51 privy, being a person of a high spirit, and by whos
 Monke in that army, Ireland,
 assistance 600 must doe his work 281 373 380 62, if any be done. But as for 591, I
 have little hopes, the gent. being now out of a capacity of doing any good for the present;
 and yet I can revive my acquaintance with him, as occasion shall serve. The other
 that of the church,
 busines, 372 171 370 200 249 200, being every day more and more necessary, will
 require some paynes from me; and if the gent. you so much suspect fayles of his pro-
 the
 mise, I fear it will be labour in vayn. We shall now be in a new perplexity for 370 359
 province of Yorke; the isle of Man, the earle of Derby
 188 36 77 171 378; but as for 370 530 171 289 370 330 171 80 48 73 is the
 undoubted patron as to the presentation. My sick friend, I hear, continues his recovery;
 but I am sorry to hear he intends to winter in the country. I shall doe what I can for Gr.
 P. I am called off. I beseech you excuse my hast. I am

Your undoubted servant.

I must leave the newes to my friend, that
 sends this; by whom at any time I can
 best receive your commands.

Indorsed,

chancellor.
 For 667 589.

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

Hague, 24. October, 1659.

Vol. lxvi.
p. 61.

ON saturday night last the Water-drinker, a ship which came out of the Streights, va-
 lued at above 3 millions of gilders, was cast away in Zeland. Here arrived some
 commissioners from the town of Munster, desiring the states to put a garison in that town,
 in like manner as that of Embden. They offer one of the fairest churches to the use of
 the Protestants. What the states resolution will be, a little time will discover.

It's said, that captain Bancker, coming out of the Sound with Monf. Coyet, as embassa-
 dor from the king of Sweden, is cast away about the point of Schagen; but the seamen
 and passengers are saved.

De Witt to Nieupoort, the Dutch ambassador in England.

MY LORD,

Hague, 24. October, 1659.

Vol. lxvi.
p. 63.

I HAVE received yours of the 17th, and I am sorry to understand thereby, that those
 of the government of England should make so little account of performing their word;
 and likewise so to behave and comport themselves in regard of this state or the inhabitants
 thereof, as reason and the laws of nations doth require: however I expect nevertheless by
 the next, according to the hope which you give me, the signed convention about piracy.

The exception made there upon the defect of the declaration of the public ministers,
 which of both the northern kings may be the refusant, is in my mind very insignificant
 and improper; and is fully convincing, that there is no good to be expected from that
 side, as well for the clearness of the business, as also in regard of what hath been done
 over and above; as doth appear by the act of both sides ministers, sent you in my last.
 Yet however I think it very necessary, that the parliament be given to understand by
 solid reasons the injury and wrong, which is done us through the non-representation of
 the

the made agreements; and that they be summoned to the effectual observing of the same. A.D. 1659.

I dare not proceed to move any thing concerning any further alliance to be made with England, till I see some effects of those conventions, which we have already made with that state, and you may freely signify so much to Sir H. Vane and others; for really this state can expect no better usage from any future treaty, which shall be made with England, till they see them make good what they have formerly concluded. And I cannot behold the affairs of the world (according to my apprehension) no otherwise, but that it will be impossible for those of the present government there to prevent by any other means than by a public alliance with this state, the dangers, which hang over their heads from within and from without. Yea, in case they continue in this manner to give reasons of offence to this state, I do verily believe, that those, who at present frame great designs against them, will be thereby animated to put the same resolutely in execution. It may be, that they can see their business more clear, and apprehend the same better, than we can from hence; but in my poor judgment they act so imprudently, and steer such unjust courses, that unless they speedily alter and mend the same, they in a short time will suffer very great shipwreck.

De Thou, *the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Hague, 24. October, 1659. [N. S.]

I HAVE received yours of the 17th, which gives me advice of the petition presented to the parliament by the officers of the army, upon which they were to debate the next morning; and in regard the said petition is full of submissions, it was hoped, that all would pass in a reciprocal satisfaction, and so the calm would subsist where you are. And this is that, which was confirmed to me by Monsieur Downing, who gave me a visit yesterday, and shewed me a letter from Monsieur Lockhart, of the 3d instant, from St. John de Luz, wherein he writes him word, that the greatest difficulties were determined, which had staid the marshal of Grammont, and the cardinal was to depart very suddenly to go and meet them at Tholouse, whither he the said Monsieur Lockhart was to accompany him. For the affairs here, I send you a copy of a deliberation, wherein you will see the orders sent to Monsieur Nieupoort, to make instance in regard of the affairs of the north, from whence I have had no news since my last; so that I can write none: only these lords here expect the issue of an enterprize, which was to be made upon Funen, by the transport of the troops of the elector, which were met to that end at Kiel; and that, which gave hopes of the good success of this enterprize, was, that the king of Sweden had wholly unfurnished that island, by drawing away his forces from thence to send them to Zeland, Schonen, and Pomerania, from whence the news is, that the prince elector, designing to take Gripswall by force, had been twice beaten off in two assaults with considerable loss, the place being very well provided with men.

Monsieur Coyet not arriving doth cause credit to be given to the advice, which is come from Amsterdam, that the ship, in which he came, is cast away at the Cattegat. This will be a great hindrance to affairs, and chiefly to the accommodation of the north; the minister, as is said, being charged with propositions very pleasing to this state, which is easily to be believed, by reason of the great endeavours used here by the party of the confederates to hinder his reception; but it is most certain, the advice, which is here of the perishing of a very rich ship of this country in the sight of Flushing, the said ship being laden with bars of silver coming from Spain.

A letter of intelligence.

MONSIEUR,

A St. Jean de Luz, ce 27. Octobre, 1659. [N. S.]

LE duc de Lorraine est en liberté, et arrivé à Iron, un quart de lieu au dessus de Font-arabie, ou il sejourne, et va conferer avec Don Louis de Haro. Hier son eminence, accompagnée de toute la cour, et des Messieurs de Guise, et le comte de Harcourt, alla au devant luy à une lieue d'icy; et après-dîné et une longue secrete conference, le dit sieur duc, suivy des gardes de Mons. le cardinal, retourna au dit bourgh d'Iron. Ce matin les deux ministres ont esté à la conference, en dessein de signer tous les articles qu'ils ont fait, et arresté ensemble durant vingt et une conference; mais les affaires du dit duc l'ont occupé toute la journée, et la signature a esté remise à la premiere, non sans grand déplaisir de tous ceux qui les suivent.

VOL. VII.

9 I

Nous

A.D. 1659. Nous avons desja nommé le jour de nostre depart, et sommes reculez comme les autres. Demain le roy d'Angleterre entrera dans Fontarabie, malgré l'ambassadeur d'Angleterre, qui est icy, et confere incessamment avec celui du Portugal, lequel aupres deux audiences, qu'il a eu de son eminence, est resolu d'envoyer le resident vers les Hollandois, auxquels il fera des offres et propositions très-avantageuses. Le dit ambassadeur agit aussy incessamment aupres des Anglois, prevoyant que le roy d'Espagne fera ses derniers efforts par terre et par mer contre les rebels. Nous eusmes hier nouvelles de Monf. le mareschal de Grammont, qu'il a esté reçu de Madrid plus magnifiquement que je ne puis exprimer, et reviendra bientost chargé des presents, et tout ce que l'on demande pour le repos de la Chrestienté. Nous ne parlons icy d'autres choses, que des dons et magnifiques receptions, que les François reçoivent d'Espagne; qui pourtant n'esgalent pas ceux que son excellence a envoyé à Don Louis de Haro, et aux autres ministres du roy catholique; mais l'on parle d'une tapisserie d'une prix inestimable, qui sera présenté à son excellence de la part de sa majesté catholique, sitost que les dits articles sont signés, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

In the possession of the editor.

WE are appointed by the general council of officers to send you a copy of their agreement, which was consented unto and resolved on tuesday the eighteenth of this instant, which we accordingly herewith send you; it being likewise referred at the same time to this committee to take care, that it be tendered to every respective regiment, troop, company, and garison, who shall be found free to sign the same. We have in pursuance thereof thought fit to send you this inclosed, which we desire you to propose to all officers and foldiers under your command, for the ends aforesaid; which being done, you are to return it with the subscriptions, with all convenient speed, to the lord Fleetwood, commander in chief.

The peace and unity of the army, being much concerned in the dispatch thereof, we doubt not but all care and diligence will be performed by you. We remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Your loving brethren and fellow-soldiers,

Whitehall, Octob. 19. 1659.

J. LAMBERT,	JOHN DISBROWE,
ED. SALMON,	T. BISCOE,
JOHN DABERON,	S. CLARKE,
JO. MASON,	THOMAS TALBOT,
THO. KELSEY,	OLIVER EDGE,
JER. CAMFIELD,	FRAN. ALLEN.

P. S. It is desired, that the officers and foldiers may sign together, of each respective troop and company. You are likewise to leave a large margin, equal with the margin in the print, to the end, that the subscriptions of the army may be bound up together.

De Witt to Nicupoort.

MY LORD,

Hague, Oct. 31. 1659. [N.S.]

Vol. lxvi.
p. 79.

MY last to your lordship was of the twenty-fourth of this month: since is the post from England with the letters not come, which we very much long for, not doubting but the same will bring us advice of the conclusion of the convention about the subject of piracy, and better effects from that side in performance of the conventions made upon the Eastern affairs, for the more satisfaction of their H. and M. L. upon their resolution of the fourteenth instant. The resoluteness and readiness, which is used and shewn here upon all that doth concern England, ought, in my mind, to be requited and received with more equity and precise observation of the promises and words passed between them. You may see by the inclosed memorandum of the secretary Richard, what ill-will their H. and M. L. do draw upon themselves by their said resoluteness; and if so be all this will not effect so much, that at least those of England should make good their word to this state, I will believe, that they will easily conclude, that the affection of this side towards them will also decrease.

By the inclosed letters of the lords extraordinary commissioners to the kings of Sweden and Denmark, and especially by that writ to the lord greffier of the fourth instant, you will perceive,

perceive, that the lords English plenipotentiaries do make scruple upon the point of the A.D. 1659. 400000 rix-dollars, concerning which Mons. Downing must acknowledge, that there was no other opinion by the contractors, than that the said point should be likewise a necessary condition, as he hath also in conferences declared several times the same to be the opinion of the parliament according to the instruction, which was sent him presently after the adjusting of the said convention. I hope you will be able to effect, that the said parliament shall order the said plenipotentiaries not to exceed the same about it, much less against the declared intention of the contractors, wherein my own particular is also very much concerned; for I have with great assurance, out of the mouth of Mons. Downing, given that information to their noble great lordships, that the said point, according to the intention of this state, was also necessary; and that upon that information, not without contradiction and protestation of the chiefeft members, the convention of the twenty-fourth of July last was approved of by their noble great lordships.

The assembly of the lords states of Holland is summoned again to-day against the eleventh of the next month.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Samedy, le 25. d'Octobre, 1659. [N. S.]

SUR plainte des officiers du pais de Fauquement il y eust hier conference, mesme avecque assistance du conseil d'estat, comme requis d'aviser ce qu'on pourroit faire pour remedier contre les executions & pilleries des Espagnols, ayants envoyé quelque renfort de milice environ ce pais-là : le conseil de l'estat, au moins le Sieur Vander Hooge aura avisé, que ces executions des Espagnols comme iniques devroient estre réparée par repressailles. Mais le Sieur Veth avoit contredit cela, disant, que l'y avoit un bon traité fait entre l'ambassadeur d'Espagne & ceux de cest estat, ce qu'il valoit mieux d'en faire le partage, & que le Sieur Beverning avoit en main certain bon project & concept de partage, qui avoit apparence de plaire à l'Espagne, & qu'il falloit attendre son retour, & puis l'on en escriroit à l'ambassadeur.

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p. 67.

L'on remarque clair, que le dessein de l'admiral Ruyter soit d'attenter sur Funen, ayant pour c'est effect embarqué 3000 ou 4000 de la milice de cest estat : & pour embarquer 3000 chevaux & 1000 à pieds Danois sous le generall Schacke alloit à Kiell.

Touchant l'edict de France, defendant le fritage des navires estrangerers, devant que les François ayent leur charge, & resolu, de parler aussy avecque les Hanseatiques ou Osterlins.

Lundy, le 27^{me} dito.

Le Sieur resident Charisius a présenté deux memoires : dans l'une il remercie de ce que l'on a accommodé son roy de ces 60 mille francs ; requirant continuation, &c. dans l'autre il requiert permission de faire levée de milice au service de sa majesté, disant : qu'il y a icy des officiers & de l'argent pour ce faire. Cela est aussy consenty : aucuns dirent, que donc la necessité & disette n'estoit pas si grande.

Le Sieur president a rapporté que le ministre d'Espagne avoit salué les estats generaux de la part de l'ambassadeur d'Espagne, par un memoire à demandé libre exportation de quelque bagage de Don Jean. Dans l'autre à fait plainte de ce que les gens & officiers de cest estat tratoient si mal les habitans du pais d'Outre-meuse. La premier est accordé : mais que le marquis de Caracene signe l'acte de specification du bagage, le second est mis en mains, &c.

Le Sieur Wickefort a notifié par le Sieur president la venue du duc de Brunswyck : l'on n'a pas resolu de le complimenter par aucuns députés ny mesme par l'agent de Heyde : ains si le Sieur Wickefort revient auprès du president, il luy dira, que sa venue est agreeable, &c.

L'on a trouvé bon de donner à chaque envoye de Salée une chaine & medaille de 400 francs, & une livre contenant la description des provinces unies ; & un semblable livre mieux relié & illuminé pour le prince de Salée ; & une semblable chaine pour le professeur Gool.

L'assemblée hesterne fust sur deux lettres de l'admirauté d'Amsterdam, l'un contenant plainte de ce, que les provinces ne fournissoient point d'argent ; l'autre estoit encore touchant le nouveau lastgelt en France ; conseillant de ne l'urger pas trop à present.

Mardy, le 28. dito.

Entre autres sont requis & accordes 200 paires de bottes de pescheurs, qui seront envoyés vers Dennemarc.

Le Sieur Gent n'ayant pas esté present hier, a proposé à ce matin estre estrange, que hier on avoit negligé d'envoyer à bienviengner & complimenter le duc de Brunswick Hanover ;

sur

A.D. 1659. sur quoy est trouvé bon, que non pas l'agent de Heyde, mais le Sieur de Gent mesme, membre de l'assemblée, ira complimenter le dit duc.

Il y a eu une longue lettre de Lubeck & Hamborgh complaignant, que les navires de Lubeck allants vers Stockholm, & menés à Copenhagen, dont l'un desja estoit relasché : requirants aussy la relaxation de l'autre. Cela est mis en mains des commissaires.

Jeudy, le 30. dito.

L'on a resolu d'escire aux commendeurs d'Embden & Lieroort de prester la main forte aux estats d'Ost-Frise à collecter ce qu'ils doivent à cest estat ; non obstant l'inhibition du Ost-Frise.

En outre est resolu de requirer le conseil d'estat à executer le dit duc pour payer aussy ses trois termes, qui montrent presque à 200 mille francs.

Il se trouve que le duc de Hanover a reconduit l'ambassadeur de France jusques à la carosse. Il aura du depuis déclaré, qu'il n'a pas reconduit le baron de Gent si avant, à cause que le dit baron par civilité s'y oppose : & le duc ne s'opiniastra pas. Aussy le duc aura pretendu, qu'on eust deu luy envoyer plus que un.

Vendredy, le 31. dito.

Les ministres de son altesse electorale de Brandenburg ont derechef insisté pour avoir resolution ou responce sur leurs memoires precedents ; & specialement sur les dix points & l'assurance pour le retour des troupes, que S.A. electorale enverroit vers Dennemarc ; lesquels points n'aguere on a veu imprimés.

Le Sieur Downing a reclamé l'Aigle, d'un des navires de Lubeck, venant de Revel, & mené à Amsterdam. Et sur ce que l'on dit, que cela se doibt reclamer devant l'admirauté à Amsterdam, il dit que l'admirauté ne fait pas droit : il desire que les estats generaux le luy fassent ravoïr ; autrement, &c. En effect les admirautés ont par fois besoin de telles illuminations. *Pisces minutos comest.*

Commissioner Vander Honart to the states general.

H. and M. LORDS,

Dantzick, Nov. 1. 1659. [N. S.]

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p. 87.

MY lords, since my last I have had it confirmed, that the Polish court is removed from Warsaw to Mema or Dirschaw, to be so much the nearer to shorten the journey of the lords de Lombres and Akakia, who are with the Swedish court at Elbing, to dispose them to accept of Oliva for the place of treaty. Some of the lords ambassadors, that were at Warsaw, are daily expected here ; others will stay by the said king ; but whether the Swedes will agree to the said place, is still uncertain.

The lord Penbergh, extraordinary commissioner of the king of Denmark, is here also arrived, as I understand, but hath not yet made himself known ; for what reasons, I know not. Upon and out of the Hooft and Marienborch, there hath been of late here heard much shouting ; and those of the Hooft in a fally out, which they made yesterday, slew many Dantzickers, without yet doing any damage to the approaches. Both those places run great danger of being taken, unless the famine, which is very great in the Polish leaguer, and whereof many already dead, happen to relieve them.

Vogelsang to Ruysch.

MY LORD,

Copenhagen, 5. Nov. 1659. [N. S.]

Vol. lxvi.
p. 99.

ALTHOUGH I understand underhand some time since, how that they were debating here about sending a considerable embassy to their H. and M. L. yet I durst not advise so much then, by reason the event was uncertain ; but now the same is agreed on, and the lords are already appointed for the same, who are the lords Otto Kraegh and Boeckwaert out of Holstein. I am also informed, that they intend to send the lord Rantzow in the like quality to the commonwealth of England.

I have a copy of a certain letter of the lord ambassador Nieuport to the lord greffier, of the twenty-seventh, wherein he desireth order, to the end the freight of 600 chaldron of coals might be paid in Copenhagen : but I could rather wish, that the said payment might be made in some place in our own country ; for money is so very scarce here, that it will be impossible to procure such a sum here as 3600 rix-dollars ; so that I heartily desire there may be some other course taken in it. The said contract doth cause great joy here. What

progress

progress hath been made in the design carried on by their H. and M. L. under the vice-Admiral de Ruyter, we have yet no certain news; but it is to be lamented, that so much brave time hath been lost.

MY LORD,

P. VOGELSANG.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Le 1. Novembre, [1659. N. S.]

IL y a grande contestation entre la Hollande & autres provinces, pour les 60,000 francs, dont cy-devant tant de fois est parlé, qui devoient estre fournis au roy de Dennemarc. Vol. lxvi. p. 101.

Les autres pretendent, que la Hollande devroit fournir cela; mais la Hollande le decline, & desire, que le conseil d'estat le doive negotier à interest. En fin est conclu, qu'on doive encore requerir l'avis du conseil d'estat. Ruyter escrit lamentablement du peu de provision, qu'ont les navires de sa flotte, si que'lles feront en grand peine, si la flotte avec la victuaille ne vient pas bien tost.

L'admirauté d'Amsterdam encore est derechef pressée pour avoir le subsidie des provinces, pleignant qu'elle ne vient point.

Le 2. Novembre.

Ceux du prince d'Orange desireroient bien, que le dit prince vint dans l'assemblée des estats generaux, pour y prendre congé devant qu'aller à Leyde, et ce en suite de ce que ses devanciers souloient faire: les autres provinces n'y feroient point de difficulté; mais la Hollande donne à connoître, qu'elle ne le permettra pas, disant que le prince n'a point de caractère ny qualité pour ce faire.

En Orange est encore trouble, le roy de France ayant ordonné, que le peage au Rone. se payast au receveur de la princesse royale. Le conte de Dona a envoyé arrester toutes navires, qui n'ont pas payé à son receveur. Le roy de France a envoyé une fregatte pour affranchir le passage. Le comte de Dona aura envoyé des musquetons pour chasser la fregatte.

La princesse royale ira avec le prince à Leyden pour un nuit ou deux, pour le mettre en trein. L'on parle, que le magistrat à Leyden defrayera le prince durant ses estudes pour la convivise.

La princesse royale ne veut pas baiser le duc de Brunswick, & pourtant il ne la veut pas aller voir.

Le 3. Novembre.

Le Sieur & Weyman de la part des princesses royale & douariere ont esté voir le president, & luy ont notifié le depart du prince, & l'offre de sa bonne affection & correspondance. Sur quoy c'estant rapporté dans les estats generaux, la Geldre dit, que l'on devroit faire rendre le compliment par le president de la Hollande, & principalement le Sieur raet-pensionnaire dit, que le prince n'estoit qu'un enfant & sans caractère; & qu'il n'estoit pas besoin de le recomplimenter. La Zelande avisa, qu'on le devoit recomplimenter en forme: les provinces suivantes aussy mesme par des deputés de toutes les provinces; mais en fin a prevalu, qu'on le complimenteroit par 4 deputés, le Sieur Huygens, Ripperse, Stavenisse, & Renswoude.

Le Sieur Ommeren a rapporté de la conference tenue sur une des deux navires de Lubec, mené à Copenhagen: sur quoy est resolu, qu'on en prendra avis de tous les colleges de l'admirauté. Le mal est, que les villes de Lubec & Hamburgh ne peuvent pas parler le mesme langage, que parle l'Angleterre.

L'on n'a pas encore aucune certitude de la sorte de la flotte. La lettre de Ruyter est mis en mains des commissaires.

Le 4. Novembre.

Il y a eu une lettre du conseil de Brabant pour estre esclaircy sur quelque point dans le proces pendant entre le baron de Meroode, & le résident Roomer, sur quoy il y eust quelque contestation entre le Sieur raet-pensionnaire & la Zelande, laquelle favorisoit le Sieur Roomer: ou moins pour l'expedition de la justice.

Il y a eu encore quelque avis du college de l'admirauté du Noorde quartier, touchant le lastgelt en France; item touchant l'huile de baleines.

Le Sieur Nieupoort ambassadeur a envoyé une pinke expresse avec congé du regime en Angleterre, qui est tout à fait changé, le parlement estant cassé, estant fait un conseil de dix, qui gouverneront toute la republique, & de sept qui donneront les charges de la milice.

A.D. 1659. L'ambassadeur Nieupoort demande permission de venir icy rapporter de bouche, qu'il ne fauroit pas achever le traité de la marine; & que les Anglois ne veulent nullement le dresser, comme il faut.

Encore & derechef il y a eu rapport, debat, & dispute pour les 60,000 francs, qu'on devoit fournir au roy de Dennemarc. Le conseil d'estat ne le veut pas negotier.

Le 6. Novembre.

Il n'y a eu qu'un long rapport & receuil par le Sieur Crommon formé, touchant la cause entre la dame de Malsen & le regime de Cleves, ce qui a trotté long temps, en fin sera mis es mains des avocats de l'estat pour aviser.

Touchant la seigneurie de Deuren est derechef rapporté par le conseil d'estat.

De l'arrivement du Sieur Cojet est notification point de luy-même, qu'il ne vient qu'en qualité de député extraordinaire. Il est encore *incognito* à Amsterdam. Le Sieur agent de Glarges aura augmentation de gages de 1200 fl. par an, à quoy la Frise seule contredit encore.

Le 7. Novembre.

D'autant qu'on attend de jour à autre avec la flotte une grande quantité de matelots, & que l'argent pour payer leur solde pourroit n'estre pas si preste; l'on craint que (comme l'an 1652 durant la guerre d'Angleterre arrivoit à Amsterdam) que ces matelots estants d'ordinaire gens fort sauvages & farouches, ne facent quelque tumulte ou desordre à Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Horn, & Enchuysen. C'est pourquoy la Hollande a proposé de faire venir quelques compagnies en ces quatre villes; & par cette occasion la Zelande & Frise parlera aussy de Middelbergh & Harlingue.

Le college à Amsterdam aura avisé, qu'il faille confisquer le navire de Lubec, allant vers Stockholm, prins par le commandeur Cornelius Everets, & mené à Copenhagen.

L'on a proposé, que concedant Deurne au Sieur de Deurne l'on doive conceder Lysselt Albada. Mais iceluy à Albada estant papiste, on l'a improuvé.

Le Sieur Downing a notifié, qu'il est resolu de faire un voiage vers l'Angleterre, laissant sa femme icy; a requis un navire de guerre pour son transport: on luy a concedé un, qui est à la Breille.

To general Flectwood.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

In the possession of the editor.

SOME, that are employed in civill and military affaires in this county of Mountgomery, have not received the least expres or account from any publique person since the dissolution or interruption of the late parliament, which hath put us to a stand as to our actings. I have been att a meetinge for the sequestration and the militia, and there was but one person to joine with mee. The commissioners of the militia (such as have neither troope nor company to be payd off) are loath to meddle in it, being themselves unconcerned. And the commissioners for sequestration being alsoe loath to raise moneyes, they knowe not for whom, nor to what end. The army heretofore declared their repentance for their former interruption, and that then they went out of the way. Wee know not but they may please to repent for this alsoe, or els the former repentance is to be repented off. In this county we are not soe used to the late parliament, but that if a more righteous settlement bee held forth, wee shall soone close with it; but will be loath to act by an implicit faith. I humbly desire, that you will encouradge the commissioners for the militia to act, that my troope may be payd off, and the other companies alsoe, if judged not usefull. Sir, the Lord guide you in this great affaire, and that you may call to your assistance such as have the spirit of wisedome and councill, and the feare of the Lord, and seeke not themselves; remembring, that your worke, as well as former structures, must some time abide the fiery tryall. We hang downe our heades here, bearing our shame, whilst the enemies triumph and rejoice, having nothing to answer, untill we have some good account from your excellency of the late transaction. We shall yet hope you intend well, and expect, that the Lord will doe us good in the latter end; soe humbly take leave,

Aberbechen in Mountgomery. ff.
the 28th day of Oct. 1659.

May it please your EXCELLENCY,

Your very, &c.

A certi-

A certificate, whereby all the officers were new commissioned, to general Fleetwood.

ACCORDINGE to the resolve of the generall counsell of the armie the twenty-seventh A.D. 1659. of October, that all the officers of the armie should have ther commissions renewed without a new approbation; we doe therefore humbly desire, that your lordshipp would renew the commissions of all the commission-officers of the army according to the foresaid resolves. Given under our hands this twenty-ninth of October, 1659.

In the possession of the editor.

JOHN DISBROWE,
J. LAMBERT,
JA. BERRY.

The humble representation of colonel Morley, and some other late officers of the army, to general Fleetwood.

May it please your LORDSHIP,

AS we are Englishmen and Christians, as we have been imbarqued from the beginning of the wars, have borne our shares in the burden and heat of the day, are commissioned by the parliament, as other officers of the army are, and look upon ourselves and our families as concerned in the weal or the woe of the land of our nativity, we cannot neglect any means, that may prevent, or be parties to any thing, that may promote, the destruction of this poor nation. And therefore beholding with sad and bleeding hearts the late renewed breach made upon this parliament, the consequence whereof will be in more than probable conjecture, not only the rendering of all the blood and treasure shed and spent for the deliverance of poor England fruitless, but also the bringing of these nations into blood, destruction, and confusion, than which nothig can be more advantageous to Papists, and all bloody enemies to justice and true godliness; so that we cannot with just peace and satisfaction to our own consciences sit down altogether in silence. But as in some measure we do pour out our hearts before the Lord, so we think it our duty to present you with some of our serious thoughts, apprehensions, and fears; as also our desires, that you would consider in time before the Lord, what a flood-gate is opened for a deluge of miseries to be poured down upon this nation, and how much you are concerned, as you tender the honour of God, the vindication of religion, the credit of the gospel, the recovery of your own reputation, that now lies at stake, the just satisfaction, that all sober Christians and true Englishmen may challenge from you, and the relief of your native country, that is now sinking in her dearest concernments, and cries out for help, that you would (before it is too late) improve your utmost interest and power to put a stop to that destructive career, that the army now is engaged in, to obviate the too great advantages, that foreign and domestic enemies have now put into their hands, and seasonably to hinder those new councils, that have no parliamentary sanction, and so must be grievous to the freeborn people of England in any thing they do. We address ourselves to you, not only as being of eminent interest, but because you have professed religion and strictness of godliness at high rate, and much tenderness of spirit. Many sober Christians have had great hopes of you, and we are not without confidence ourselves; yet we know, that you are in a great temptation. The Lord grant, that your temptation may not be seconded with divine desertion: we are jealous over you: many are at a stand what to think of you: it was believed, that when English liberties were in late years so much infringed, that you did rather bewail them, than fully consent to what was done. Give us leave in faithfulness, and with breakings of heart, to tell you, that present actings do seem more transcendently to strike at the liberties of the English nation; and there is none now upon the stage of action, that can pretend to the same advantages, that the former protector had. Let not our hopes as to you be fruitless, nor our desires altogether rejected; if you will not hear the cries of the condition of this poor nation, the Lord will in his time; and believe it, there are thousands of precious souls in England, (whatever some may think of them) and will be found precious at the day of Christ's appearing, who are at this day weeping in secret places for the unwarrantableness of these late undertakings. And therefore let us speak but this once to you: Enter into your chamber, yea into the closet of your own heart, commune with your heart in the sight of that God, whose eyes are a flame of fire, and whose eye-lids try the children of men; and then labour to give England, Scotland, and Ireland, a thorough proof of your faithfulness, humility, self-denial, and public-spiritedness, by a timely retracting of late and unjustifiable actings, in violating that authority, whom we have all lately owned, and by whom we have lately been intrusted by commissions. The good people of this nation have been formerly deceived

A.D. 1659. deceived by good words and fair promises. Setting days apart for seeking of God in fasting, when the way is not good, will not hereafter blind English eyes: doing things unwarrantably, and then intitling God to them, as they will never the more be owned by God, so they will be never the more acceptable to discerning men. He that doth righteousness is righteous. The fear of the Lord is to depart from evil, and true godliness cannot be without denying one's self in all ungodliness and worldly lusts. They are just indeed, who have opportunity and power to be unjust, and yet dare not because of the fear of God: they are truly faithful, who, when they are tempted and provoked to be treacherous, yea and have opportunity and power so to do, yet will not, dare not wound their public trusts: they have the name of God written in their hearts, who stand in awe of his precepts, and dare do nothing merely because their sword is long enough to do it. And if this be according to the rule of truth, the question will be, Whether the late and present actings of so many officers of the army be suitable, yea or no? The parliament is interrupted, and that by a great part of the army. What parliament is it? Not the long parliament, under whose councils the army (by the blessing of God) hath won so many glorious battles in the field, both in England, Scotland, and Ireland: that parliament, which through the mercy of God, together with the subordinate concurrence of land and sea forces, was a terror to enemies both abroad and at home: that parliament, which was so constantly willing and ready both to satisfy public debts and contracted arrears, and to provide constant pay for the army and navy: that parliament, whose former interruption was found to be no ways advantageous to the nation. Have not the affairs of England both abroad and at home been declining ever since? And was not this army brought into such a perplexed condition by an over-ruling hand of providence, that it was forced to profess before God and man its sense of backslidings, and its duty to take shame to itself even for that force it had offered to this parliament? Did not this army acknowledge this parliament the only visible authority in this nation; and thereupon solemnly desire and invite them to the discharge of their remaining trusts, promising all faithfulness and assistance therein? Is it not to be considered, that this parliament, notwithstanding they could not but see, that they must sit again under great difficulties and disadvantages, because the treasure was exhausted, vast debts were contracted, and the soldiers and seamen unpaid; yet being invited, how did they break through those discouragements, and undertook *difficillimam provinciam*, who were no sooner assembled, but a general desperate and deep-laid plot stares them in the face, and in many places breaks forth upon them. And can it be denied, that the Lord was pleased in every part of the nation, where the plot broke forth, to take the honour of the success chiefly to himself? And we may truly say, that by grace we were outwardly saved, lest any man should boast. And can any be so injurious as not to acknowledge, that by the late sudden calming of the storm, God was pleased afresh to own, and that signally, the councils of this parliament? Yet this parliament must again be interrupted, and that by those, who had several ways solemnly engaged to them afresh. And in the late petition, how many times do the officers engaged therein seem to take a pleasure in styling of themselves, the faithful servants, and faithful army of this parliament? Yet now with what reality, we shall with grief of heart consider, and the world will judge, especially because already there are so many at work with tongue, yea some with pen, to bespatter the army's acknowledged masters, and so consequentially to bring parliaments out of credit, if possible, so as to beset people into a belief, that parliaments will not do the work. But the eyes of Englishmen are not so easily put out: we have not forgotten, that it was an old court design, not only to allure, but to affright Englishmen out of their love to (and their very discourse of) a parliament: yet there was a parliament at last, which found work enough for all the courtiers in the nation. We are not ignorant, how that there have been attempts of later date to wean this English nation from love unto their parliaments, and fair things have been promised, and some good things have been endeavoured to be done by another hand: yet there was still a necessity of calling parliaments; and when an intire house of commons would not do, a part thereof shall be made use of; and when a part thereof would not serve the turn, it also must take its turn to go off the stage; and when new parliaments seemed troublesome, the long parliament (styled by the army the famous long parliament); must be called again, which is not an obscure evidence, that the spirit of the free-born Englishmen (notwithstanding parliament interruptions, yet) is still working towards a parliament; and that old maxim will not be easily obliterated out of the table of English hearts, *Quod omnes tangit, ab omnibus tractari debet*. This English nation will be loth to lose their hereditary and birthright privilege of making their own laws, by which they shall be governed. We have had such experiences of our parliamentary state. Physicians, that have attempted in an uncouth way to heal the nation, and this with so little success, as that we (and we do believe, that there are many thousands of our mind) do know no help, under God, like that of a parliament. But now we are told, that as there is no authority in the nation, so all authority is devolved upon and resides in the army, that is, in the officers; and our government must be a sword-government,

ment. And shall this be spoken by any, that shall presume to take the name of an holy A.D. 1659.
and just God into his mouth? Is England's dear-bought freedom come to this?

Our hearts would sink, but that we know the Lord doth reign; and if it were possible to prevent it, we would say, Tell it not in Gath, and let it not be published in the gates of Ashkalon, lest the daughters of the Philistines triumph. Have men been beheaded, banished, and slain in the field for doing things contrary to English laws? and shall this army bury English laws, and the legislature itself, all at once, and take all into their own hands? But no question some will say, there shall be just things. It is not the doing of some seeming righteous things, that will satisfy the just expectations and claims of this English nation, when they see, that all they have lies at the mercy of their fellow-servants. We have not forgotten what was once told the late king, and that by a parliament, that it is better to rule in the hearts of men by love and justice, than to rule over them by force and power. An arbitrary sword may tyrannize over mens persons and estates for a time; but it doth never conquer spirits. We would have hoped, that no part of this army, that professeth so much for Christ and his kingdom, would have ever so much as coasted upon the course of the Egyptian Mamalukes, or the Roman prætorian bands. But let men make sure of this, that what God did seem to wink at amongst ignorant Heathens, that were no better taught, he'll not so easily overlook, when acted by those, who should have better learned Christ; for Christ hath said it, that he, that takes the sword, shall perish with the sword; and for certain what was lately acted, and now acting, will come under the judgment of Christ, who is no respecter of persons, and before whom all the power and force of this world is as nothing, but as the drop of the bucket, and as the dust of the balance. We are not ignorant of the great argument, why this parliament was interrupted. What! must nine families be undone at once? Far be it from us to desire the undoing of any, much less of those, for whom we have so great respect; and we could heartily wish, that affairs might be composed to mutual satisfaction; and we are apt to fear, that all good men will (at the long-run) find the smart and inconvenience of these unhappy divisions. But what! are military commands so essential to the well-being of men, if not to their beings, that they shall count themselves undone, if their commissions be but vacated by parliament? If vacating of commissions be an undoing, how many hundreds of families have been undone, time after time, by the parliament's pleasure? Did not the parliament, in the year 1645, think fit to lay aside these general officers ensuing, namely, the earl of Essex, the earl of Warwick, the earl of Manchester, Ferdinando lord Fairfax, Sir William Waller, major-general Massey, Sir William Breerton, colonel Rossiter, and many other officers? Yea, how many commons have been vacated lately by the council of nominations? And the former have for many years sat down in silence and peaceably at home, who have been known in their time to have done as good service, and happily divers of them might be thought still to deserve a military trust, as well as some others. But let the utmost be granted, which cannot be imagined, that it were a kind of outward undoing, must the parliament be broken up? Must the only authority of the nation be trampled upon to prevent such an undoing? Nay more, must the saving of nine commons be of such weight in the balance of consideration, as that the undoing of so many millions of families in these nations shall be put to open hazard? But it may be presumed, that all will go well, because there is such a seeming compliance. We will remember, that general subscriptions, and often addresses, have, in very late experience, proved but a rotten prop or sandy foundation to some, who have either leaned or built too much upon them. We call to mind, that at first, that as the war was, so it was asserted to be, defensive on the parliament's part; and we do believe, that when we formerly, with such heat and activity, did persecute the cavaliers, as the declared enemy to English freedom asserted in parliament, and when we were in the days of our extremity amongst garments rolled in blood, and many times expecting our entrance into eternity by some instrument of death, that it was not then judged by any to be part of this good old cause to wrest all power and authority out of the hands of the people's representatives in parliament, and to fix it in an army. We have the rather taken upon us the liberty thus to express our moans unto your lordship relating to these affairs now in hand, because some of us were desired (which we took to be a command) to withdraw from the council of the officers, though we are commissioned officers by parliamentary authority, as well as others, and therefore we cannot willingly subscribe to the freedom of those debates, where . . . without any just allegation, are . . . or suspended; and then we did desire, that we might not be concluded by, or looked upon as parties to, any thing, that should be then concluded on. We are Englishmen born and bred, and have adventured our dearest blood, with others, for our freedoms; and, by the mercy of God, the common enemy could not withhold them from us. We shall not willingly, by any act of ours, give them away. If any of our fellow-servants will (because they can) by force take our freedoms from us, if we have no appeal on earth, yet our eyes shall be towards him, that judgeth righteously; and our prayers shall be, Lord, help us; for thou art the helper

A.D. 1659. of the oppressed. We have not much further to say to your lordship; but this we must lay before you, that in what you now do, you run three nations into a most desperate hazard; all lies at stake, all lies a bleeding. The question now is, whether it be not more honourable, upon a Christian account, and safe for you and others, to sound a seasonable retreat, than to march on in ways, which one day will not be justified before him, who is a consuming fire. The parliament of England never raised or maintained soldiers to be law-makers, but to defend this nation against those, who were law-breakers. Let not, oh let not any, who have any stirrings of conscience, justify that in their own practice, which they have fought down in others. Religion and the gospel should be, and we hope will be, dearer to us than our lives. Our liberties and estates in their places we must value. We know, that the Lord of heaven is he alone, upon whom (for the maintenance of these) we must chiefly depend; but according to human consideration, and as we are English freemen, and in this age have been beaten into the knowledge, where our English freedoms may be most safely lodged, so we must in all humility bear our testimony to you, that we know, nor can willingly own, no safer means for the recovering of all these than in the parliament. The people of England, assembled in parliament by their representatives, we must own to be our proper law-makers, and to have legislative power, and to have power legally to levy taxes upon the people. We must own it, that the militia and standing forces of England, Scotland and Ireland ought to be subordinate to, and to be disposed by, commands of parliament, and of such powers as are delegated by parliament; and therefore again it is the earnest desires of our hearts to your lordship, that you lay England's sad condition, and the interest of Christ in the world, to heart, and consider the hopes of all sorts of enemies by the late sad breach, and lay to heart the sighs, tears and groans of thousands of precious souls in this nation, as also the fears of many, that the glory is departing from our Israel; and also consider your own danger, and the danger of the army in the ways they now are; and that you would effectually endeavour the removing of the present force upon the parliament, that they may sit in safety, and without interruption; for this we judge (as the army not long since have done) the most likely expedient to make way for England's settlement; and therefore why should you not? It will be your honour, that by your means the door be once more opened, that this parliament may take some effectual course for as comprehensive an election of a succeeding parliament, as the safety of the cause will bear. And as to common enemies themselves, we can truly say, that we wish them equal benefit with ourselves under parliamentary laws. We only desire, that provision may be made, that the parliament and the well-affected of the nation may not be at their enemies mercy. In this our address to you, we have desired in faithfulness to bear our testimony; and when we have done, we must leave all to the disposal of him, that rules all the world, and lay it before your serious and retired consideration. We remain

YOUR LORDSHIP'S

1st Nov. 1659.

Most humble servants,

H. Morley.

Matth. Alured.

Ar. Evelyn.

Natb. Barton.

Will. Farley.

Tho. Sanders.

John Okey.

H. Markham.

Jo. Streeters.

A letter of intelligence.

MY LORD,

Hamburg, 1st Novemb. 1659.

Vol. lxvi.
p. 85.

MY last was eight days past; since which time no English letters are come here, which, I suppose, is occasioned through the troubles we hear are again in England. Letters of the 26th this day from Straelsund mention, that the confederates have lost two storms before Stetin, and three before Denim; and that Stetin was supplied with fresh forces; and that they had taken in the island Usden. The Brandenburgers burn down all about Straelsund, and are very tyrannical; insomuch that all the country people fly into the garisons. The Brandenburgers have made a bridge over the Elve; and the report goeth, they intend to quarter in the duke of Lunenburgh's country, who hath raised his whole country, and hath 3 or 4000 horse to oppose him. I received this day a letter from Sir Philip Meadowe from Nycoping of the 21st past. He writes, that as yet there was but little hope of a peace; but could not certainly say, what would be at last effected; for his majesty had not given his final resolution as yet. Letters of the 26th from the king's secretary mention, that there was great hope of a peace, and that it would be suddenly

denly concluded. Schack is gone from Kiel, and hath embarked 2 or 3000 men: which way they are gone, is not known; some say for Funen, others for Schonen. A.D. 1659.

To Rosenwing.

MY LORD,

Hague, 11. Novemb. 1659. [N. S.]

UPON saturday last the commissioner Downing signified to the states, that he intended, upon this alteration, to make a voyage into England, for the dispatching of his own private affairs; as also to receive orders from the government, according to which he should regulate himself, presenting his service to their H. and M. L. who wished him a good voyage by the mouth of Monsr. Heyde, with this belief, that the government of England will continue to observe a good and firm amity with the state of the United Netherlands. Their H. and M. L. wrote to the admiralty of Amsterdam and Rotterdam for a ship of war for him to transport; but neither of them had one ready. They have since wrote to that of Zeland; but in the mean time there is an English convoyer come into the Maeze, in which he intends to return home.

Monsr. Coyer, extraordinary commissioner of the king of Sweden, arrived here yesterday morning, after that he had staid eight days at Amsterdam, having a train of sixteen persons, all in mourning for the death of the duke of Holstein. He is lodged in the French ordinary. His lordship gave captain Bankert, that brought him over, a present worth 400 rixdollars, being a chain and a medal; and to the seamen 300 rixdollars in money; which was done by order of the king his master. He hath not yet signified his arrival here, neither to the state, nor the Swedish public minister here, and will not demand audience till next week, and that for several reasons, but especially by reason, that the states of Holland will not be complete till then. There is now no more talk of denying him audience. I wish he had had audience, that so I might know, what his proposition is. I perceive they are resolved here to facilitate all that they can for the making of peace between the two Northern kings, as also for the removing of the jealousies and disgusts risen between this state and Sweden, which they will redress, by ratifying and perfecting of the treaty of Elbing. Men begin to say, the conventions made between the three states for the accommodating of the kings of Denmark and Sweden do begin to cease of themselves, in regard not only by reason, that the peace was not made in three weeks, according to the treaties, but likewise because they see, that France and England will not act upon those terms against Sweden, and that now the season of the year being past, there is no better way than to treat the ordinary way, and to further the peace by speedy means, although that the king of Sweden should persist to keep Cronenburg, which can be of no great use to Denmark, in regard Sweden hath the whole coast of Schoonen. These are the considerations, which men have about this work now; however, there be many, that imagine to themselves, that the king of Denmark will be forced to make a disadvantageous peace; and it is feared, that the endeavours used for the supplying the city of Copenhagen with all things necessary for this winter, will not be perfected, in regard that the one and the other is wanting at Amsterdam, and the moneys required for the same are not furnished. They doubt not here, but that the fleet, which departed from the Texel upon the 31st October, with provisions for the fleet and the militia in Denmark, is by this time arrived in the Sound.

They long to know here with great impatience the final declaration of the king of Sweden to a peace with Denmark; but which indeed will be nothing else but a delay.

The lord embassador Nieupoort will have his request granted him next week to come over for two or three months.

The lord lieutenant-admiral Opdam is looked for every day, with twenty-one ships.

An intercepted letter.

Sir EDWARD HYDE,

Good Mr. MILLS, and loving FREIND,

1st of Nov. 1659.

I RECEIVED not yours of the 26th, if sent, until the 28th of the last; but it was most welcome to me, as are all, that come from you, and any of my friends with you. I kindly thank you for your friendly care of my *business in chancery*, and desire you, that my answer to the bill put into that court against me, may be as full, and as warily drawn, as may be, and that there may be a *dedimus potestatem* sent over hither to some English merchants, how to take my answer. I can add little to the former directions I sent you concerning it; only I pray, let what is contained in the little note inclosed be fully expressed. I have gotten your countryman to put it into his cypher, which he hath with honest

A.D. 1659.

Ch. Stuart

honest Tom. S. Your cousin *Edmundson* follows his business close, and is in hopes to bring it to a good issue, *his two cousins* being resolved to stick close to him in his honest cause. As for news, we hear peace between France and Spain is now fully perfected. I pray let me hear how my business proceeds in chancery, and continue your care thereof, as I remain unalterably,

&c.

I pray direct 966 232 to 925 794 920 932.

925 774 101 953 18 am 404 583 891 923 12 419 14 16 47 you may use
499 368 10 469 601 848 628 or the 890 800 37 that 691 5 772 25 as
670.

220 101 25 12 741 8 Mr. Perkins.	224 333 Mr. Bright.
670 333 159 Mr. Tush.	267 660 Mr. Yole.
773 15 772 25 Mr. Craft.	281 650 Mr. Rower.
264 491 Mr. Knots.	193 450 Mr. Brave.
724 890 863 19. Mr. Botts.	106 431 Mr. Prag.
670 295. Mr. Dantrey.	484 182 Manton.
670 60 101 Mr. Harle.	394 467 Mr. Switon.
141 332 Flamton.	239 451 Mr. Clun.
154 671 Bruton.	207 407 Cotton.
384 641 Barton.	242 479 Mr. Lark.
101 933 811 Mr. Carle.	599 5 769 740 Mr. Chance.
670 311 Mr. Fuller.	125 101 331 Dorme.
896 36 Mr. Sharpe.	336 249 Mr. Shent.
237 406 Mr. Popple.	526 492 Bosfrey.
670 220 Mr. Hespun.	369 451 Mr. Payne.
156 409 Bobley.	325 337 Mr. Bray.
280 491 Mr. Sufon.	867 863 598 } Mr. Frith.
194 332 Mr. Bring.	101 953 740 }
544 467 Mr. Day.	9 20 23 12 772 25 Mr. Holt.
175 336 Mr. Cauton.	

Sir, The fear I apprehend of interception for this letter (wherein I send you a cypher) hinders me at present to write to you of any thing, other than to intreat you to send me a punctual account of the transactions of affairs there, the success of both the armies, with your own opinion of their settlement in the future. Send me Monck's declaration, with a list of the chiefest men, that stick to him, and of such towns, as he took, or declare for him, in England.

De Thou, *the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Hague, 14. Nov. 1659. [N. S.]

Vol. lxvi.
p. 119.

THE reason, which hindered you to write to me by the foregoing post, hindered me likewise from performing my duty; and the more, in regard by the letters of the lord ambassador Nieupoort it appeared, that the mail was staid, which is not strange nor extraordinary in such-like revolutions and changes as this, whereof you were pleased to give me a relation, which doth fully set forth the same, and whereof the lord Nieupoort had given advice by an express; but his information was so lame and imperfect, that there was no comprehending of any thing. In short, my lord, we shall see what form of government this committee of safety will produce in six weeks time, which is allotted them, and what answer and course general Monck will give and take upon the propositions, which shall be made to him by the colonel, that is sent to him on the behalf of the army; as also what both sides declarations will produce. We desire also to know, if you treat with this committee of safety, since it doth appear by the establishment, that they have power to treat with the ministers of foreign princes; and before I leave Holland, I cannot omit to tell you, that I could not forbear to complain to Monsieur Downing of their news-book printed the 6th of this month, in which are two papers full of injustice against the papists, and against the pretended violences done in August last in those valleys of Piemont; and that he doth seem to insinuate, as it were, that our peace and alliance with Spain is done on purpose to make a quarrel about religion against the pretended reformed religion. Upon which he made answer, that in England, as in other states, there were some bigots in religion, who through indiscreet zeal caused things to be printed, which ought not to be.

As

As for the affairs of the north, I have had of late no news concerning them from Monsieur Terlon; but by letters from the ministers of this state, we understand, that from Nycoping in Falster, where he was gone to find the king of Sweden, he had writ to the lords commissioners of this state, and had sent them a pass to come to the said king, who appeared more disposed to a peace than formerly; and that the four commissioners were gone thither by sea, but a storm having forced them to quit the vessel, they went by land. Whereupon his majesty gave order to treat them nobly; and this, added to the sending of Monsieur Coyet, doth cause a belief, that there is some better disposition to a peace. The said lord Coyet arrived here yesterday from Amsterdam, and doth not prepare to have audience till monday next, by reason of some distemper of a cold, which he took at Amsterdam; so that his audience will be more numerous than ordinary, for that the states of Holland will be met at that time, who in this case have right to be in the assembly of the states general. He hath not taken the quality of ambassador, but only that of envoy extraordinary, so that he came here without ceremony. We know nothing in particular of the subject of his journey; Monsieur Terlon, as well as ministers of England, and likewise those of this state, having writ nothing of it.

As for Monsieur Rosewing, you judge of him very well, when you say, that he hath Spanish inclinations; and this is so true, that he can neither hide them or dissemble. The difference, which he had with Monsieur Chanut, was, that at his arrival he went to see the ambassador of Spain, and afterwards gave a visit to Monsieur Chanut, who mortified him only in not returning him the visit, and in letting of him know, that it was, because he had failed to render that duty to the king, which belonged to him; whereof he complained in the court of Denmark; for which he was blamed. For my part, I verily believe he is a pensioner of the house of Austria, and I would never have any thing to do with him. I write all this, that so you might know his good intentions.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Le 8. Novembre, [1659. N. S.]

AYANT escrit vers Rotterdam, s'il y auroit un navire de guerre pour transporter le Vol. lxvi.
 Sieur Downing vers Angleterre, l'admirauté a rescrit, qu'ils n'ont nul; et celui luy P. 121.
 sera notifié par le Sieur agent de Heyde, et qu'on écrira aux admirautés d'Amsterdam et
 Zelande, de rescrire, s'il y a des navires, & y en ayant, qu'ils veuillent accommoder le
 Sieur Downing d'un navire de transport.

Le Sieur Downing aura cy-devant lasché des discours, que cest estat auroit prins des
 Anglois bien cent navires: le Sieur de R. a proposé, que cela est fabuleux, et qu'on devoit
 écrire de cela au regime même, ne suffisant point de l'écrire au Sieur Nieupoort, &c.
 mais cela est passé par un discours.

Le Sieur Cojet viendrait ce soir icy; mais sans notification, si qu'il viendra toujours
incognito.

L'on dit, que le domdeeken de l'évesque de Munster soit icy: les députés de la ville
 sont attendus ce soir icy, ayants retardé à Amsterdam pour l'absence du Sieur Polf-
 brouck.

L'admirauté d'Amsterdam advise le reigle, que le Sieur Downing a redemandé, seroit
 de bonne prinse, ce que apparemment on suivra, par ce que le Sieur Downing est en desordre
 par le changement en Angleterre.

Le 10. Nov.

Le conseil d'estat n'est nullement porté à faire venir des compagnies des frontieres vers
 Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hoornrett, Enchuyfen pour prevenir le danger du tumulte, qui
 pourroit estre causé par les matelots, revenants avec le Sieur d'Opdam: en cas que les col-
 leges n'auroient pas tant d'argent contant, qu'il faudroit pour les payer. Ains si la
 Hollande desire des compagnies, elle pourra les prendre de Delf, Schiedams, Haye, Dort,
 & ailleurs, ou les compagnies ne sont pas tant nécessaires.

Le college d'Amsterdam a avisé sur la resolution du 3. Nov. touchant les deux navires
 de Lubec menés à Copenhagen, que les députés illec ont mal fait d'avoir relaxé l'un:
 et que tant pour l'un que pour l'autre il falloit & faut, que les navires soient menés icy,
 pour estre jugés par les admirautés.

Le conseil d'estat et la cour de Hollande, on decouvert, que le cipier de la porte icy
 et sa femme ont tenu intelligence avec les prisonniers, si que le cipier même est constitué
 prisonnier. *Quis custodiet ipsos Custodes?*

Le 11. Nov.

Le comte d'Oldenborgh ayant fait venir une tombe, ou monument pour estre dressé à
 sa memoire; cette tombe a esté retenu à Auntram, non obstant que ce ne fust par mar-
 chandise;

A.D. 1659. chandise; si que les estats generaux sur plainte faite de la part du comte ont escrit pour la relaxation.

Le Sieur Charisius par memoire a representé plaintes, qu' on ne resolu rien sur les memoires precedentes, qu' on retarde ce qui faut pour la conservation de Dennemarc; qu' on ne fournit pas les 60,000 fl. qu' on ne traité pas à luy fournir une notable somme contre bon gage et oppignoration, &c. Cela est mis en mains des commissaires.

Le consistoire à Finaert voulant disputer à la princesse de Hohenzoleern le *jus patronatus*, pretende de s' eslire un ministre à leur inclination; ce qui a causé la princesse à pleindre aux estats generaux; qu' en ont escrit à la classe de Dort, sous laquelle est l' eglise de Finaert, pour s' en informer et raporter icy.

L' admirauté d' Amsterdam, de même comme Rotterdam, s' est excusé de donner un navire pour le transport du Sieur Downing. *Tempora si fuerint nubila, solus eris.*

Aujourd'huy en fin est disposé des 4 seigneuries de Deurne, Berlicom, Middelro, et Risoir, avec exclusion d' Albade, et contre la protestation de Frise.

Le 12. Novembre.

Le comte de Berge a derechef fait urger son affaire & execution contre son beaufrere. Il y a eu plainte touchant deux du Frانس prisonniers à Bruge. Il y a eu nouvelle alteration touchant la vendition des seigneuries dans la Mayerie et Boileduc.

Ceux du Frise ont obtenu le delogement d' une de leur compagnies estant à Zwooll, pour la transporter vers Harlingh.

Il y a eu queste pour savoir l' auteur d' une livre nommé *Apostasie of a feal des Cbri-sienes*, tenant du Socinianisme.

Le 13. Novembre.

Il y a eu advis, que l' amiral Opdam seroit sur les costes icy: le Sieur Cojet est venu à ce matin.

Les deputés de Munster ayant demandé audience, l' auront demain: par memoire a esté requis pour relaxation aussy du navire de Michel Suke de Lubec, mené à Copenhagen; sur quoy est resolu, que le memoire soit mis en main des commissaires de la part marine.

D' Angleterre ne sont encore venu nulles lettres à l' estat. Par quelque galiot sera venu que le milice a constitué un conseil, qui regira tout; cependant demeurerent encore fermées routes les havres.

Le service maistre et receveur de Bergh op Zoom, tel nommé de Witte, sera aussy calangé par le magistrat d' icelle ville, d' avoir malversé dans sa recepte, estant venu icy pour se justifier.

Le 14. Novembre.

Le sindic de Munster a harangué dans les estats generaux, dont la subsistence a consisté en 3 chefs. 1. A remercié pour l' assistance faite l' an 1657, et pour tant d' autres faveurs et courtoisies. 2. Il a requis et supplié la mediation de cest estat, pour accommoder le differents, que la villea avec l' evesque en representant les iniquités et les injustes procedures. 3. Que cependant pour asseurer la ville il plaise envoyer pour garnison pour un à 600 hommes à pied, et 4 compagnies de cavallerie, au fraiz de l' alliance Hanseatique, c' est à-dire, de cest estat; sur quoy luy est respondu par compliments, tel qu' on examinera la proposition.

Resolution of the states general.

Lunæ, the 17^o. of Nov. 1659. [N. S.]

Vol. lxvi.
p. 123.

RECEIVED a letter from the lord bishop of Munster, dated at Coesholt the 31st of October last, concerning the differences depending between him and the city of Munster. Whereupon being debated, it is thought good and resolved, that the said letter, with the inclosed propositions, which the lords commissioners sent by the said city did make in their H. and M. L. assembly upon the 14th instant, and afterwards delivered in writing by them, shall be given to the lords Ommeren and other their H. and M. L. commissioners for the affairs of Munster, to be by them perused and examined, and to make report of the whole.

A letter of intelligence.

S I R,

A.D. 1659.

Vol. lxvi.
p. 107.

I PRAY be pleased to excuse me for not writing by the last post. The cause of it partly was, because I was removing from the English house into another lodging; and besides, at the same time there was but little news stirring worthy your knowledge. We are here very perplexed of the new troubles and distractions in England. We have had no letters from thence not in three weeks. Just now we hear the post is come in; but the letters are not out yet. It is highly to be pitied, that the English nation cannot be settled, and that so many changes so soon after another are happened. As for our news from these parts, we have, by letters from Copenhagen of the 3d current, that the Danes have landed their forces in Funen at Ratkemunde, where the Swedes did oppose; but the Danish and Hollandish forces did prevail. The Swedes have had considerable forces in the said island, above 4000 men, and made all preparations to defend the said island; but the Danes were too strong for them. The Hollander is joined with the Dane in this design, and had a hand in taking the said island; but whether the whole island be taken or not, we can hear no certainty. It is said, the Swedes are retired in Newberg, a strong town in the said island, and defend it yet. Langeland, another island, the Swedes have left. By the said letters of Copenhagen of the 3d current, we hear, that the treaty at Nycoping in Falster is dissolved; and that the king of Sweden did break off the said treaty, and absented himself, when he heard, that the Hollanders had acted hostility against him, in joining with the Danish fleet to attack Funen. Yet some letters mention the contrary, as if the ambassadors were returned from Falster to Copenhagen, and that the Swedish commissioners were gone along with them to treat further; which is more certain than the other news. The king of Sweden hath declared himself to render Cronenburg and Naskau, but upon condition, that the peace of Roschild be observed in all the articles and clauses; which at last the king of Denmark will be glad to accept. And there are more hopes of peace than ever before, because the Swedes will quit Cronenburg and Naskau. The letters from Stetin and Straelsund were not arrived yet; but by the last post we have, that Stetin holds out stoutly; and that the general Wrangell was arrived at Stetin with relief for them; and it is said, the Imperialists will be forced to leave the siege before the said town. By letters from Prussia we have, that the Poles with their siege before Marieburg can effect nothing; neither have they taken the Danzicker Hooft. This is all at present from

Hamburg, the 8th November, [1659.]

Your humble servant,

DE LAWERIN.

Even just as I was closing this letter, I have received three of your letters, with the printed news of three posts; for which I give you many thanks, and long much to hear, what frame of government they will pitch upon. Some here expect soon another protector; but it is to be feared it will not last very long. There are no hopes of any establishment in the government, but *manum de tabula*.

A letter of intelligence.

My LORD,

Hamburg, 8th Nov. 1659. [N. S.]

FOR news, we have here written from Lubec and Kiel, that the Danes and Brandenburgers, which went from thence, are landed in Funen; and that the Swedes were retreated to Newberg. The prince of Sultzbach, major-general Arenson, and Balteger, are there, with 2 or 3000 brave men. What the success of it will be, we long to hear. Letters of the 3d from Copenhagen bring, that our and the French ambassadors were arrived there, and that the Holland's were expected there that day; and that the treaty had been in a good forwardness; but as soon as the king heard, that the fleet was gone from Kiel, went away from Falster immediately to Zeland again, and left the ambassadors there; so it is thought nothing will come of the treaty. No news from Prussia. The Hooft holds out still. No letters come from Straelsund. They write from Tabing, that the French are marched into Elfas with 24 regiments, to make a diversion to the emperor.

Resolu-

Resolution of the states general.

A.D. 1659.

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Martis, the 18th of Nov. 1659. [N. S.]

AFTER deliberation had, it was resolved, that, in pursuance of their H. and M. L. resolutions of the 12th of September and 14th October, both last past, as well by the lord embassador Boreel, as by offices to be used by the lords Van Gent and others their H. and M. L. foregoing commissioners with the lord embassador de Thou, the king and court of France, by virtue of the fourth article of the treaty concluded upon the 21st of May last here in the Hague, shall be once more summoned to forbear giving all manner of help and assistance to the king of Sweden, either by lending of moneys, subsidies, or otherwise. And that likewise the government of England, by the lord embassador Nieupoort, as well upon the said fourth article, as also upon the further conventions of the 24th July, and the . . . of August last, shall be also summoned to recal in the first place, and especially, the English regiments, as also all particular officers, soldiers and seamen, of the English, Scotch, or Irish nation, being in the service of the king of Sweden, either by sea or land; and to that end to give order for the effecting of the same, by publishing an act accordingly. And likewise to command all their admirals, vice-admirals, commanders and captains at sea, as also all governors and commanders of their sea-ports, to seize, bring in and detain all Swedish ships, wheresoever they can meet with them, as their H. and M. L. have done on their side for as much as concerneth this second point. And what concerneth the first, they are resolved to publish an act for that purpose. The said lords embassadors are to give an account to their H. and M. L. from time to time, of their proceedings herein; for their H. and M. L. do take this business very much to heart.

A resolution of the lords the states general.

Martis, 18th Nov. 1659. [N. S.]

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p. 131.

UPON what was presented by the lord treasurer general the lord Beverning, concerning the paying of freight for 600 chaldron of Newcastle coals bought by the lord embassador Nieupoort in England, amounting to the sum of 3600 rixdollars, or 9000 gilders, after deliberation had, it is resolved, that the council of state do forthwith pay the said sum out of the revenue of the generality into the hands of the lords burgomasters of Amsterdam, who are herewith desired to remit the same for Copenhagen, to pay the said freight there.

The states general of the United Netherlands to Nicupoort, their embassador in England.

MY LORD,

Vol. lxvi.
p. 133.

WE send you here inclosed a copy of our placarts, to serve for your information, and where it doth belong; whereby we order all officers, captains, seamen, and soldiers, natives and subjects of the United Netherland Provinces, that are at present in the service of the king of Sweden, to return home, and leave his service, within the space of three months, upon the forfeiture of life and estate, where any shall be found to act to the contrary.

By order of the states,

Hague, 18th Nov. 1659. [N. S.]

RUYSCH.

An intercepted letter.

MY LORD,

Vol. lxvi.
p. 111.

THAT their H. and M. L. should also at last go from their resolution taken concerning the Hague treaty, I did always certainly believe, and especially under this specious pretence and excuse, that in regard France and England did not concur with them therein, they had also reason to let go the same. As these here, who have the most power, do play with their masters, making no reflection upon any thing, just so do their H. and M. L. with their allies.

It is no otherwise here than it is elsewhere, where there is no head: all the privileges of this city are, for the most part, infringed; and all assemblies and meetings are forbidden by

by the committee of safety *. They begin to talk here now of an accommodation between A.D. 1659. general Monck and his army; and to that end commissioners are sent by the said general Monck. But suppose these two should agree with one another, yet I see little hopes of a peace, so long as the army commandeth; and to cashier the same is much less hope.

No government can continue long here, that will in any-ways touch the authority of the army.

London, 10th Nov. 1659.

To Rosenwing.

SIR,

Hague, the 21st of Nov. 1659. [N. S.]

AFTER I had sent my last of the 14th instant to you, the lieutenant admiral Van Wassenaer Vol. lxvi. arrived here, and made report the next day in their H. and M. L. assembly, after he P. 139. had delivered the letter of the king of Denmark, having been a year in Denmark in the east-sea, and about those parts, bringing with him twenty-one ships of war, and the next month twenty ships more are expected. He said, that he must confess, that this last summer some good might have been done for the king and kingdom of Denmark, if so be their H. and M. L. had not been pleased to send him so many contrary orders, signifying likewise to the state, that his majesty of Denmark had sent him a present of 30,000 gilders or money-worth, and had gratified his son with a yearly pension during life of 3000 gilders; but did not accept of it without having first the approbation of their H. and M. L. His excellency was only told by the lord Van Gent, who was president of the assembly, that his arrival in pursuance of the order of the state was acceptable to their H. and M. L. and that likewise his journal with the instructions and orders of their H. and M. L. sent him from time to time, should be examined, having not yet received thanks from the states, as the custom is. Whether there will be proceeded in those charges, which have been formerly given in against him, we shall soon see; but it is believed all will be accommodated. His excellency made likewise the day before yesterday his report to the states of Holland, who have been completely assembled since that time, and begin to debate about the affairs of the east, and what ought to be taken in hand to bring the king of Sweden to an accommodation with Denmark.

The lord Coyet, extraordinary commissioner from the king of Sweden, signified upon the 15th instant to their H. and M. L. his arrival, adding withal, that by reason of his indisposition he could not present himself in person to their H. and M. L. and as yet he hath had no audience of their lordships, being still indisposed, so that it is not known, when he will demand audience. It is said he intends to make his a proposition as moderate as is well possible, thereby to make an impression upon their minds here, and the better to insinuate himself; but I conceive he will not be able to do any good upon them that way, his devices being already too well known here. In the mean time they publish here on the Swedes side, that their king is inclined to make a peace with Denmark upon the terms of the Roschild treaty, provided that one of the mediators, or rather all, that are with the king of Sweden, do give assurance, that the same shall be observed. The lords of the province of Holland and of others do yet shew themselves very much animated against the Swedes, and say, that they will propose to the lord Coyet the conventions made between the three states for a peace in the eastern parts.

There is also an order sent to the lord ambassador Nieupoort, who is ordered to summon once more the government in England, according to the conventions, to withdraw in effect from the Swedes all the English ships and Irishmen, that are in the service of the king of Sweden, and to seize upon all Swedish ships, as is already done by this state.

The lord ambassador of France is to be desired to morrow by the lords de Gent, and other commissioners of their H. and M. L. to use endeavours by the king and his ministers, to the end, that all help and assistance to the king of Sweden, either by lending of money, subsidies, or otherwise, may be forborn, according to the 4th article of the convention of the 21st of May last; but I believe there is little good to be expected from the French side, for they are of another resolution in the French court, than they imagine here. The fleet of merchantmen designed for Copenhagen with provisions is to be convoyed by two ships of war, and is ready to set sail.

* By proclamation dated Nov. 5. 1659. Merc. polit. p. 853.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Samedy, le 15. de Novemb. 1659. [N. S.]

A.D. 1659.

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p. 137.

L'ADMIRAL Opdam à esté dans l'assemblée, delivrant credentielle de S. M. de Denne-
marque ; et apres quelque rapport sommier, a dit, que sa dite majesté luy avoit fait pre-
sent de trente mille francs, et son fils une pension annuelle de trois mille francs sa vie durant ;
mais qu'il n'avoit osé ny voulu accepter sans permission de l'estat ; sur quoy estant deliberé,
Messieurs de Hollande l'ont transfumé, et discours particulier a esté tenu sur cela, que ce
pourroient bien estre les soixante mille francs, qui ont esté tant pressé icy par le Sieur Vogel-
fanck et le sieur Charisius. Le sieur president a respondu au Sieur d'Opdam simplement,
que le retour de sa personne en bonheur et santé estoit agréable, et qu'on requiroit son
journal et rapport par escrit, pour l'examiner ; et à la plus part à semblable cette soupe de
soixante mille francs trop grasse.

Le Sieur Cojet a notifié au sieur president de l'assemblée, qu'il estoit arrivé icy, est qu'
estant indisposé, il esperoit neantmoins au commencement de la semaine future de requerir
audience.

L'on n'a pas resolu de luy envoyer aucun pour congratuler. Voire fust dit par ceux de
Zelande, comme les nostres n'ont osé ny peu venir auprès de son roy, qu'en demandant
permission et pasport, que de même il eust demander semblable permission et pasport,
devant que venir icy.

Le sieur ministre d'Espagne a requis libre pasport pour les meubles de Don Juan.

Les deputés de Nycoping du 4 9bre ont escrit d'avoir fait leur proposition publique et
en particulier pour induire le roy au traité du 21. May, &c. et qu'ils y estoient fort bien
traité comme ceux de France et Angleterre, en attendant la resolution du roy.

Le Ruyter escrit, que les troupes sont embarquées un peu contre cœur, et aussy pas tout.

Lundy, le 17. dito.

Il y aura eu une lettre de l'evesque de Munster en Latin ; qui fait grande plainte des
deputés de Munster ; les accuse de crime de lèse majesté ; et dehorte cest estat de l'as-
sistance qu'on pourroit avoir intention de donner à la ville, ou bien, si cest estat voudroit
assister une mauvaise cause, que le sieur evesque tascheroit aussy *sub quovis clypeo* de main-
tenir son bonne cause.

Du sieur Vogelfancke a esté une lettre particuliere, contenant qu'il avoit donné sa cau-
tion pour certains onze mille francs, dont le roy avoit grandement besoin. Il dit que dans
peu il auroit derechef besoin de certaine somme ; pour laquelle somme on le sollicitoit aussy ;
mais qu'il s'en excuseroit.

Le sieur ministre d'Espagne aura derechef fait plainte par memoire touchant le pais
d'Outre-meuse ; sur quoy dans peu il y aura une conference.

L'affaire du marbre, que le comte d'Oldenborgh a fait venir de Cologne pour sa tombe,
a esté sur le tapis ; pour exemption de licentes estant arresté à Aernem, l'on a bien ordonné
à l'admirauté de les affranchir ; mais l'admirauté declare d'avoir besoin de son revenu
en ce temps fascheux. L'on croit, que la Hollande en leur particulier le fera.

Mardy, le 18. dito.

Comme hier a esté la lettre de l'evesque de Munster, ainisy aujourd'huy le sieur resident
Friquet de la part de S. M. Imperiale a fait livrer aux estats generaux un memoire, par le-
quel il represente le tort, que la ville de Munster a, et dehortant cest estat de l'affaire, et ne
s'en mesler point.

Cela est de même mis en mains du Sieur Ommeren et autres pour examiner, &c. L'assem-
blée a derechef esté occupée par les sommes d'argent, que la Dennemarc requiert ; et choses
qui concernent cela.

Il y a quelque avis preliminaire de comment la paix seroit conclue entre les deux roys du
nort, avecque exclusion de l'empereur et Brandeborgh. Mais ny de Copenhagen ny
de Falster n'est rien venu, ny du haut quartier de l'electeur de Brandeborgh.

Mecredy, le 19. dito.

Du Sieur ministre d'Espagne il y aura esté une nouvelle plainte contre la sentence donnée
par le conseil d'estat contre ceux de Slypendam en Flandre, desirant surseance, &c.

Le dit conseil a esté dans l'assemblée des estats generaux, pour en fin trouver les 60
mille frans pour le roy de Dennemarc : enquoy en fin on est tombé d'accord, de quoy
on le prendra ; et à cela seront entre autrés appliques les gages des 60 officiers envoyés
l'hyver passé en Norwage, et cela sera remplacé de tels subsidies des provinces.

De l'audience du Sieur Cojet point de nouvelle encore, si qu'il attendra apparemment
l'issue du traité à Nycoping, et du dessein au Funen. Et en un mot, il fera la guerre à
l'œil, & succenturiat d'Appelboom.

L'on

Jeudy, le 20. dito. A.D. 1659.

L'on a derechef resolu de faire office par le sieur de Gent, et autres pres l'ambassadeur de Thou et par l'ambassadeur Boreel en France, et par le sieur ambassadeur Nyport en Angleterre, à ce que le roy de France ny la republique d'Angleterre ne veuillent pas plus assister le roy de Suede ny par argent, ny par navires, ny par hommes, à fin de l'obliger tant plus et mieux à la paix.

Il y a eu advis de l'admirauté de Zelande touchant le navire de Lubec mené à Copenhagen, desirant que le dit navire soit mené en ce pais-cy pour estre jugé par l'admirauté ou ressort le capitaine qu'il a prins.

Il y a esté rapport du Sieur Ommeren et autres ayant examiné l'affaire de Lith, rapportant que lit est sous la Meyerie, sur quoy est trouvé bon d'ouir les raisons du sieur Schil envoyé de l'electeur de Coloigne, soustenant que cela est de l'evesché de Liege.

Les deputés de Munster auront demain audience dans l'assemblée de Hollande.

Vendredy, le 21. dito.

Le sieur Cojet en fin a fait presenter sa lettre de creance, qui est couchée en termes de civilité. Il a fait dire de requerir audience pour demain, si sa disposition le permettoit. En quoy s'usera la façon cy-devant pratiquée, ayant la qualité d'*ablegatus*, comme autrefois le sieur Cantersteyn.

Le sieur de Gent aura proposé à cause des troubles et executions, que fait le droffard Woouter vander Meer au pais de Outre-meuse, que l'on fourniroit à Perster l'argent pour satisfaire à vander Meer, à fin de demeurer cependant en possession.

L'on aura arresté un placard avocatoir pour retirer tous matelots du service de Suede, qui sont natifs d'icy.

Le sieur Boreel escrit de la mort subite du prince d'Espagne: le sieur Reede n'en fait nulle mention.

Le sieur Boreel demande aussy permission de venir icy vers pasque, pour enterrer le corps de sa femme.

Nicupoort, *the Dutch ambassador in England, to De Witt.*

MY LORD,

SINCE my last of the 14th instant I have received yours of the 7th, and last night that of the same date. By the next I hope to understand, that the government hath given me leave to return home; in regard, I perceive, with great joy in both your last letters, that you do promise to second my instant request. I hope there will be a ship sent over hither to transport me, which shall not be expressly obliged to any convoy, that so I may order my departure the better for the service of the state.

A person of quality signified to me to-day, that the three commissioners of Monck sent out of Scotland were arrived here privately *, and that there was no doubt to be made of the accommodation, especially now, that the city of London will not engage in the quarrel, but doth promise to help to prevent and quell all commotions and disturbances: that the fleet, and also Ireland, do conform themselves to the army here; and that there is nobody in England, that dares oppose it, but in words and pasquils. Mr. Downing hath assured me, that he will contribute all good offices for the confirming of the amity between both states; but I find generally their words better here than their effects; yet many judicious men judge, that for both there can be nothing more necessary thought on, than a real and sincere amity. I thank your lordship for the care you take for the payment of the freight of the coals at Copenhagen at their arrival there. But in regard of the troubles about Newcastle, and that the season of the year is so far spent, the merchants could get no ships to their minds; but now they have assured me, that there be some that lie ready. To-morrow I will speak with them, and hasten them to send them away. I am informed, that the lords plenipotentiaries are sent for home. When the form of government is agreed on and established, I hope I shall be better able to penetrate into affairs, and give a more certain account, what course they intend to steer here, as to the affairs of the north. The merchants here do very much desire a peace with Spain, and are possessed with extraordinary malice against the United Netherlands; but when it pleaseth God, it is better to be envied than pitied. I hope God will direct all things for the good of our state.

Westminster, Nov. 21. 1659. [N. S.]

* Yet they did not appear till next day evening, Merc. polit. p. 867.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Lundy, le 24. Novembre, 1659. [N. S.]

A.D. 1659.
Vol. lxvi.
P. 143.

LE Sieur Charisius, resident de S. M. de Dannemarc, a requis exportation d'ammunition de guerre pour Luckstadt, ce qui est accordé en payant les convoys et licentes. En fin le Sieur Cojet a requis audience pour demain, et pour sa conduite sont nommés le Sieur de Gent et Ripperse.

Les députés de Munster ont eu audience aussy dans les estats de Hollande, qui ont nommé les villes de Dorth, Haerlem, Amsterdam, Alckmar, Horn.

La Hollande est en nouvelle conference touchant une bonne somme, que le roy Poloigne desire luy estre prestée sur son peage à Luckstadt.

Mardy, le 25. dito.

Notification est venu, que le comte Mirande, ambassadeur, de Portugal, seroit arrivé à Rotterdam ; pour la reception duquel est donné ordre au maistre d'hostel Hefels.

Le Sieur ministre d'Espagne aura esté en conference sur les affaires d'Outre-meuse, luy estant proposé un interim et accommodement, que cest estat en osterá les 300 hommes, qui y logent ; et on fera avoir aux Espagnols, ce que leur vient de Beden ; et autre chose, ce que le Sieur ministre auroit accepté.

Une lettre des estats de Frise aura esté leue dans les estats generaux en faveur de la ville de Munster dans icelle ; la Frise declare asses clairement, qu'elle aidera vigoreusement la dite ville, en cas que par mediation on effectue rien. De cela est prins copie pour les provinces.

Le Sieur Cojet a fait une proposition en Latin : aura discouru du passé, aura offert ad-justment touchant tout, specialement sur le traité d'Elbing. Il a demandé commissaires ; qu' on luy a donné. Que le bagage des ambassadeurs en Zelande seroient pillés, est abus.

Mecredy, le 26. dito.

Le sindic de Munster a présenté un long memoire en Haut-Allemand contre celui du Sieur ministre Imperial ; lequel, pour estre Allemand, a esté baillé pour estre translaté ; et puis sera aussy mis en mains des membres députés de Hollande, qui aujourd'huy ont eu une conference dessus les affaires de Munster, mais sans faire rapport encore. Cependant la ville d'Amsterdam est portée à un accommodement.

Sur la proposition du Sieur Cojet sera conference demain, non pas avec luy-meme, comme il a requis, mais pour concevoir une responce à donner sur sa proposition ; dans lequel concept responce l'on luy demonstrera à l'œil, qu'il a tort, et que cest estat a raison.

Ceux d'Amsterdam demeurent encore en leur dessein de exiger raison du Sieur d'Opdam de le qui est passé au Sont, ayant fait examiner et faissant encore examiner des capitaines, qui ont esté au combat.

Les admirautés sollicitent de l'argent pres de ceux de Hollande.

Jeudy, le 27. dito.

Ceux de Frise ont fait lire leur resolution ; par laquelle ils lient et limitent leurs consentes ou subsides pour Dannemarc à la cause ou protection de Munster. Si que leur resolution est bein plus vigoureuse que non pas la lettre escrite aux estats generaux, qui ne parle que de la mediation.

Les autres provinces ont trouvé cela fort estrange ; veu que le danger de Dannemarc est trop pressant, et trop passent. Voila pourquoy est resolu d'escire aux estats de Frise à fin de les disposer autrement ; et toutefois que les autres provinces donnent aussy à connoistre leur bonne inclination.

Pour la reception du comte Miranda sont nommés les Sieurs Crommon et de Renswoude, au pont du Hornbrugge ; mais il n'est pas encore prest avenir.

L'on festonne pourquoy icy l'ambassadeur de France ne fait pas encore nulle notification de la paix.

Quant à la conference sur la proposition du Sieur Cojet, n'est rien fait encore, et cela viendra premierement de Hollande.

Vendredy, le 28. Novembre.

Le Sieur resident Charisius a par memoire recommandé l'expedition du second convoy de vivres et necessités requis pour Dannemarc.

Le resident Cojet a fait plainte par un memoire expres de ce, que hier l'on a prononcé sur une affaire litigieuse entre la dame de Malsen contre le regime de Cleve, touchant des contributions, que ce regime electoral de Cleve a prins au prejudice des habitants de cest estat ; mais sur cela n'est encore rien fait.

Sur un memoire touchant une navire de Lubec, est resolu de voire le retroactes.

L'admirauté

L'admirauté d'Amsterdam aourny à Messieurs de la ville d'Amsterdam des attestations de caption, au prejudice du Sieur d'Opdam.
Sur la proposition du Sieur Cojet n'est encore rien fait; ains on attend ce qu'apporteront les nouvelles de ce soir; mais la responce ne manquera pas.

Secretary Thurloe's account of disbursements for intelligence, &c.

Receipts.

Payments.

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April 30. Received from Gualter Frost for the business of intelligence upon a warrant in that behalf of the 25th of April, 1659.

January 26. To Mr. Samuel Bathurst, which he paid for several letters for the public service } 1. s. d. 023 17 00
26. To major David Thomas for the public service } 010 00 00
26. To for the public service } 002 00 00
31. To Mr. Scipio Cockayne for the public service } 050 00 00
To for the public service } 300 00 00
February 2. To William Masten for the public service } 010 00 00
7. To Henry Daubne for the public service } 005 00 00
18. To Sir John Morlay for the public service } 020 00 00
March 1. To Mr. Vernatti for the public service } 050 00 00
5. To John Lane for captain Fox for the public service } 020 00 00
5. To lieutenant Graunt for defraying his charges in riding post on the public service } 005 10 00
7. To colonel Mosse, which he expended on taking of Manley } 001 10 00
22. To Mr. John Lane for the public service } 005 00 00
23. To Arthur Coe, for the lodging and diet of several prisoners } 005 13 00
April 1. To Sir John Morlay for the public service } 030 00 00
1. To Mr. Masten for the public service } 010 00 00
4. To Charles Wheeler for the public service } 020 00 00
Paid for bringing of money from Mr. Noell } 000 00 06
14. To B. Lones, Mr. Downing's servant, upon his coming from Holland } 006 00 00
14. To Frederic Harvey, for public letters out of Holland } 004 02 10
25. To Mr. Vernatti, for the public service } 030 00 00

A.D. 1659.

STATE PAPERS OF

Receipts.

Brought from the other side 600 00 00

May 3. Received of Mr. Frost, for the business of intelligence, upon a warrant of the 3d of May, 1659. } 240 00 2

840 02 2

Payments.

l. s. d.

Brought from the other side 608 13 04

To Mr. Morland, for the public service } 300 00 00

To Mr. Barker, one of the messengers, for defraying the charges of his journey into Holland . . . } 007 04 00

May 3. To G. Halliday, who brought letters from general Montague out of the Sound } 006 00 00

To major William Burton, which he paid to a person sent with public letters into the Sound . . . } 004 00 00

May 6. To captain Guy, the charges of his journey to Dunkirk . . . } 002 10 00

6. To major David Thomas for the public service . . . } 005 00 00

6. To Jo. Jackson, for the public service . . . } 010 00 00

6. To Mr. Daubne, for the public service . . . } 005 00 00

To Mr. Firbank, for his extraordinary pains about intelligence . . . } 070 00 00

9. To Symonds for the public service . . . } 030 00 00

21. To Mr. Dugard, for several declarations and actshad of him several years ago . . . } 001 10 00

23. To Mr. Blanck Marshall, for public service . . . } 010 00 00

26. To Mr. Penning, for the public service . . . } 020 00 00

To John Crabb, for defraying his charges in coming and going from general Montagu with letters . . . } 005 00 00

To John Toope, for the public service . . . } 005 00 00

To captain Compton, for Batts, and Reynolds for the public . . . } 001 10 00

To Mr. Morland, for the public service . . . } 020 00 00

To major Kingwell, for the public service . . . } 010 00 00

To captain Guy, upon his bringing letters from the lord Lockhart . . . } 010 00 00

To Edward Tyton, one of the messengers, upon his going a journey . . . } 010 00 00

To captain Guy, upon his going to the lord ambassador Lockhart with letters . . . } 012 00 00

1152 07 04

Carried over

Receipts.

Receipts.

Brought from the other side 840 02 02

Paid as per contra 1979 15 04

Received as above 840 02 02

Due to me upon this account,
being so much paid more
than received, 1139 13 02

Due to me for my
salary from the
24th of June to
the 6th of May,
1659. being 3
quarters and up-
wards, after the
rate of 800l. per
ann. 685 10 0

Out of which de-
ducting what I
have received, 160 00 0

Then there remains to me for my salary

Due to me in all 1665 03 02

Jo. THURLOE,

Payments.

Brought from the other side 1152 07 04

To captain Guy,
towards the expences of his
journey upon the public ser-
vice 010 00 00

To Mr. James
Brooke, for the public ser-
vice 010 00 00

To Mr. John
Lockhart, upon his going
to Dunkirk 020 00 00

To Mr. John
Hunt, upon his going with
letters to general Montagu 010 00 00

To Mr. Doris-
laus for Roger Manly, for
the public service 020 00 00

To Mr. Doris-
laus, which he paid at feve-
ral times for public letters 002 10 00

June 15. To Mr. Mor-
land, for Jackson, alias
Rigden, for the public ser-
vice 040 00 00

30. To Mr. Frederic
Harvey, for public letters
out of Holland 002 08 00

To Mr. Mor-
land, for the public service 050 00 00

To Mr. Barret
for intelligence, paid by
Mr. secretary's own hands 060 00 00

To Mr. Hill, for
the public service 012 10 00

To Mr. Ward,
returned beyond the seas for
intelligence 100 00 00

To Mr. Robin-
son, returned beyond the
seas for intelligence 100 00 00

To Antony Ver-
natti, for public service 030 00 00

To Blanck Mar-
shall for the same 030 00 00

To Mr. Vernatti,
for the same 030 00 00

To Mr. Jere-
miah Smith (upon his return
to Scotland) for the public
service, which should have
been paid by Mr. Frost 050 00 00

To Mrs. Smith,
in part of a debt due to her
for money laid out by her
husband in preserving the
sick man sent from Dunkirk 100 00 00

To a merchant,
for so much paid to the
agent in Denmark by order
of the late council 150 00 00

1979 15 04

Jo. THURLOE.

BY

A.D. 1659.

Nov. 17. 1659.

A.D. 1659.

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p. 160.

BY order of the council dated Jan. 20, 1658. it appears, that Mr. secretary Thurloe past an account of moneys received, and disbursed by him upon the business of intelligence and other services, amounting to 2410 l. between the 1st of May, 1657. and the 15th of the said January, whereof he was acquitted.

That by an account of disbursements for the like services between the said 20th of January to the 29th of September last, it appears, that Mr. secretary has farther disbursed the sum of 1979 l. 15 s. 4 d. whereof he hath received, as by certificate from Mr. Frost, produced by Mr. secretary the 17th of November, 1659. appears,

840 2 2

So there rests due to him

1139 13 2

More claimed by him as in arrear for his salary as principal secretary of state }
to the 6th of May, 1659. } 525 10 0

In all - - - 1665 3 2

Memorand. that in the said account there is one sum of 300 l. for which no acquittance is produced, the money not being paid yet; but which he stands engaged to pay for the said service; also one sum of 2 l. another of 6 l. and a third of 60 l. for which no acquittances are produced, the last of them paid by his own hands.

Also here are eight sums included in this account, amounting in the whole to 92 l. paid to several persons at several times before the commencement of this account being omitted in the former, and allowed in January last, the moneys being by his directions paid by Mr. Nuttley, and not brought to account to Mr. secretary, till the said account was past.

Mr. secretary demands allowance of 387 l. 7 s. 4 d. as so much lost to him by the reason of the late insurrection of Sir George Booth, as by certificate from four clerks of the office; which demand is grounded upon a clause in the letters patents, upon which there is the increase of 4000 l. rent per ann. whereby it is provided, that if the said increased rents cannot be raised by reason of war intestine or foreign, the decay of trade, &c. then the commissioners of the treasury are directed to make a proportionable abatement of the said rent according to equity, as the case shall require. He likewise demands allowance of 602 l. 6 s. 4 d. for the postage of the letters of the members of parliament between the 5th of February, 1658. and the 13th of April, 1659. as also of 344 l. 8 s. 9 d. for like letters of members of parliament between the 7th of May, 1659. and 29th of September last, as by certificate of the clerks of the office, he being not obliged to carry any other letters free than what are in his letters patents particularly mentioned, the letters of members of parliament not being included therein.

Memorand. The letters patents are grounded upon an act of parliament in 1636. whereby the office of post of letters both inland and foreign was settled in the state for ever, and power granted to the protector to let it for eleven years at such rent as he should judge reasonable.

A paper of the Dutch ambassador in England.

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p. 151.

THE subscribed ambassador of the lords the states general of the United Netherlands findeth himself obliged by express orders of the said lords his superiors to represent to the present government of the commonwealth of England, that their extraordinary deputies to the kings of Sweden and Denmark have neither directly nor indirectly committed, nor omitted, nor refused any thing on their side contrary to the contents and the true meaning of the respective agreements made and concluded at the Hague on the 21st of May, the 24th of July, and the 4th of August last past, and especially not in that particular alledged by the late general, and one of the plenipotentiaries of this commonwealth the lord Edward Montagu, to excuse the unreasonable withdrawing and sailing away with the English navy out of the Sound. For they have been ready and willing (according to the second article of the said agreement, bearing date the 4th of August aforesaid) to join a considerable number of ships of war of the fleets in the immediate service of the said United Netherlands; and withal, that the same might, without loss of time or procrastination, act, and effectually procure, that the detractor or detractors of the peace so much desired might *re ipsa* be compelled to admit the same on the conditions, which have been expressed in writing on the 24th day of July aforesaid. The said extraordinary court have also declared themselves sufficient, how to re-establish the said peace in the speediest, safest, and most efficacious manner without any loss of time; and have not pretended at all to expect or to desire any new order or direction from the lords their superiors, so that the detriment and inconveniencies, which are unfortunately happened since, by reason that the

said

said peace hath not been established in the summer season, can no ways be imputed unto A.D. 1659. him. It is true, that they desired to deliberate, and to consult with the right honourable the plenipotentiaries of England, what number or part of the fleets and militia, as well of England as of the United Netherlands, should a little after return homewards, leaving there so much as would be sufficient to bring things to an happy issue, according to the agreement of the 24th of July aforesaid; which was expressly so stipulated and agreed at the Hague, as appeareth by the last article of the said agreement signed and concluded on the 4th day of August aforesaid; and in pursuance thereof, after a deliberation and consultation with the before-mentioned plenipotentiaries of England, they have written to the said lords their superiors, desiring their special direction and order, what ships of the United Netherlands should return, and in what harbours; which was not against any agreement at all, but very just and reasonable, it being notorious, that it was not the withdrawing of ships, but the conjunction of forces, that would be conducing to the establishment of peace; and the clause in the second article of the treaty concluded on the 4th of August, 1659. aforesaid, mentioning, that no new orders should be expected from their respective principals, is only relative to the matters contained in the same article, and not at all to the third article, which being posterior doth follow, and which doth dictate only, that the respective public ministers of England, and the United Netherlands, should deliberate and consult, &c. And it appears by the treaty or article agreed on at the Hague aforesaid on the 12th day of September last past with the public minister of England residing there, that it was not at all contrary, but according to the said treaties and agreements concluded at the Hague aforesaid, that it should be done in such a manner.

The said subscribed ambassador findeth himself further obliged to represent to the present government, that by the said agreement of the 21st of May aforesaid the commonwealth of England, as well as the state of the United Netherlands, are both bound to desist from giving any aid or assistance whatsoever to him, who should refuse to make peace upon just and reasonable conditions, and that for as long as he should continue in that resolution of refusing peace. And both England and the United Netherlands have further obliged themselves, by the agreement concluded at the Hague aforesaid on the 24th of July aforesaid, as appears manifestly by the last article of the same treaty or agreement, that after the expiration of the fifteen days therein mentioned, neither the English nor the Netherlandish fleet or militia should be permitted to assist or give any aid or countenance any wise, either or both the parties, who, after that the said fifteen days should be elapsed, should not admit the conditions of the peace mentioned in the foregoing articles of the said agreement; but that to the party, who should consent thereunto, all aid and assistance should be given; and that it should be endeavoured by joint arms and forces effectually to compel the detractor to admit of the peace so much desired on the conditions before-mentioned.

In pursuance of which respective agreements addrestes have been made by the respective public ministers to the kings of Sweden and Denmark. What delays and subterfuges have been practised by the first-named king, before the said public ministers were admitted to audience, and how they were dealt withal, when they had propounded the conditions of the so much desired peace, according to the said agreements, is so public, it being done before so many courtiers and officers of the king of Sweden, that it is needless to repeat it. But the king of Denmark did entertain the before-mentioned public ministers with all respect and civility, and did not only by word of mouth assure them of his good inclination to the re-establishing of the peace; but declared it in writing, and gave it under his hand and seal on the 25th day of August last past: that on a more diligent consideration on the matters which had been propounded both by word of mouth, and writing by the Lord, the mediators on the $\frac{1}{2}$ ⁸th of the said month of August, concerning the perfectioning and accomplishing the affairs of the peace he had consented to, all as he did consent by his declaration, as far as did agree with the articles concluded and agreed between the three states on the 21st of May, the 24th of July, and the 4th of August, concerning the establishing of the peace between himself and the king of Sweden; and perceiving, that the king of Sweden was averse to the treaty of peace, by the mediation of the before-mentioned respective public ministers, pretending that he was desirous to treat with the king of Denmark or his commissioners without the said mediators. The king of Denmark at the instance of the same, and especially of the right honourable the plenipotentiaries of England, and the extraordinary deputies or commissioners of the United Netherlands, did condescend thereunto; and his commissioners presented his demands in writing, being contained in five points, which were delivered to the lords the commissioners of the king of Sweden. And though the king of Sweden had neither by word of mouth by himself, nor by the lords his commissioners, much less in writing, declared his consent to the matters agreed on at the Hague, as is before expressed; yet did the king of Denmark at the instance of the said lords the mediators declare on the 18th day of September his consent to the reintegration of the said treaty of peace: and that he did conceive, that the place for the said treaty of peace would be convenient between the city of Copenhagen, and the

A.D. 1659. camp of the Swedish army, or any other near the said city. The before-mentioned public ministers of England, and the United Netherlands, after the several delays and tergiversations on the side of the king of Sweden, did in writing under their hands assure the king of Denmark on the 18th day of September aforesaid, that to the end the aforesaid peace might the sooner be obtained, that without cessation the king of Sweden should be compelled by all the forces to accept, and till he should accept of the conditions agreed on between the ministers of the three states, as being just and honest. All which being duly considered, the said lords the states general do conceive, that it is needless to propound new treaties; but that it is fit and just, that the former agreements here before expressed should be duly executed and performed, and that a general declaration of a readiness to enter into such further treaties, and is altogether ineffectual in the present conjuncture; and therefore have the said lords the states general of the United Netherlands ordered, that the said subscribed ambassador should in their name, and on their behalf, desire, that the said former agreements may be sincerely performed, not with words, but works. And in specie, that in pursuance and according to the before-mentioned fourth article of the treaty concluded, it may please the present government of this commonwealth to withdraw, and to recall effectually out of the king of Sweden's service, all English, Scotch, and Irish regiments; as also all officers, soldiers, and mariners of the same nations, who are yet employed, or to be found in the said king's service. And further, that according to the said agreement concluded on the 24th of July aforesaid the present government may keep with their forces, to compel the king of Sweden to accept of the said peace. And that to all admirals, vice-admirals, commanders, and sea captains, together with the governors and officers of the ports and places in the immediate service of the commonwealth of England, express orders be given to seize and to detain all Swedish ships, as well merchants as men of war, in such a manner as the said lords the states general of the United Netherlands have ordered, and commanded the same on their side. And lastly, that it may please the present government to order effectually and speedily, that some victuals, sea-coals, horse-meat, and other provisions, may be sent for the supply and relief of the before-mentioned city of Copenhagen, still beleaguered by the Swedish forces. To all which the said subscribed ambassador doth most sincerely and instantly beseech, that he may obtain a speedy and specific answer. Give the, &c.

23. November
3. December, 1659.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Samedy, le 6^{me} de Decembre, 1659. [N. S.]

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p. 153.

L'ON a esté si surpris dans le bon succes de Funen, qu'autre chose de remarque n'a esté faite aujourd'hui.

Il y a esté parlé de la neutralité de la riviere de l'Elbe; qui les rois du nord se doivent declarer sur cela plus expressement.

Rememoration a esté fait pour donner une réponse au sieur Coyet, qui par ses propositions difficilement maintiendra ce que le roy son maitre n'a pu maintenir par ses armes; et si la prudence du passés et des retroactés juge le future, on doit avoir très-mechante opinion de Schoonen, Bleeking, et Hollandt; et qu'il le maintiendra aussy mal que Nyberg et Funen: et ne pouvoit faire avec reputation ny la paix ny la guerre, qu'il valoit mieux d'en elire la premiere.

Lundy, le 8^{me} dito.

Avec le sieur ministre d'Espagne est arresté, 1. Qu'au droffard Vander Maire seront contés 25 mille florins; et, 2. Que le clergé continueront recevoir leurs revenu. 3. Qu'au reste sera attendu le retour de l'ambassadeur, et demeurera en estat.

L'advis de Hollande sur Munster est leu: demain sera resolu, et apparemment selon cela.

Avec advis des sieurs Hauterive et Beverwert sera envoyé acte à col. Killegrew de commander les regiments; et même aussy à Copenhagen, si le sieur Pichler vint à mourir.

Mardy, le 9^{me} dito.

Il n'y a point eu des lettres de Copenhagen. Il est resolu de ne donner pas copie de cette lettre de le Maire sous son nom; à cause qu'il parle contemptiblement de Danois.

Il y a eu une lettre de Lubec et Hamburg sur l'affaire de la navire de Michel Suke de Lubec; item, une memoire sur le même sujet mis en mains de l'admirauté d'Amsterdam.

Sur

Sur l'affaire de Munster n'est encore rien conclu.

Sur la reception de l'ambassadeur de Portugal sont nommés les sieurs Lampfins et Beeck.

Il a fait requérir d'estre assisté du secretaire dans l'audience, principalement si l'ambassadeur d'Espagne a esté assisté de son secretaire ; mais on entend, qu'on n'admet à l'audience, que tel, qui est nommé dans la credentielle.

Mecredy, le 10^{me} dito.

Enfin la Hollande a produit et proposé son advis d'envoyer des ambassades vers l'Espagne et France, pour congratuler ces monarques sur la paix faite, &c.

Aussy la Hollande a consenty à l'envoye de douze frigates, pour assurer la mer Mediterannée.

Item, elle a urgé la retour du capitaine Cortener vers la fin de l'année, et avec la dernier esquadre de la flotte, qui reviendra icy. Il est amis de l'admiral Opdam et de la Hollande, ou la plus part le desire & a c'est signe, qu'Opdam a encore des amis en Hollande ; et il y a l'apparence, que les autres provinces s'y conformeront.

Il y a eu quelque nouvelle dispute ou scrupule à l'occasion de la commission du colonel Killegrew, si ce fera un regle, que consecutivement le plus vieil colonel en ces temps en Dennemarc commenderont.

Quant à Munster, la Hollande et la Frise ayant chacun dit son advis, l'on a sommé les autres provinces de se declarer aussy.

Jeudy, l'11^{me} dito.

Le concept *interim* pour le gouvernement de pais d'Outre-meuse, arresté avec le sieur ministre d'Espagne, est leu : la conclusion est remise jusqu'à demain.

La Hollande a fort insisté pour recevoir les compagnies, qu'elle a prestée à l'Overyssel durant la saison de l'estat ; à quoy Overyssel a fort contredit.

L'audience de l'ambassadeur de Portugal est remise jusqu'à samedi ; mais l'ambassadeur requiert fort, que ce soit demain. Les railleurs disent que c'est pour le sabat.

L'on a commis le conseil d'estat de s'enquerir, si le commendeur à Aerdenberg ne fait point d'exces touchant Slippendam.

Vendredy, le 12^{me} dito.

L'ambassadeur de Portugal a eu audience ; il a parlé assez court et en Portugaise, mais il aura donné en Latin : la substance sera, qu'il excusera le dilay de la paix, jettant la faute sur Don F. Telles, appellant son fait *perfidum scelus*.

Le sieur Boreel a derechef et encore escrit du lastgelt, ce qui fera un point d'instruction pour les ambassadeurs vers Paris.

Estant donné commission de mettre par escrit l'instruction en Holland, manquoit fort peu à la reponse à donner au sieur Coyet.

La Geldre ayant à donner la compagnie colonelle du colonel Wynbergen, en ont fait deux compagnies et deux capitaines, à quoy s'oppose à present le conseil d'estat ; et sur ce sont ordonnés des commissaires.

The Portuguese ambassador to the states general.

Lectum die 12 Decembris, 1659.

CELSI AC PRÆPOTENTES DOMINI ORDINES GENERALES,

MAGNUS ille voluntatis affectus quo regnum Lusitanum exarsit; veræ amicitiae cum hac inclyta republica conservandæ, manifeste patuit, quod nullam unquam ad hunc finem peripuerit ansam, si qua ei per legitimos ac naturales reges suos præberetur, qua de causa ubi primum Castellanorum jugum excussit, non diu cunctatum est, quin per solemnem legationem hujus veræ amicitiae cum hac inclyta republica studium manifestaverit; ut composito redintegratoque utriusque nationis amore simul arma caperent in hostem tunc temporis communem; qui etsi postea a vestris celsissimis potestatibus pacem obtinuit, non cum armis odium deposuit, conatusque renovandi eadem bella, quæ tunc coactus sub cinere doloso sopiebat; modo vero inito cum Gallis foedere, proculdubio resuscitabit: illud quod pristinam amicitiam atque concordiam rupit, certe non tam fuit dominantium utrique statui voluntas, quam quædam subditorum inscitia, audeo fatalitatem appellare. Modo vero vestris celsis potestatibus certum omnino facio regem dominum meum atque ipsius parentis majestatem ferenissimam, felicitis recordationis, ruptis moris omnibus, pacem iniri procurarunt æquis utrinque conditionibus, idque non solum ad belli damna vitanda, pacis fructus capiendos, verum etiam ut pristinus ille amor mutua correspondentia per tot annorum circulos conservata cum hac florentissima republica denuo revivisceret. Hujus rei ergo uterque rex ferenissimus varias legationes ad vestras celsissimas potestates dimiserunt, præsertim anno jam præterito D. Ferdinandum Telles, qui præterquam quod ob commissum

A.D. 1659 commissum perfidiæ scelus indignum se tanto honoris gradu reddiderit affectum hujus reciproci negotii tam magni momenti, remoratus est; hac de causa serenissimi regis mei majestas sui obsequii esse duxit me ad hanc legationem mittere, quantumvis regimine curisque reipublicæ præpedito, præcipue ut vestris celsissimis potestatibus gratias habeam ob patrociniū, quod sui fideles ministri in hac inclyta republica ea tempestate experti sunt, quod serenissimus rex sperat indies continuandum, ut optatum inter utramque nationem fœdus propere sanciat. Ego vero ex parte serenissimæ majestatis certam indubitamque facio omnem illam satisfactionem, quam æquitas poposcerit ad utilitatem utriusque status, ac suorum subditorum conservationem, quæ ut fiant, plenam mecum affero potestatem a vestris celsissimis potestatibus. Igitur impense rogo eos mihi commissarios constitui, quibuscum agere possim de sanciendo firmandisque pacis conditionibus, cujus stabilitatem mihi jam promittunt non solum bonitas ac sinceritas, quæ in vestris celsissimis potestatibus reperitur, sed etiam magna rerum prudentia, qua præsentia, habita futurorum consideratione, disponuntur, quæ satis indicant in præsentiarum, quæ et quanta emolumenta inter regnum Portugalliæ atque has inclytas provincias ex pace pullulent, ut ex mutuæ felicitatis augmento utraque eadem natio una atque eadem censeatur.

Hagæ Comitæ, 12. Decembris, 1659. [N. S.]

Signatum,

D. L. comte de MIRANDA.

De Thou, *the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Hague, 12. Dec. 1659. [N. S.]

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I THANK you for the information, which you are pleased to give me of affairs with you, upon which I rely much more than upon other particular letters, which come from England; which are most of them filled with passion, and therefore speak of the truth but imperfectly,

They publish news here pretended to be come by two ships, arrived at Rotterdam from Scotland, who bring advice, that Monck refuseth the accommodation, and had torn the treaty, which had been brought him; but I do very much suspect this news, since it comes from no person of credit, to persuade me to believe it. But that however of the defeat of the Swedes in Funen, which I called in doubt in my former, is found too true, which you will see in the inclosed copies. You will easily judge, that this accident will not much favour the negotiation of Monsieur Coyet, who hath yet no answer to his proposition, nor no commissioners named.

The ambassador of Portugal hath made his entry, and had this day his public audience. As to his subject, I said, that there was a time agreed on between Spain and them by our peace; but I did not speak of the time. Just now I am going to see him. By my letters from Paris, the ratification and the contract of marriage were signed the first of this month, and sent in all haste by an express to Bayonne, where the exchange is to be made, by the marshal of Grammont, the 7th of this month, after which exchange, I believe, we shall receive our orders.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Samedy, le 13. Decemb. 1659. [N. S.]

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LE ministre d'Espagne a derechef insisté pour le transport pour le bagage de Don Jean, pour la casse d'armes; sur quoy la Hollande n'a pas encore esté prest. Item, il a memorié touchant la chambre mypartie; sur quoy sera prins l'avis de commissaires.

La ville de Boileduc a remonstré quelque chose touchant un nouveau reglement de la creation de leur magistrat.

Le sieur Huygens & autres sont nommés pour commissaires à conferer avec l'ambassadeur de Portugal.

Le sieur de Hauterive aura dit à aucune des estats generaux en baillant avec l'ambassadeur d'Espagne, ou avec celui de Portugal; voulant dire, que le Portugal seroit bientôt mis sous l'Espagne.

L'interim sur le regiment du pais d'Outre-Meuse est maintenant extendue sur la date du 13. Decembre.

On a achevé de refoudre la revocation des compagnies d'Overyffel, qu'on y a mis durant la saison de l'hyver.

Lundy,

Lundy, le 15. dito. A.D. 1659

Par occasion que l'agent Bruninx escrit, que la cavallerie du prince de Condé alloit en service de l'evesque de Munster, le sieur president a mis sur le tapis l'affaire de deputés de la ville; sur quoy encore n'est rien conclu, si non une serieuse sommation de provinces à se declarer sur la proposition faite par les dits deputés.

L'admirauté d'Amsterdam a encore respondu aujourd'huy sur la nouvelle presentation de mettre caution pour la navire de Michel Suke de Lubeck, à fin qu'on laissoit là le navire, et qu'à Amsterdam il soit jugé; mais en vain, la dite admirauté persistant à vouloir, que le navire vienne icy. Sur les nouvelles pieces, que les ministres de Brandenburg ont importé en l'affaire contre la dame de Malsen, est resolu, que les pieces seront mis en main du grand conseil, pour aviser s'il y a raison pour changer et alterer la resolution que l'estat a prinse en cela.

Mardy, le 16. dito.

Aujourd'huy est proposé, de la part des estats de Frise, la revocation ou permission au sieur Haren, de retourner de Copenhagen icy, à l'exemple du sieur de Hubert. La Hollande l'a *overgenomen* avec apparence qu'elle y condescendra, voire y en qui sont d'avis, qu'on doive le rappeler tous.

L'on traine encore la response au sieur Coyet expressement, pour ressentir, que de mesme au commencement il a trainé son audience. Et aussy l'on attend des lettres de Copenhagen, pour voire comment à present se declare, et comporte le roy de Suede, touchant la paix, estant apparence, que cest estat ne voudra pas se separer d'avec la France & Angleterre.

Sur un nouveau petit memoire de deputés de Munster est resolu, que le sieur d'Ommersen et autres sont requis d'examiner bien l'affaire de Munster, et former un advis comment on fera: & la Hollande aussy l'a *overgenomen*.

Le secretaire de l'admirauté d'Amsterdam de Wildt a supplié par requeste à ce que son fils luy soit adjoint pour second secretaire, de telle sorte toutefois, qu'après sa mort son dit fils soit secretaire seul.

Mecredy, le 17. dito.

La Hollande produit une leur resolution provinciale, touchant le nouveau lastgelt en France; à sçavoir, qu'on y remediera par quelque inhibition d'aucunes manufactures de France, que ce point influera aussy dans l'instruction des ambassadeurs vers la France; & qu'on parlera avec les villes Hanseatiques; item, aussy en Angleterre.

Le sieur president a rapporté, que le sieur Coyet l'avoit veu hier, & après plusieurs discours avoit requis une response, & si elle seroit piquante, qu'il se trouveroit obligé à repliquer. L'on a sur cela admonesté & sommé les provinces à se declarer sur la proposition du sieur Coyet. Il semble qu'on attend quelque advis d'Angleterre.

Dans la requeste du secretaire de Wildt est resolu quelque chose, mais non pas si large comme il a desiré.

Sur le memoire de Groot est representé quelque chose de la part des estats d'Ost-Frise.

Il y a eu un memoire pour tel Loman schipper de Lubeck, pour estre redintegré comme la sentence prononcée à la confiscation de son bien & navire.

L'ambassadeur de France est allé à Amsterdam, & pour recommander l'ambassadeur de Portugal.

Jeudy, le 18^{me} dito.

La Hollande s'est declaré encliné pour la revocation du sieur Haren en Dennemarc, mais en exchange aussy desire, qu'au sieur Nieuport soit permis de revenir icy; item, au capitaine Jan Mees Cortenaer.

Quand on allegoit, que le sieur Nieuport estoit necessaire en Angleterre, fut répondu, qu'aussy bien en Angleterre estoit un anarchie ou nul regime.

Ceux d'Orange icy soupçonnent, qu'on brasse derechef quelque seclusion. Demain sera resolu sur cette revocation,

Le sieur de Raet a longtems rapporté dans les estats de Hollande ce qui est passé touchant le prisonniers, a remarqué, que l'an 1637, quand on a lu en service un nombre de navires excessif ces *scheeps vrachten van leeger scheepen* n'ont monté qu'à 200,000 francs; mais que l'an 1646 desja les mêmes *scheeps vrachten* ont monte à 1200,000 l. Il a fait grande plainte de la ville de Dorth, qui n'a pas voulu livrer tel *van Angeren*, qui a fort trompé dans ces larcins.

Pour répondre à Coyet l'on attende expressement des lettres de Copenhagen, pour savoir la contenance du roy du Suede.

Quand au passage de meubles de Don Jean, la Holland se declareroit demain.

A.D. 1659.

Vendredy, le 19. dito.

L'on n'a encore rien conclu touchant le retour ou permission de retourner pour Nieupoort Haren, Cortenaer: c'est que la Hollande a jugé n'en pouvoir pas encore venir à bout.

Il y a eu quelque rapport sur des affaires de prises de navires, spécialement des Osterlins, qui sont renvoyés à l'admirauté.

Il y a eu ouverture de quelques résolutions de Frise, spécialement touchant Dennemarc, relaschant aussi de la condition, qu'ils avoient lié l'affaire de Munster à celle de Copenhagen.

The states general to the king of France.

SIRE,

23. December, 1659. [N. S.]

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VOSTRE majesté aura asseurement appris quelque chose de differents, qui se meut entre les tuteurs du prince d'Orange, au sujet de la regence, et du gouvernement de sa principauté; sur quoy les ministres de Brandenburg dans leur memoire du 20. de ce mois, par ordre exprès de leur maistre, nous ont representé, comme quoy son altesse electorale, aussi bien que la princesse douariere d'Orange, inclinants aux remedes le plus benignes, avoient de temps en temps fait représenter à la princesse royale, aussi douariere d'Orange, avec toute sorte de douceur, les mauvaises suites de son proceder; & si elle ne vouloit entendre à ce que l'on composast les choses à l'amicable, que du moins en conformité de tant de sentences & traités, & d'accords, les parties s'en doivent rapporter au jugement de la justice, d'autant plus, que par une convention speciale du 26. May, 1654. elles estoient formellement tombés d'accord, que les affaires d'Orange demeuroident comme elles estoient jusqu'à ce qu'il plairoit à l'une ou à l'autre d'icelle, d'intenter proces, et de faire decider les susdits differents: mais que la princesse royale, au lieu de le deferer à des avis si salutaires, aux offices que le conseil de la maison avoit faits, et même à l'entremise de la cour d'Hollande, n'avoit répondu, sinon qu'elle ne pourroit rien resoudre sans la reine sa mere, & au prejudice de la parole qu'elle avoit donné. Cependant qu'elle faisoit presser le gouvernement d'Orange avec beaucoup d'animosité jusqu'à avoir fait exiger le peage à la main forte, transferer la seance du parlement hors de la jurisdiction du prince, & demander à votre majesté aide & assistance pour reduire la force par la force, non sans qu'il eust lieu d'apprehender par les artifices et les faux rapports de ceux, auxquels la reine de la grande Bretagne, & la princesse royale douariere d'Orange, avoient confié la conduite de cest affaire, votre majesté pourroit enfin être induit, quelque devoirs, qu'on peut faire au contraire, à leur accorder ce qui mettroit toute au desespoir, et tendroit au prejudice du pupille & de ses heretiers substitués, & renverser l'ordre de la succession establi par le prince Frederic Henry d'Orange d'heureuse memoire, dans son testament, dont nous etions executeurs, nous priant, que pour l'affection que nous avons tousjours eue pour sa maison, nous voulussions assister leurs altesse de nos avis & conseils, en une affaire si importante, & songer aux expedient de la terminer par un accomodement, du moins d'obvier à ce qu'il ne se fut rien de fait; & que par ce moyen l'interest du prince pupille fut mis à couvert les inconveniences, dont il estoit menacé, croyans consideré ce que dessus sur tous les grands & considerables services, que les princes d'Orange ont rendu de tout temps à cette republique, & voulant témoigner la part, que nous prenons en une chose capable d'affliger l'estat d'un prince mineur, à qui nous ne pouvons refuser nostre tres-serieuse intercession, sans faire tort à la justice & à l'affection, que l'on doit avoir pour conservation, de représenter à vostre majesté, que nous croyons, que le meilleur & le plus equitable fera que l'on s'entremette d'accommoder les tuteurs, à quoy la cour de justice s'employera icy à bon escient, ou bien, qu'on fasse decider leur different par de voyes, lesquelles la princesse royale si bien que les autres tuteurs, se trouvent obligé de choisir en vertu de leurs conventions susdits; & ne doutant point, que votre majesté n'ait les mêmes sentiments pour une chose si juste, comme ses predecesseurs n'ont jamais manqué d'estime pour le prince d'Orange, nous osons bien la prier d'y vouloir contribuer, en faisant connoître à la reine de la grande Bretagne, aussi bien que la princesse royale d'Orange, combien il y va de l'interest de leur fils & petit fils, de mettre hors de danger sa principauté, et que tout le monde attende de leur tendresse maternelle, qu'elles contribuent au reestablisement de l'union de la tutele, comme étant l'unique moyen de conserver leur pupille. En tout cas nous nous promettons de la justice de votre majesté, qu'elle ne contera point ceux, qui ne demandent qu'à porter les choses à l'extremité, & qu'elle ne fera passer son autorité dans une chose, qui est si éloigné de ses interêts. Vostre majesté fera en cela chose digne de sa grandeur & pieté royale, et comme les autres tutures ainsy, un jour le prince même auront sujet de s'en louer, nous le prendrons encore pour une marque singuliere de la bienveillance, qu'elle a tousjours fait paroître envers cette republique, &c.

Sir

Sir Arthur Haslridge, &c. to general Fleetwood.

MY LORD,

WE shall not trouble you with any tedious reply to your letter; but this we must affirm, A.D. 1659. that neither jointly nor separately did we, or any of us, either to yourself, or any other person, pass our engagements to do otherwise than we have done; and if you had given any of us a particular charge, we should readily have vindicated ourselves. Neither did we endeavour to remove the parliament's good opinion from you, though we well perceived your coldness in their service; else the paper sent from the northern brigadiers had never produced the sad consequences, that since have ensued. And if it was against your conscience to act as one of the seven commissioners appointed by act of parliament to govern the army, we marvel with what satisfaction you can now act by the call of private men, without any public authority, and yet pretend you desire retirement. Whether you have not been instrumental to destroy parliamentary authority, and how far we have been instrumental to any such ends, we leave it to the Lord and all indifferent men to judge. Neither shall we dispute the necessity, that induced the officers to interrupt the parliament; for if you and they say it was necessary, no man must dare to say otherwise. It is an easy matter to pretend to good things for the nation. Oliver did the like; but the sequel manifested his own advancement to be at the bottom; and it is well known, when you remove us from our foundations, you may carry us whither you please. We all deny to have been instrumental in any breaches made upon the parliament: but if we had, we should not be ashamed to ask God and the world forgiveness, and resolve by our future deportments to repair such breaches. Concerning oppression, imposing, restraining liberty, taking away property, governments, and authority, we shall only say, that whoever takes away our parliaments, takes the ready course to let them all in like a flood upon us. Neither do we think the council of officers competent persons to judge of governments, and to break parliaments, and put new fancies of their own instead thereof, as they please. How far your actings against the parliament, or ours in pursuance of the parliament's command, have given encouragement to the common enemy, we leave to your own consideration: or because the parliament will not act what some officers of the army please, they must be interrupted. And if any prove faithful to discharge the trust reposed in them, they are the only troublers of the nation, and give advantage to the common enemy.

We are not ambitious of commands, having more given us by the parliament, than we desired; but conceive we have more authority to grant commissions, in order to the parliament's restitution, than you can have from the call of any private persons to continue their interruption. You say, the mariners had been paid, if we had not been here. We suppose some of them are gone to London for their pay; and if money were sent to discharge the rest, we should be far from hindering their payment, or diverting their money. You pretend good intentions to the nation's settlement. We are sure our hearts thirst after it; and that we are not guilty of any hostility in this place. In the interim we resolve by God's blessing to defend the same for the parliament. If what you are doing might satisfy all the parliament's party, and secure parliamentary authority, the rights, liberties, properties of the people, and religion, (which is the good old cause so much owned by God, and valued by all good men) we should really rejoice and bless God for it, and readily return to our former friendship, it being the desire of our hearts, that all misunderstandings may be removed, the parliament restored, old friends reconciled, and the commonwealth settled upon righteous and lasting foundations. And if you are as peaceably minded as we, you may make it appear by directing the withdrawing of the forces you sent towards this place, that so effusion of blood and other mischiefs may be prevented. If otherwise, we cannot believe you intend peace. We are,

MY LORD,

Your lordship's servants,

Portsmouth, Decemb. 14. 1659.

ART. HASILRIGE.

H. MORLEY.

VALENTINE WALTON.

Postscript.

My lord, at your desire capt. Brown, capt. Peacock, and capt. Hopgood have their liberty to wait upon you at London. We expect colonel Markham and Mr. Atkins be released, according to your promise.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Samedi, le 20. Decemb. 1659. [N. S.]

A.D. 1659.

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HIER estoit bruit, comme si l'on avoit ordonné des commissaires pour venir en conference avec le sieur Cojet; mais cela est faux.

La permission de retourner ici pour l'ambassadeur Nieuport, & le sieur Haren, n'est nullement encore resoluë. Au contraire, entre divers advis de la province de Zelande est, qu'elle concède bien à l'ambassadeur Boreel de pouvoir faire un voyage vers ici; mais au sieur Nieuport la refusent.

De Copenhagen on a, que les trois deputés de cette estat estoient encore tousjours à Elfenor; qu'on y brouilloit beaucoup de papier, sans rien faire.

Quant à l'ambassade vers l'Espagne & France, il semble qu'on ne se haste guere en Hollande. Il se parle aussi encore de la triple alliance avec la France & l'Angleterre; maintenant faudroit-il y ajouter celle d'avec l'Espagne.

Dimanche, le 21. dito.

La Hollande a déclaré pour le passeport aux meubles de Don Jean; mais quant aux armes, en payant le droit de licentes. Et encore y en eust disants, que ce peu d'armes feroient peut-estre cause, que les Anglois (si d'avanture le navire Zelandois, qui les embarquera, tomboit en leur mains) confisqueroit tout, mesme des denrees libres de Zelandois. Il y eu memoires des ministres Danois & Brandeburg, & une lettre du roy de Dennemarc, qui est tout mis es mains de commissaires.

Au comte de Stierum, & aux fils de Puchler, & du sieur de Gent, sont données des compagnies.

Lundi, le 22. dito.

L'electeur Palatin, à qui on avoit recommandé de payer une debte que la reine de Boheme doit ici, a respondu, que c'est au parlement de payer les debtes de la dite reine.

Aujourd'huy en fin les amis du sieur d'Opdam ont tant fait, que les provinces ont consenti au retour du capitaine Cortenaer, pour estre examiné sur les accusations du sieur d'Opdam; car Cortenaer ayant esté capitaine du navire du sieur d'Opdam, & l'ayant gouverné, sçaura dire circumstantieusement comment est passé le combat au Sont. Il y a eu derechef une lettre de Lubec, en faveur d'un naviere confisqué à Amsterdam.

La Hollande enfin neantmoins produira un concept de réponse au sieur Cojet; mais pour encore ce ne sont encore que discours & paroles.

Demain les commissaires sur l'affaire de Munster tiendront conference pour former quelque avis comment on pourra faire.

Le prince Maurice a escrit d'avoir veu que 500 hommes à pied, & 100 à cheval de l'electeur de Cologne sont venu au service de l'evesque du Munster.

Mardi, le 23. dito.

Le ministre d'Espagne a representé des certaines scruples & griefs, qu'il trouve dans l'interim fait sur le regime du pais d'Outre-Meuse, qu'il desire avoir corrigé; & cela sera examiné.

Les deputés sur l'affaire de Munster ont commencé à examiner les pieces qui la touchant, & continueront.

Les compagnies qu'on pensoit oster de ville d'Overyssel, le conseil d'estat trouve à-propos de les y laisser encore quelque mois, d'autant qu'elles y ont fait leur provision d'hyver; aussi pour la jalousie que l'evesque du Munster y cause.

Les ministres de l'electeur de Brandenburg ont fait plainte, que le roy de France a établi un parlement & un peage hors de la jurisdiction d'Orange, requerants raet en daet, conseil & assistance. Sur quoi est resolu d'escire une lettre bien arraisonné au dit roy.

Les ministres de Dennemarc & de Brandeburg sont par le sieur de Heyde remerciés de congratulations, qu'ils ont fait à l'estat sur la victoire de Funen.

Il y a eu une conference sur l'affaire de Portugal pour mettre sur le papier quelques points, mais les bewinthebbers de la compagnie de West-Inde seront aussi appellés.

Tel de Witt, maistre de services à Bergopzoom hier examiné sur de accusations *peculatus*, ne sceut guere répondre: ordonné de revenir aujourd'huy, il a notifié par lettre, qu'il est allé à Bergopzoom, pour querir certains papiers; mais on a donné ordre de le suivre, & mettre sur la porte. On a aussi escrit au magistrat de Dort, pour avoir ce tel van Angeren; & on croit qu'ils le livreront.

Mecredi,

Mecredi, le 24. ditto.

A.D. 1659.

A l'ambassadeur de Portugal on a demandé son pouvoir, laquelle est & trouve bon & suffisant, joint aux autres papiers & besoins de cette nature-là.

Nouvelle instance estant fait pour la permission de revenir au sieur Haren, a esté resolu, qu'à lui sera escrit de mesme comme au sieur d'Huybert, qu'il lui sera permy de revenir ou repatrier, lorsqu'il jugera, que sa présence ne sera plus fructueux. Pour le retour du sieur Nieuport, n'a pas esté parlé.

Il y a derechef eu conference à ce matin sur les affaires de Munster, où sont les papiers responfifs au memoire du sieur Friquet, & au sieur eveſque.

Vendredi, le 26. dito.

Salva res est : On a trouvé une mot plus sincere que celui des elucidations, æquivocant avec elusions. On se sert en cet instrument du mot d'illustrations, comme si souvent l'illustration n'estoit plus obscure que la chose illustrée. — Ici l'on a prins si peu de reflexion là-dessus, qu'on a du depuis proposé d'équiper une flotte de 48 navires vers le printemps; & pour y donner chaleur, l'on a resolu de convoquer ici les deputés des admirautés.

Sir An. Ashley Cooper, &c. to general Fleetwood.

SIR,

UNDERSTANDING you have received some disturbance of late, in examining divers persons about a design to surprize the Tower; to save you further trouble, we do hereby freely own our utmost and hearty endeavours to have put that place into more faithful and confiding hands, and that by authority from the council of state, who at the passing of that resolve had the sole legal power from the parliament, of ordering, directing, and disposing of all the garisons and forces of this commonwealth, both by sea and land; an action so honest and honourable, as would not only have given check to the exorbitances at Wallingford-house and Whitehall, but was almost necessary to the preserving the peace and safety of this great city, by giving advantage to them to put themselves into a regular posture of defence; and such an encouragement to the sober party among them, as would (through God's mercy) have utterly defeated the designs of the common enemy. Sir, let us tell you, this design was not so vain, but that we had (by the blessing of God) possessed that place some weeks since, had we not been frustrated by our mistake in the courage and fidelity of a person, whose opportunity, interest, and duty, (if not principles) gave us better hopes. But in this age we are to complain and wonder at nothing; yet we cannot but highly resent the confidence of sending for one of our number by a party of soldiers, as if red-coats and muskets were a *non-obstante* to all laws and public privilege. Not as if that person or any of us are afraid or ashamed to own the enterprize before any, that have a lawful authority to demand an account of it; which we are sure no single person, juncto, or pack of men at Whitehall or Wallingford-house have a pretence to. Sir, we have the witness with our own spirits, that we have and do cordially wish the preservation and good of you and your family: but if the Lord hath said, You shall not hearken, but be hardened in your way, we must acquiesce in his providence, and with sorrow look upon that ruin, which is flowing in upon you, as upon one, in whom we thought we had seen some good!

Sir, consider that in the day of trouble, which is certainly coming upon you, what support you will have to your spirit, when you shall be assaulted with the shame you have brought upon God's people; with the breach of faith to the parliament, from whom you received your commission; with the ruin you have brought upon your native country (unless the Lord by his own almighty arm prevent it); and with the misery you have led the poor soldiers into, who, instead of being the instruments of renewing and settling the peace and liberty of these nations, enjoying the honour and quiet thereof, their arrears fully paid, future pay and advancement settled and established in order and with the blessing of their countrymen, are now become the instruments of nine mens ambition; have made the whole nation their enemies, and are exposed again to the hardship and hazard of a new unnatural war, without prospect of our hoping, that the issue of these affairs can leave their new masters so rich as to satisfy their arrears; or so secure as to trust preferments in any hands, but such whose fanatic principles, or personal relations make them irreconcilable to the public interest. But God (we trust) has raised up a deliverer, having by admirable providence put an opportunity and power into the hands of general Monck, the ablest and most experienced commander of these nations; whom he hath also spirited to stand firm for the interest of this commonwealth, as well against a rebellious party of

A.D. 1659. our own forces, as the designs of the common enemy, notwithstanding all causeless and false aspersions maliciously cast upon him; being warranted in his present actings by especial commission and authority from the council of state, whereas yours is that only of the sword. Our prayers and earnest request for you and all honest men amongst you are, that you may timely join with him, and partake of the honour and blessing of his actions, and your true repentance shall be a greater rejoicing, than your desertion was trouble; when providence shall have separated the precious from the vile, and not have suffered our scum to boil in; but shall have placed the sword and civil authority in the hands of men of the best and soberest principles. Sir, be not so far deceived, as to think sober men see not through the mask of this strange new parliament, whose liberty and safety either of meeting or debating must be at your pleasure; who having taken upon you to be conservator of the cause, will only make use of them as your assessors and tax-gatherers; the present interrupted parliament being the sole lawful authority, and which can only be hoped to make the sword subservient to the civil interest, and settle the government in the hands of the people by successive and free parliaments unlawfully denied to them. Sir, we have in sincerity given you our sense, and shall leave you to him, that disposes of all mens hearts; and remain

Your servants, so far as you shall be found
to serve the public,

16. Decemb. 1659.

AN. ASHLEY COOPER.
TH. SCOT.
JO. BERNERS.
JOHN WEAVER.

Extract out of the register of the states general of the United Provinces.

Lunæ, 29. Decemb. 1659. [N. S.]

Vol. lvi.
p. 182.

AFTER debate, it is thought fit, that a copy of the letter, which their H. and M. lordships writ on the 23d instant to the king of France, in favour of the lord prince of Orange, and the preservation of that prince in that family, shall be sent to the lady princess royal, with this addition, that their H. and M. lordships not without great reason apprehend and foresee, that from the differences risen about the government of the said principedom, there will unavoidably result an infallible and irreparable damage and prejudice to the said lord prince, which their H. and M. lordships would willingly see prevented and taken up; and therefore their H. and M. lordships leave it to the consideration of her royal highness, whether she shall not think fit for the good of her own son to agree the difference in love, by referring of it to some arbitrators; or in case that cannot be, to cause the same to be decided by the courts of justice in Holland.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Samedi, le 27. Decemb. 1659. [N. S.]

Vol. lvi.
p. 180.

IL y a eu une lettre du prince d'Ost-Frise responsive ou relative aux ordres, qu'ici on a donné pour executer la dette ou le payement promis en suite de la resolution du 8. Fev. 1657; & substance de cette lettre seroit, que le dit prince d'Ost-Frise n'est pas justiciable, moins executable ici, comme estant un prince de l'empire, n'ayant nulle dependance ici; ce qui est bien vray: mais il y a des traites, qui le rendent dependent.

En Angleterre l'on aura relasché le navire nommé Marc Aurele. L'ambassadeur Nieuport avoit bien tasché de venir en conference sur les affaires du Nort; mais la confusion estoit grande, & point d'inclination pour besoigner. Au reste n'escrit quelques choses imprimés: que parmi le 70, qui formeroient le model de regimen, estoit peu de consequence, les uns estant pour la milice, les autres pour le parlement, aucuns pour le protecteur Richard, voire aucuns pour le roy.

Il y a eu une lettre de la Classe de Dort, touchant le ministre de tel village au Princelant, où la princesse de Hohenzollern est pour tel, & les paroisiens pour tel.

Le sinode d'Hollande a fait plainte de ce que l'on imprime & sème ici tant de livres Sociniens.

Lundi, le 29. dito.

L'affaire de Portugal est sur le tapis; mais pour encore entre les provinces, ou entre les députés d'icelles, à sçavoir pour former les demandes, aucunes (specialement la Zelande) desirent

desirent de terres en Brazil; & ont en charge de demander de terre comme une condition *A.D. 1659.*
sine qua non; mais l'ambassadeur sous mains declare preliminairement, que ce n'est pas au pouvoir du roy de donner de terres. Pour neantmoins l'y disposer, on lui propose sous mains, que ce sera au bien de Portugal d'engager par ce moyen cest estat à resister tant mieux contre l'Espagne.

L'ambassadeur de France procede assez finement pour avoir le nom de ne s'en mêler point; mais par le sieur de Groot ne laisse pas de s'en mêler.

Il y a eu avis de grand damage arrivé aux fortifications de Lieroort, pour reparation desquelles est envoyé quelque ordre provisionel.

Des affaires de Suede ni réponse au sieur Cojet rien encore; car si on répond, on fait contre la redintegration; & si la paix se fait, toute la negotiation du sieur Cojet est aneantié.

Mardi, le 30. dito.

L'on a neantmoins trouvé necessaire de répondre au sieur Cojet, à fin qu'il ne croye *agnita maledicta*; à quel propos est produit le concept d'Hollande, qui est leu, contenant depuis longues années de contre-reproches.

A la fin neantmoins on se declare prest à ouvrir ce qu'il pourra plus proposer; & à cette fin concéder conference: mais on desirera, que préallablement il aye à s'esclaircir sur ces passages, *Artibus certorum hominum*, &c. *Et paucorum quorundam ausu*, &c. puis pour la conclusion de la paix, que les deputés de cest estat sont suffisamment instruits pour le faire au Sond, &c. Demain cela sera encore resumé.

Quant à Portugal, l'on remarque, qu'entre la Hollande & Zelande, il n'y a point de convenience. La Portugal offre la trafique sur Angola.

A l'evesque de Munster sera répondu sur son compliment.

A l'instance d'Utrecht, sera emané un placard aigre contre le livre Socinien, nommé, De l'apostasie des Chrestiens.

Mecredi, le 31. dito.

La réponse, qui sera donné au sieur Cojet, est arresté; mais elle sera translaté en Latin, & ce sera fait par un qui couche bien en Latin.

Il y aura eu un memoire en Latin du sindic de Munster, representant la necessité de la ville, & qu'elle soit comme bloquée, si non affligée; demandant secours ou prompt resolution: sur quoi les provinces sont requis de se declarer; mais le sieur Ommeren étant absent, la conference ne se pourra resumer que vendredi.

Le conseil d'estat a representé, que pour quelque peu de temps l'on fera bien de laisser encore les compagnies en Overysiel.

Jeudi, le 1. Janvier, 1660.

Le sieur Boreel a escrit, que bien dix ou onze navires Hollandois estoient prins, & mesmes au Brest en Bretagne, par des predateurs Portugais; mais qu'à son instance le roy les avoit relaché, tant à cause qu'aussi bien le roy de Portugal à la Haye faisoit traiter de paix, que parceque l'affaire estoit inique.

L'ambassadeur de France a donné à entendre, qu'il a ordre de faire notification solennelle de la conclusion de la paix entre les deux couronnes.

Le sieur de Heyde a notifié au ministres des villes Hanseatiques la resolution prise contre le last-gelt, qu'on veut introduire en France.

Vendredi, le 2. dito.

L'on aura mis quelque chose sur le papier les affaires de Portugal, sur quoi à ce soir sera conference avec l'ambassadeur de ce royaume. Le sieur Huygens auroit acheté beaucoup de les actions, & seroit moins incliné à l'accord.

Les ambassadeurs de Dennemarc sont notifiés d'estre à Haerlem. L'on fera remercier les ministres d'Espagne, pour avoir notifié par le sieur president le souhait de nouvelle en que le prince n'est pas malade, & que l'ambassadeur sera dans dix à douze jours ici.

L'ambassadeur Nieupoort encore a demandé permission de venir ici, & communiquer choses d'importance; mais rien n'est fait sur cela.

A letter of intelligence.

MONSIEUR,

A.D. 1659.

Vol. lxvi.

p. 190.

JE vous fouhaite tour heur & felicité de corps & d'ame en cette nouvelle année, & tous fuivantes, & que par de-là l'estat puiſſe revenir une fois à repos; car pour encore il ſert de riſée & de mocquerie, comme d'ordinaire le meritent qui ſe donnent à diſſention, tumulte, & diſputes; eſtant une grande benediſtion ici, qu'on ſ'y maintient ſi bien & louablement en union, qui rend ceſt estat conſiderable; ſi que le roy de Suede meſme l'a daigné d'un envoye extraordinaire, qui eſt le ſieur Cojet, lequel on a laiſſé mortifier un bon ſpace de temps, en meſpris (en effet) de ſon maiſtre. Et quoiqu'eventuellement tout le difference entre ceſt estat & ſon roy ſoit vuidé & compoſé, neantmoins on lui va donner une reſponſe aſſez expoſtulatoire, en demandant un elucidaſion nouvelle ſur les deux paſſages chocquants de ſa propoſition. Et en fin ceſt estat ſeul (effectivement) eſt cauſe, que le roy de Suede n'a ſceu reuſſir, ny en Pruſſie, ny en Dennemarc; & le roy de Suede le témoigne aſſez par l'envoy du ſieur Cojet, tentant pour la fin, ſ'il pourroit ſeparer ceſt estat, & donner ici quelque contentement particulier & ſeparé. Mais ceſt estat a eſté ſi genereux & fier, qu'il n'a pas voulu venir en conference avec lui, pour ne pas faire à croire, qu'il ſ'eloignoit de ſa reſolution conſtante.

Tout cela, diſ-je, ceſt estat ne ſeroit pas capable de faire, ſ'il n'eſtoit uny: ſi la moindre diſcorde eſtoit en ceſt estat, le roy de Suede ſ'en mocqueroit.

Mais les Anglois pour leur diſordre ne peuvent faire ni mal à leurs ennemis, ni bien à leurs amis. L'on dit, que chacun jette la faute ſur l'autre: c'eſt l'ordinaire; mais *acerba fata Romanos agunt*. C'eſt une fatalité: Dieu le veut ainſi; & *quo fata trabunt*.

Le roy de Suede auſſi, ſ'il eſt ſage, ſe retirera, & acceptera la paix, voyant que la France fait ſes propres affaires, & que l'Angleterre n'eſt pas capable de ſe ſoucir des exotiques. Et auſſi elle a monſtrée aſſez de ne vouloir pas ſeconder la Suede.

Vous m'avez ci-devant preſté la main à la ſatisfaction des livres, que j'ai envoyé environ le 1. de Decembre. J'en attendois derechef quelque choſe; mais je crains que ce marchand ſera diſtrait, & pas y ſongeant.

J'eſpere bien-toſt vous envoyer une cinquieme partie; mais cependant j'ai trouvé à propos de vous en toucher. Si penſez, que ce ſeroit à-propos qu'on ſe ſouviend de ce reſtant. Je ſerai attendant quelque mot de reſponſe, pour me regler ſelon cela. Je ſuis

Ce 2. Jan. 1660. [N. S.]

Votre très-humble, &c.

De Thou, *the French embaffador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French embaffador in England.*

MY LORD,

Hague, 2. Jan. 1660. [N. S.]

Vol. lxvi.

p. 188.

I AM too much obliged to you for the favour, which you are pleaſed to ſhew me in the ſhare, which you take in all my accidents and ill rencounters. And although I am not yet quite recovered, yet I begin to act again, having yeſterday made ſome viſits. I thank you for your advice, which I receive weekly, and to which I give more credit than to any other; for I find your relations of affairs more perfect than any I meet with here. I wonder Monſ. Downing has not been yet to ſee you, ſince you write nothing of it. By the laſt letter from Tholouſe of the 14th of Decembre from Monſ. de Brienne the ſon, I had order to ſignify the peace of Spain to the lords ſtates, which I will perform to-morrow, by a memorandum only, not thinking it convenient to aſk audience, ſince I have not the articles of the peace to communicate to them.

I received likewise at the ſame time, by the way of Germany, the communication of a letter of his majeſty, writ to the commiſſaries of Franckfort, and which he ſent by an expreſs; wherein his majeſty declares to the princes of the empire, that if by the end of February next the king of Sweden be not reſtored into the places of Pomerania, which have been taken from him, he will enter into Germany with all his forces, to make good to him the treaty of Munſter; which is a declaration, about which the miniſters of Sweden will not fail to compliment your lordſhip, ſince they would not hope a more advantageous nor a more glorious one for the intereſts of their maſter. Here incloſed I ſend you two letters, from Monſ. de Terlon, and one from Monſ. de Lombres. Monſ. Terlon writes, that he hath good hopes of the peace between Sweden and Denmark, provided there happen no hindrance from hence.

The Portuguese ambassador to the states general.

Read the 5th of Jan. 1660. [N. S.]

YOUR lordships know in what condition Don Fernando de Telles left the negotiation of the treaty of peace at his departure from this court, and out of my master's service; and the three propositions, which he hath made of the tenth October, 1658, have not been accepted by the states general: wherefore Don Fernando Telles sent into Portugal Diego Lopes Dulhoa, gentleman of the embassy, to give an account to the king my master, of the posture of the said negotiation. He came back to this court the 22d of July last, with the king's answer to the said Don Fernando, who was not then to be found; which coming to the king's knowledge, he commanded me to leave my government, and come to continue the negotiation of the peace, to the end it may be concluded, and commanding me to observe the order given to Don Fernando Telles: and in pursuance thereof I present to the states all that the said Don Fernando hath offered in the three propositions, which he made to your lordships, with the conditions and declarations, as they are there comprised.

And in regard of the sum of three millions and a half, which are offered, it should be augmented in quantity as much as the present estate of Portugal can permit, being burdened with the war of Castile, being constrained the last year to maintain six armies, two in the province of Minho, and four in Alemtego against the Tagus; and now he shall be constrained to keep up a more powerful force to hinder the design of the Castilian, who is at present without war with France. And seeing that my master the king takes into serious consideration the certainty and assurance of what he offers to the states, he doth not present them the utmost, which his good will desires by that, which the kingdom is able to give at present. And I increase the commerce, which shall be general, as it is considered in America and Africa, and also in Asia, and in all places, ports, and havens, which are under the command of the king my master, provided that they do not exercise the commerce of the subjects of Portugal, which shall be observed according to reason, in the same manner as the king my master hath granted to the English, and neither the one nor the other shall have less liberty, but equally. Besides the said commerce, I offer another, which hath been always desired by the Northern nation, viz. the salt of St. Ubes, the which my master will wholly grant by contract to these states and their subjects upon reasonable conditions; by the assurance whereof may be prevented all abuses of the prices of salt, and establishing it in such manner as may reciprocally be good for the one and the other.

And for satisfaction of the two nations, as well of the king my master, as their states, which may be incommoded, such an agreement shall be made between commissaries, which shall be executed according to right and good justice.

And since that the king my master desires a good, firm, and sure peace with those states, he doth not permit, that in any part of his kingdoms be used any war or hostility, which may be contrary to the good correspondence, which he should desire: wherefore he desires, that the one and the other do keep what they do possess in the West-Indies; and that there be for the future a free general commerce, as there shall be in Brasil and the conquests of the West.

I hope, that the states will with their prudence consider this proposition, considering the condition wherein the king my master is at present, who can make no greater offers, nor more plain declaration, wherewith he demands peace: and by how much the effects of it tend to the preservation of his kingdoms, by so much the more will be the advantage, which this state will receive thereby; which we pray that your lordships will please to report.

Hague, 2. Jan. 1660. [N. S.]

El conde DE MIRANDE, ambassadeur.

A letter of intelligence.

MONSIEUR,

L'ON est ici en une grande attente de ce qui viendra du Nort, & comment le roy de Suede s'aura declarer. Il est fort à croire, qu'il aura embrasser le traité ou convention de la Haye de l'esté passée, passant par dessus Drontheim, car les Danois prennent grand courage; *redit in præcordia virtus*. Certes même à la Haye ils ont eu de l'avantage sur les François en la remonte des carosses. Les François y sont revenu avec leur espées legeres; mais les Danois ont eu des bons coutelas, au moins un coupant les François comme des roseaux. Cependant le sieur de Thou n'est pas homme pour souffrir. Il est vray, que les ambassadeurs Danois s'en veulent laver les mains, se deschargeant sur les deputés de cest

A.D. 1659. estat; mais leurs gens ont tiré l'espée, & s'en sont mēlée, & le debat a duré toute long du chemin, voyant de leurs jeulx, que les carosses se font cortoyes, & comme chocques continuellement. Ils disent, nous ne devons pas faire la loy, ni le stile, mais la loy & stile des ambassadeurs *est juris gentium*, & doit estre connu à tous ceux, qui se mēlent d'estre ambassadeurs. Chacun doit sçavoir son metier, & le roy de Dennemarc electif n'a jamais disputé le rang à un roy de France. Je vous laisse penser le creve-cœur, qu'en doivent avoir les François. Lisez Virgile du combat de taureaux: *Alter Victus abit, longaque ignotis exulat oris, Multa querens ignominiam plagasque superbi Victoris*. N'estre pas fort ignominieux, que l'on aye detourné ainsi le carosse de son excellence, puis souffrir *plagas superbi victoris*; & souffrir cela de ceux, que le carosse venoit honorer.

Le sieur ambassadeur de Thou ci-devant pour une faute du sieur Rosewinge (d'avoir visité l'ambassadeur d'Espagne, devant qu'avoir visité celui de France) a tousjours remis la visite de Rosewinge. Si maintenant il peut digerer les coups d'espée des Danois, je seray curieux de sçavoir. L'ambassadeur de Portugal fust obligé même de quitter son chapelain ou prestre, pour complaire à l'ambassadeur de Thou; mais peut-estre qu'il ne relevera pas ceci si haut. Cependant les Danois ont beaucoup d'avantage, ayant l'empereur, la Pologne, le Brandeborgh, & (qui est le principal) cest estat de leur costé, d'armées par tout victorieuses; au contraire les Suedois sont par tout battus. Les Danois cependant ne dissimulent guere, qu'ils viennent offrir à cest estat de tels pieces (je pense Lantkron & Malmo) à condition de s'engager en guerre pour les prendre.

Et considerant bien toutes choses, je ne voy pas bien, comment le roy de Suede se depestrera de cette guerre, s'il ne contente les trois estats, en acceptant les conventions de la Haye. Je suis

Le 9. Jan. [1660. N. S.]

Votre très-humble.

Des affaires d'Angleterre, que fera-ce?

Je ne sçay pas ce que fera de mon debiteur, que je vous avois recommandé.

Extract out of a latter from Fowy, the 3d of January, 1659.

SIR,

Vol. lxvii.
p. 43.

OUT of my respects to yourself particularly, and generally being sensible of the sufferings of honest merchants in their trade, by private men of war, I make bold to advise you, that last evening here was brought into this port a dogger-boat or hoy, of about an hundred tons, named the White Swan of Fleeland, schipper Peter Hans Boy, her lading consisting of thirty tuns of wine, and the rest in chefnuts, loaden in the river of Bourdeaux, bound for Amsterdam. The men of war say, she was taken by one captain John Welch, commander of a small frigate commissioned by the king of Sweden, but set forth out of Dunkirk. I required to see the copy of the commission, but it seems they have none, nor any thing to shew. Upon which the vice-admiral thought it his duty to stop the said prize here, and to secure all things for the proprietor, until it shall be ordered by the supreme authority. The man of war's name is the John Baptist of Gottenburgh. I thought good to advise you hereof, to the end you would be pleased to communicate the same to the Dutch embassador in London, that so some speedy course may be taken for preferring of the goods being perishable. There is only in the prize the steersman and two or three men more; the schipper and the rest are aboard of the man of war.

Mr. Ph. Meadowe to the council of state.

Vol. lxvii.
p. 8.

I MOST humbly offerr to the right honourable the council of state the following particular of wages du to sundry of my servants not yet discharged, who have served me through many hazards and sufferances, during my employment in forrein parts for the service of this commonwealth; most humbly beseeching their honors to grant their order for speedy satisfying to me the sum hereafter mentioned, that so I may be capacitated forthwith to dismiss my said servants, whose longer continuance about me wil multiply upon me unnecessary charges.

A.D. 1659.

To Henry Chaffant my servant, at the rate of 50 l. *per ann.* for } 50 0 0
 one year's service
 To Edward Billingsley, my steward, at the rate of 40 l. *per ann.* } 100 0 0
 for two years service and a half
 To Ferdinando Kelly, my butler, at the rate of 20 l. *per ann.* } 30 0 0
 for one year and an half service
 To Louys Salley, my page, at the rate of 15 l. *per ann.* for two } 37 10 0
 years service and an half
 To three footmen, at the rate of 12 l. *per ann.* each for two years } 90 0 0
 and a half service
 To a groom, for ten months service, at the rate of twelve pounds } 10 0 0
per ann.

Sum total, £. 317 10 0

I also most humbly beseech the right honourable the council of state on behalf of myself, that in consideration of my long service in forrein parts, having been the minister of this commonwealth in the courts of three several princes, during which employment I have often exposed my life and health to the publique service, and altogether abandoned my own occasions and services heer at home, to grant me stil the continuation of my salary, it being but the same, which I formerly had from the parlement before the interruption in 1652; as also to grant me the arrears thereof, I being behind for three quarters, before the parlement was restored, and three quarters more since their restitution; which is the whole of my wages and recompense for my so long, painful, and hazardous service.

And I shall remain, as in duty bound,

YOUR HONORS

most humble and most faithful servant,

PH. MEADOWE.

Read and referred 13. Jan. 1659.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Samedy, le 3. Janvier, 1660. [N. S.]

L'AMBASSADEUR de France avec le souhait d'un bon nouvel an, a notifié par un memoire la paix avec l'Espagne avec des compliments de bon affection, &c. Item, aussy a asseuré l'inclination & la bon intention, que son roy a pour la paix au nort, & même aussy pour la paix en Allemagne. Le roy de France auroit dit, quant à la Suede, & pour son assistance, tout d'assistance pour maintenir le roy de Suede en Allemagne, qu'il voudra, voire, je viendra en Allemagne en personne, s'il est besoin; mais il faut, que la paix se face avec Dennemarc.

L'on pensoit rendre le compliment par le Sieur de Heyde; mais je remarque, qu'on luy donnera une response par escrit.

En la conference avec Portugal hier n'est rien fait, si non que l'ambassadeur a offert 7 millions de francs. Le traffique sur St. Ubes privativement pour la compagnie seule, & puis le libre traffique par tout, mais à condition reciproque. Bref on est bien loin d'accorde encore.

Le maistre d'hostel Hessel, notifiant, que les ambassadeurs de Dennemarc sont à Haerlem à supplier de l'argent par avance pour les traiter, sur quoy on a requis les *gecommitteerde Raden de Hollande*.

Lundy, 5. dito.

Les ambassadeurs de Dennemarc sont allés, & se tiennent à Delft: l'on a nommé le comte de Flodroff & le S. Schulenborgh pour les recevoir à lieu accoustumé, lorsqu'ils notifierent de vouloir venir. Le grifier est commandé de mettre par escrit une resolution en response du memoire, que l'ambassadeur de Thou a fait exhiber samedy passé, qui ne sera qu'un retour aux compliments, que l'ambassadeur a fait touchant la paix, celle du nort, & le souhait du bon nouvel an.

L'on a fait rapport de la conference tenue avec Portugal, qui offre un peu plus que ce que les Portuguais ont offert cy-devant. Cely sera mis en mains des commissaires pour l'examiner & ballancer avec ce qui a esté offert cy-devant. L'admirauté de Harlingen a escrit

fur

A.D. 1659. sur les plaintes du prince d'Ost-Frize & de la ville d'Embden, ce qui sera examiné contre les retroactes & les lettres du dit prince & ville. L'on a resolu d'envoyer un navire de guerre vers Brest, pour reconduire *in salvo* les navires, que le roy de France a relaschés.

L'on a derechef eu conference sur l'affaire de Munster, & ils mettront quelque rapport sur le papier pour l'exhiber dans un jour ou deux.

Mardy, le 6. dito.

L'affaire de Munster a esté sur le tapis : l'on a propose d'escrire une lettre arraisonnée à l'evesque : aucuns aussy ont parlé d'escrire à l'empereur, mais ny en l'un ny en l'autre n'est encore rien déterminé.

L'on a nommé aucuns, qui accompagneront demain au soir les ambassadeurs de Denne-marc au souper, faisant estat que demain ils feront leur entrée.

Dans la réponse à donner à l'ambassadeur de France aucuns vouloient faire influencer, qu'icy en a resolu d'envoyer un ambassade. L'on a desja donné ordre de concevoir une instruction pour la dite ambassade.

De Dennemarc n'ont encore esté nulles lettres.

Mecredy, le 7. dito.

Voulant conclurre le rapport dans l'affaire de Munster, la Hollande a déclaré, qu'il failloit devant tout en parler au Sieur Friquet ministre Imperial. Aussy semble (au moins aussy est dit dans l'assemblée) que la Hollande commence d'avoir quelque plus d'appetit pour la ville : principalement si la paix se fait au nort.

Il y a eu nouvelle dispute pour les compagnies, qui sont en garnison en Overysse.

A ce soir les ambassadeurs seront accompagnés des sept estats generaux, estant dit, que famedy auront audience. Item, est dit, que ces ambassadeurs font l'ambassade à leurs propres depens.

Demain sera conference sur les affaires d'Outre-Meuse.

Le Sieur Heinsius estant allé à Amsterdam, cela delaye la réponse pour le Sieur Cojet.

Le Sieur de Heyde a rapporté d'avoir rendu au Sieur ministre d'Espagne le souhait de bon nouvel an.

La réponse à donner par escrit au Sieur ambassadeur de Thou estoit oubliée ce matin : mais sera faite pour demain.

Jeudy, le 8. dito.

L'ambassadeur de France a fait aigre plainte aux estats generaux de ce que le comte de Flodroff hier a commandé de la part de l'estat à son carosse, & à son escuyer, de tenir tel ou tel rang, & puis de se retirer hors de la suite des carosses, taxant l'assemblée d'avoir deputé une personne, qui n'a pas asses d'age ny de experience, &c.

L'assemblée a deputé & envoyé à ce soir les Sieur de Gent & le raet-pensionnaire, d'aller informer l'ambassadeur autrement. Et le comte de Flodroff dit d'avoir commandé de la part de l'estat à ceux, qui avoient tiré l'espée, de remettre l'espée au fourreau, & il se sent fort piqué de l'ambassadeur.

Les ambassadeurs de Dennemarc veulent aussy, que le Sieur Cojet quite certaine place dans l'eglise Lutherienne, ce que l'autre refuse, comme estant en possession.

Il y a eu conference sur l'interim au pais d'Outre-Meuse. Demain il y en aura un autre sur le même sujet, pretendents, qu'ils donneront satisfactions au ministre d'Espagne.

Vendredy, le 9. dito.

Les Sieurs de Gent & raet-pensionnaire ont rapporté d'avoir esté voire l'ambassadeur de France, justifiant ou excusant ce qui estoit hier arrivé, au moins niant tout ce qui estoit offensif, requerant l'ambassadeur de vouloir retirer son memoire, & n'en escrire rien au roy. Il respondu, qu'il ne sauroit pas se passer d'en escrire au roy, veu qu'il en auroit tant d'autres qui escriroient ; mais qu'il enverroit en même façon ce que par escrit on luy voudroit donner de justification, & qu'il se rapporteroit à la satisfaction, que le roy en prendroit. Sur cela donc luy sera donnée une resolution par escrit.

Dans le memoire de l'ambassadeur il y a eu ces mots, parlant du comte de Flodroff, *qui paroît si peu savant en ces choses* : le comte de Flodroff auroit desja devant qu'aller vers le Hamburg, dit à l'escuyer de l'ambassadeur de France la Richardiere, que luy (le dit comte) pourroit pretendre de suivre avec son carosse immediatement après la carosse de l'estat ; mais qu'il cedit cela, & desiroit n'en estre pas fait rapport. De l'affaire de Munster est rapporté, qu'on donnera une réponse au Sieur Friquet, qu'on escrira une lettre au Sieur evesque, & à la ville, &c. Mais de tout cela est demandée copie pour les provinces.

A letter

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Samedy, le 10. Janvier, 1660. [N. S.]

LE Sieur Otto Kraegh a fait sa proposition en Flammend, mais l'a exhibé par écrit en A.D. 1659. François. Il a harangué avec bonne grace, & une façon grave, & qui promet beaucoup de probité. Il a fait un recit pertinent & fort particulier de ce qui est passé, étant un abrégé de ce qu'on a vu dans le manifeste de Dennemarc. Le principal aura esté un compliment de remerciement de ce que cest estat a assisté leur roy, & auroit dit entre autres, qu'eux & leur posterité seroient redevables à cest estat de la conservation du sceptre & couronne de Dennemarc, & des droits, privileges, & libertés des sujets, en outre demandants des commissaires, qui leur donnent le Sieur Huygens & autres.

Les ambassadeurs de Dennemarc ont chassé certain valet François, & ont promis de chasser celui, qui a coupé le bras du laquay de l'ambassadeur de France; & ils ont retenu leur carosse de l'audience aujourd'hui; & à ce soir ont fait remercier l'ambassadeur de France de ce qu'il a envoyé son carosse à ce matin. La princesse douariere aussi a promis de chasser un laquay, qui a assisté contre les chevaux & carosse de France. Les estats generaux ont donné par les Sieur de Gent & le raet-pensionnaire un verbal ou écrit, signé de la main du comte de Flodroff & du Sieur de Schulenborgh, desadvouant tout ce qui est passé au desavantage du carosse de l'ambassadeur, qui encore desire, qu'on chasse le messager, qui a porté la parole à l'escuyer de l'ambassadeur de France, qui toutefois declare, que le comte de Flodroff & le Sieur Schulenborgh ce luy ont commandé; mais eux le nient.

Lundy, le 12. Jan.

L'ambassadeur de Thou a par memoire fait plainte aux estats generaux du messager, qui a portée la parole à l'escuyer & cocher de l'ambassadeur, qu'il auroit à se retirer avec le carosse, desirant que le dit messager soit chassé & chastié.

Le dit messager a esté valet du Sieur Veth, & maintenant est en voyage. Aussi le dit messager est examiné, & a déclaré & tesmoigné de même façon, comme le comte de Flodroff & Schulenborgh.

L'on a resolu d'envoyer le commis Spronssen à l'ambassadeur de France, à luy dire, que le dit messager a déclaré comme le comte de Flodroff, & que trouvant plus de faute, on le punira, mais qu'à present il est absent; & si le sieur ambassadeur n'est pas content, on le lairra faire.

Le réponse à donner à Sieur Cojet est leu, & prest à luy estre donnée.

Des estats d'Oost-Frise est venu la somme de 86300 francs, y manquant environ 10000 francs, dont ils jettent la faute sur le prince d'Oost-Frise, suppliant la mainforte contre le prince.

Mardy, le 13. Jan.

Le commis Spronssen a rapporté d'avoir parlé à l'ambassadeur de France, qui ne pouvoit pas croire, que le messager estoit allé en message à son tour; mais qu'on l'avoit éloigné expressement; desiroit qu'à son retour on l'examinast plus expressement; dit avoir écrit & envoyé le tout au roy, & attendra ce que S. M. ordonnera.

Il n'y a eu qu'une lettre du Sieur Haren du 2. Janvier de Copenhagen, disant, que les autres estoient à Elfenor à l'invitation des ministres de France & d'Angleterre, sans écrire autre chose de la pacification.

Cependant la flotte de Ruyters de la proviande & de bois tous estoient bien arrivées.

Dans les affaires ou conferences, soit avec les ambassadeurs de Dennemarc, soit avec les Suedois, n'est rien receu seulement, que le Sieur raet-pensionnaire feroit tenir au Sieur Cojet sa réponse, ou rien n'est changé que le mot *delegatus* & *ablegatus*, d'autant que dans la credentielle du roy même estoit ce mot d'*ablegatus*.

La Zelande a faite plainte des certains navires marchands, tant Hollandois que Hanseatiques, que le gouverneur Lockhart avoit fait arrester à Dunquerque, sur quoy sera faite plainte. Tant du duc que des estats d'Oost-Frise sont venues les sommes d'argent, qui devoient estre payés le 11. Novembre passé.

Mecredy, le 14. Jan.

Le Sieur agent de Heyde a porté au Sieur Cojet ce matin la réponse sur la proposition. Il a rapporté, que le Sieur Cojet luy a asseuré la victoire des Suedois près de Bahuys sur la cavallerie de Norvege, environ mille chevaux; & que le roy de Suede alloit poursuivre la victoire.

J'ay de bon part, que le roy de Suede a laissé entre les mains des ambassadeurs des trois estats un instrument de paix semblable au traité de Roschild. Le roy de Dennemarc retien-

A.D. 1659. droit non seulement Drontheim, mais aussi Bornholm : mais le roy de Suede auroit pour cela le fief de Bahuys 10 navires de guerre, & 2000 soldats, item le bien des gentilhommes en Schonen contre une piece d'argent.

Le susdit agent a porté aussi aux ambassadeurs de Dennemarc leur resolution, portant commission au Sieur Huygens, offrant la conference, qu'ils auroient demain, *nisi causa*.

Le Sieur Cojet ira à Amsterdam.

Les deputés des admirautés ne sont pas encore venus.

Jeudy, le 15. Jan.

L'agent de Heyde, ayant veu le Sieur ambassadeur de Thou par autre occasion, a rapporté, que derechef son excellence avoit fait mention du messager, qui l'avoit affronté, & qu'il desiroit satisfaction. On a prins mal cela, croyant luy avoir satisfait plus qu'assez. Les ambassadeurs de Dennemarc, veu le Sieur president, notifiant leur desir de venir en conference plus expresse, qu'ils estoient icy à grand fraix, que le temps s'en alloit, le Sieur Huygens & autres ont déclaré là-dessus d'estre prest, si qu'apparemment demain ils l'auront.

Des admirautés n'est comparu personne, que celui Tarlinge.

Des estats de Hollande aussi n'est encore venu personne.

L'abondance des vivres à Copenhagen est si grande, qu'on a resolu d'escrire au commis des vivres illec de vendre $\frac{1}{3}$ de sa provision.

Toutes les provinces ontourny leur quote dans les 800 mille francs, petitionnés pour le revictuaillement de Copenhagen, horsmis la Zelande.

Le Sieur Cojet, recevant sa response, avoit demandé à l'agent, si on luy donneroit bientôt une conference. Cela rapporté fust raillé, & dit, s'il avoit bien leu sa response, qu'à la fin il le trouveroit.

Le Sieur ministre d'Espagne a demandé, que le nombre des juges à la chambre my-partie soit complété de ce costé icy.

Vendredy, le 16. Jan.

Il est vray, que dans la response donnée au Sieur Cojet n'est pas mise la clause, que préliminairement il aye à expliquer les periodes de la proposition; *Certorum hominum, &c.* item *quorum ausu, &c.* mais l'on a trouvé à-propos de ne l'y inferer pas, ains d'en faire une resolution à-part, que dans la conference cela sera mis.

Les ambassadeurs de Dennemarc n'ont pas encore requis conference.

Il y a eu debat & conference avec le conseil d'estat touchant certains 5000 rix-dalers, que le Sieur Vogelsangh a escrit avoir besoin, sans dire à quel propos, en quoi on n'a pas voulu consentir, au moins pas encore. Sur l'estat de guerre de même qu'on forme à present, il y a eu des contestations.

Intelligence.

Vol. lxvii.
p. 123.

LE samedi septième jour du present mois de Fevrier, le Sieur Milet sous gouverneur de Monf. le duc d'Anjou, fût envoyé de la part du roy à Monf. le comte de Dona, avec lettre de creance de Monf. le cardinal, & luy dit, que sa majesté desiroit estre maitre de l'affaire d'Orange, & qu'y ayant division entre les princesses pour raison de la tutelle du prince, c'estoit à luy à eu estre le legitime tuteur; & qu'en cette qualité Monsieur le comte de Dona eut à luy remettre la place. A quoy le dit Sieur comte respondit, que n'estant point dans Orange sous le serment sa majesté, mais sous celui de prince, qui luy en avoit comme la conservation & de la tutelle, qu'il avoit continué dans cet employ, il ne pouvoit donner aucune response à sa majesté qu'auparavant il n'en eut donné avis en Hollande à Madame la princesse douariere, & receu ses ordres, aux quels il se conformeroit; que pour cest effect il alloit depescher un courier. Et le dit Sieur Milet luy repartit, que sa majesté estant venué en Provence pour ceste affaire, aussi bien que pour celle de Marseille, elle n'en vouloit point sortir, qu'elle n'en eut veu la fin, qu'elle estoit presté d'empartir, & qu'elle avoit vint milles hommes pour forcer le Sieur comte de Dona, si il ne vouloit pas luy obéir: que le terme du retour du courier estoit bien long; & si l'ordre de Madame la princesse douagiere estoit de ne remettre pas la place, qu'est ce qu'il feroit. Le dit Sieur comte respondit, qu'il ne pouvoit que l'attendre, & que quand se vint mille hommes seroient sur bord du fosse de la citadelle d'Orange, il ne pourroit respondre autre chose. Le Sieur Milet luy repartit, qu'il estoit assez estrange, que luy seul dans l'Europe resistat aux volontés du roy, qui estant à ses portes, viendroit en personne se faire obéir. A quoy le dit Sieur comte ne repliqua, si non qu'on considerât à quoy son devoir l'obligeoit; & le lendemain dimanche

che le dit Sieur Milet s'en retourna a la cour avec Monf. de Montaubon, que son eminence A.D. 1659.
luy avoit adjoint.

A paper of secretary Thurloc, relating to the post-office.

WHEREAS the honourable the committee for inspecting the treasuries required of me an account, as well of touching the rent of the post-office, as the sum of two thousand nine hundred ninety-nine pounds and five shillings and seven-pence, supposed to be lately received by me out of the exchequer, I do humbly offer this answer : Vol. lxvii.
P. 33.

I. As to the rent of the post-office, I have paid into the exchequer the full rent due for the said office upon the twenty-ninth of September last, according as I was ordered by the council of state, and have my discharges for the same, according to the course of the exchequer; and as for the profits of the office from the twenty-ninth of September to the twenty-fifth of December last, I humbly offer to consideration, that within less than a fortnight after the twenty-ninth of September last, my farm was, by virtue of an act of parliament dated the eleventh of October, made null and void, and the office itself, as it stood at that time, set aside, and consequently no more rent payable; and it was then lawful for any other person to set up other posts for the carrying of such letters as should be brought to them, which very many accordingly practised.

This made me once resolve to quit the office immediately; but having respect to the loss, that the commonwealth would sustain in that case, I continued things as they were till the twenty-fifth of December, carrying such letters as were freely brought to me; yet declaring, that I would not continue so to do any longer than the said twenty-fifth of December.

That the troubles and disorders, which were between the eleventh of October and the twenty-fifth of December, did both in England, Scotland, and Ireland, greatly lessen the profits of the office, the whole arising thereupon not being able to pay the charge, and answer the rent formerly reserved, by many hundred pounds, as will appear by certificate of those, who manage the office; and this loss ought not in justice to fall upon me, my farm, and the covenants therein, which were for my advantage, being made void, so that I can in law have no benefit by them; and therefore it will not, as I conceive, be thought reasonable to require a rent upon an avoided lease. But having no design to apply the profits to my own use, I set off a debt due to me from the state in lieu of the profits received, as aforesaid; which is the answer I give to the second question touching the 2999 l. 5 s. 7 d. supposed to be received by me. To which I say, I received not one penny of money out of the exchequer; but there being due to me from the state, expended for public services between the twentieth of January, 1658, and the twenty-ninth of September last, (and for which I formerly gave an account to the council of state before the parliament's last interruption) and for defalcations, according to the covenants in the lease in the post-office, the sum of 2999 l. 5 s. 7 d. I did give an acquittance in the exchequer as for so much received out of that receipt by me, and thereby discharged the state of that debt in such manner, as I can never demand or expect other satisfaction, detaining in my hands the value thereof out of the profits of the post-office as aforesaid, and am ready to give a just and true account of the profits of the office from the twenty-ninth of September to the twenty-fifth of December; and in case any thing shall appear to be in my hands over and above what is before expressed, I shall be ready to pay the same, a just allowance being also made for the management of the office during that time; and this, I hope, will not be denied, as well for the justice of the cases, as also because I improved that office 4000 l. per annum, to the state voluntarily, which I might have put in my own purse.

Read February 2. 1659.

JO. THURLOE.

Thursday, Feb. 2. 1659.

COLONEL White reports a paper of John Thurloe esquire, which was read.
Resolved, &c.

That the warrant for a tally on the post-office for the payment of two thousand nine hundred ninety-nine pounds five shillings and seven-pence to John Thurloe esquire, for disbursements in the business of intelligence, and other public services to the commonwealth, by him by colour of letters patents, dated the twelfth of December, 1659, is null and void. Vol. lxvii.
P. 29.

Ordered,

A.D. 1659.

Ordered,

That the said paper and case of John Thurloe esquire, touching his disbursements and services for the commonwealth, be referred to the council of state, to consider of it, and report their opinion therein to the parliament forthwith.

THO. ST. NICHOLAS, cl. of the parliament.

To the right honourable the council of state appointed by authority of parliament.

Vol. lxvii.
P. 37.

THE subscribed ambassador of the lords the states general of the United Netherlands hath received certain intelligence, that the free Hans-town of Lubeck hath prohibited and forbidden, (Hamburg intending to do it also) that their people and inhabitants should not pay in France the newly-imposed lastgelt or ship-money, exacted from all foreign ships and vessels lading or taking in any freight in the ports of that kingdom, in the same manner as is expressed in the proclamation of the said lords the states general, published in August last past, a copy whereof hath been communicated heretofore to their honours, to the end, that the like order might be given by and on the behalf of this commonwealth, the consequence of the said new and unreasonable burden being of no less prejudice and ill consequence to England than the United Netherlands and the Hans-towns.

The said subscribed ambassador beseecheth also, that he may have a favourable and positive answer concerning the articles for preventing of piracies; to the end, that commerce and navigation may be encouraged. Given this $\frac{7}{17}$ of February, 16 $\frac{5}{6}$.

WIL. NIEUPOORT.

To the right honourable the council of state appointed by authority of parliament.

Vol. lxvii.
P. 35.

THE subscribed ambassador of the lords the states general of the United Netherlands hath by his former papers at several times represented the most sincere intentions of the said lords his superiors, concerning the peace to be established by the joint mediation and co-operation of the three states, or at least of England and the United Netherlands, between the two Northern kings and kingdoms. And now on consideration, that the king of Sweden hath not only refused to accept of the proposals offered unto him by the public ministers of the said three states, according to the respective agreements made at the Hague, and the orders given to the plenipotentiaries of this commonwealth, and the extraordinary commissioners of the United Netherlands, during the last summer, but that he hath continued with his forces utterly to destroy and ruin the territories and islands of the king of Denmark; as also, that he hath still disturbed and obstructed since to the utmost of his power, the free commerce and navigation in the Sound and Baltic sea, to the great loss and prejudice as well of the people of this commonwealth, as of the state of the United Netherlands, who have both suffered by the continuance of the war in the said Eastern parts, whereby the mother trade of both nations hath been obstructed, and so unhappily interrupted; the said lords the states general have not been wanting to bestir themselves to the purpose, as well by their public ministers with the two high renowned kings, as otherwise; to the end, that the king of Sweden might have been persuaded to agree to the conditions propounded by the said three states, when the king of Denmark had declared both by word of mouth, and in writing under his hand and seal, his acceptance thereof: but seeing the king of Sweden did not only angrily reject the same, but that of late he hath in a project of a treaty propounded several impracticable and intolerable conditions, altogether differing from those, which by the said three states had been judged to be moderate and reasonable, (whereby it appears, that the more high-renowned king of Sweden hath no real intention to settle a peace in the said Eastern parts; not regarding the great charge and expence, which the war there hath brought upon the commonwealth of England, and on the state of the United Netherlands, beside the loss and inconveniency sustained during the war, by the people of both states, in their commerce and navigation in those parts) the said lords the states general have expressly ordered on the thirtieth of January last past, (when they were certified, that the present parliament was again re-established) that the subscribed ambassadors should assure their honours, that they the said lords the states general do truly and sincerely desire, that the aforesaid war may be accommodated and associated; intreating, that it may please the parliament the supreme authority of this commonwealth also to order, that by the common and joint co-operation the king of Sweden may

may be brought to accept of the conditions expressed in the said former agreements; as A.D. 1659. also to refund the expences, which have been already supported, or may be hereafter occasioned by reason of his refusal and tergiversation. It is notorious, that the United Netherlands have been put to extraordinary costs and charges, since the king of Sweden's refusing of the aforesaid conditions, expressed in the aforesaid agreement; and that they have cause to demand satisfaction and refusal of the same from the king of Sweden; yet to shew their sincere and hearty affection to re-establish the peace between the high-renowned kings, they would be content to quit the same, if on consideration thereof surer and more favourable conditions might be obtained for the king of Denmark, which would certainly redound to the honour of both states, and much assure the liberty of the commerce and navigation in the Sound and East-India countries, for the comfort and welfare of the people of England and the United Netherlands. Given this 7. of February, 1659.

WIL. NIEUPOORT.

At the council of state at Whitehall.

Tuesday, Feb. 7. 1659.

Ordered,

THAT it be referred to Mr. Challoner, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Say, Mr. Bethell, Mr. Barners, Mr. Love, Mr. Martin, Mr. Nevill, or any two of them, to consider of the two papers this day delivered in by the Dutch embassador, as also of the paper delivered in from the deputy of Denmark, and what is fit to be done in answer thereof; and to report their opinion thereof to the council: and they are desired to meet at two of the clock tomorrow in the afternoon; and in the mean time Mr. Jessop is to make an abstract of the Danish paper, and present it to the committee at their sitting.

W. DARELL, cl. of the council.

The princess royal to the states general.

HAUTS & PUISSANTS SEIGNEURS,

JE viens de recevoir la secunde lettre, qu'il a plu à V. S. de m'envoyer du 11a de ce mois, avec ce nouveau memoire de Madame la princesse douagiere, ma belle-mere. Je suis bien marrye de n'y pouvoir pas encore faire une responce precise, parce que j'attens tousjours ce qu'on m'en escrira de France, ou j'ay esté obligée d'avoir recours, estimant de ne pas rendre un petit service au prince mon fils, que celui de luy conserver les bonnes graces du roy très Chrestien, puisque le principauté est enclavée au milieu de son royaume, comme aussi croit faire la reyne Madame ma mere, en contribuant de son coté le credit, que sa naissance luy peut donner dans cette cour, à fin que dite principauté demeure à mon fils, avec les mesmes avantages & prerogatives, dont ont joui jusques à present ses predecesseurs. Ce sont-là que toutes les considerations & les soins de sa dite majesté Madame ma mere, & les miennes aboutissent, du quoy je puis asseurer vos seigneuries, & que je suis,

HAUTS & PUISSANTS SEIGNEURS,

Vostre très-affectionnée amie,

Brussels, le 18. Feb. 1660. [N. S.]

MARIE.

To the right honourable the council of state appointed by authority of parliament.

THE subscribed embassador of the lords the states general of the United Netherlands, finding, that several men and ships belonging to several ports of this commonwealth, do yet daily seize ships and goods belonging to subjects and inhabitants of the said United Netherlands, and bring some of them up also in places of this commonwealth, findeth himself obliged to represent again to their honours, beseeching, that without any further delays a positive resolution and order may be taken to prevent such excess in the future;

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and

A.D. 1659, and that the ships and goods so piratically taken may be restored to the true owners, and especially a hoy, called the White Swan of Vleeland, the master, Peter Hansen Boy, laden with wines and chefnuts, which hath been taken by that famous pirate captain Welch, with a small frigate set forth out of Dunkirk, and brought up at Fowy in Cornwall, as is more fully expressed in the annexed letter. Given this $\frac{9}{19}$. Feb. 16 $\frac{12}{60}$.

WIL. NIEUPOORT.

Thursday, 9. February, 1659.

At the council of state at Whitehall.

Vol. lxvii.
p. 46.

UPON reading a paper from the lord embassador of the states of the United Netherlands, concerning a seizure of Dutch vessels by ships of this commonwealth, and particularly the White Swan of Vleeland, taken by captain Welch:

Ordered,

That the committee, formerly appointed to consider of the Dutch papers, do meet tomorrow in the afternoon at two of the clock, and prepare matter for a conference to be had with the said embassador upon this and the former papers.

W. JESSOP, cl. of the council.

Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.

Vol. lxiii.
p. 126.

SEING the tymes at home are so full of changes, your honour has bin very prudent in sequestering yourself from publik business. Somtymes 'tis better to be a spectator than an actor. Althoh this last scene has bin tumultuous, and full of troubles; yet, God be thanked, there has bin no bloodshed. By this tyme my lord Fleetwood and my lord Desborow may have seen their error in pulling down that government and family, which had bin a sure shield and buckler for their own greatness, as also for the liberty and safety of the whole nation; but that action will be repented of at leisure.

Althoh those places in the duchy of Milan taken by the French in these wars are restored to the Spaniards; yet 'tis believ'd by most in Italy, that the peace is neither cordial nor durable; but that each party does already begin to seek advantages against the other. I do believe, if the government were settled at home, England might have very good conditions of peace from Spain, and keep Donkirk still. But if our state has an inclination to part with Donkirk, I wish they would exchange it for Oran, a port of the Spaniards on the coast of Barbary near Argier, whereof the Spaniard makes no use at all; but to the English it would be very advantageous for many occasions, which I have formerly hinted unto your honour. We understand the Dutch are sending a fleet into these seas, consisting of 16 in 20 sail of men of war, and supposed, their design is to destroy the Alger men of war. I lately met with a book here, call'd the Antiquity of Tuscany, which is collected out of papers hid under ground above seventeen hundred yeares, now lately found and publish'd, which being full of very ancient curiosities, I thought it might be worth your honour's view. Wherefor I have desired my kinsman Mr. Parker to send you a book, the rather it being so suitable with the present state of our country; for kingly government was expell'd thence, and a commonwealth settled with much policy and prudence about the tyme of the Trojan war, in which state they continued about 800 yeares, till they were subdued by the Romans. The city, so often named Volterra, is still extant within 25 myles of this place, upon an exceeding high hill, which this author shewes to be built by Noah. If I er in troubling your more serious thoughts with this book, pray attribute it to the respects I owe, and the great esteem your wisdom and prudence has gained you with all men, especially with,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your most faithful servant,

Leghorn, 13. Feb. 1659.

CHARLES LONGLAND.

*Extract of letters delivered to Mr. Love, &c. at a conference, February 14.
1659. with the lord ambassador Nieupoort.*

East Cowes, February 8. 1659.

I HAVE not written to you of late; but now, having this special opportunity, things A.D. 1659.
lying so, I thought good to give you notice, that so you may represent it to the embas- Vol. lxvii.
fador, as things worth his taking notice of; and if not speedily remedied, will turn very P. 19.
prejudicial to that state, and not beneficial to ours, only to some particular men, which
are takers and buyers; one under colour of a Swedish commission, which is indeed but a
copy bought from another man; the other under colour of buying from the schippers at a
supposed small rate, both which are very prejudicial, and will be more, if not speedily
prevented. For if this compounding for and buying of ships be permitted, you will
have here the sea full of Swedes commissions, (which is indeed but a copy that is here)
and also of Portugal commissions. For no sooner is a ship taken, but one or other is buy-
ing of her, under pretence for the schipper; and small vessels will be set out, which need
not go far to sea to take prizes, money being so ready for them; which is a great encour-
agement. For I hear, in the west country, some open boats are out only with nine men in
them, moneys being so easily had for what they can catch. This man, Mr. John Lon-
don, having already taken three or four, and compounded with all of them, one of them
being here in this harbour, brought in the last night laden with wines and brandy, as they
say. I think in my judgment a good course would be to send down a special warrant, to
arrest the ship, the man of war, Mr. John London, and the pretended captain, which is
a Frenchman, and the prize in the name of the owners, or my lord ambassador. Her
name I know not, neither can I inquire her at present, the post being ready to go; but
by the next you may expect it. But send down the warrant, before the ship be disposed
of, and the frigate gone to sea, to do more mischief. There is also a states man of war
with a fleet under his convoy, of Amsterdam, named Gillis Matysen Campen. In his
voyage from Rochelle he hath retaken a ship, which was taken by a French man of war;
and here are also pretended buyers of the ship, and much diligence is used to get the ship
from him. They have also sent to London for a warrant to arrest the ship; so that I
have advised the captain to wait, and go out of command, which he is now doing, as also
to use force against all men, that shall by violence come aboard to make arrest upon the
said ship. God send peace, and more trade, or else we are all undone, and must of
necessity turn men of rogues, &c.

*Extract of a letter written at Cowes in the isle of Wight, the 8th of February,
1659.*

SIR,

I COULD not but salute you with these few lines. By my former I did let you know of Vol. lxvii.
a man of war, that was set out here by John London, who hath taken four Dutch- P. 17.
men: one of them he hath at present brought into this harbour laden with brandy and
Graveswyne. The schipper's name is John Johnssen Leo, of Flushing. If there be not a
present course taken with these, many more will be presently set out. The man of war
hath a Swedish commission. The chief actor, Mr. John London, is at present in the city
of London. If he can or may be found, and laid up, and an order sent down to arrest
the prize man of war, and captain, by what name soever he shall be called, because every
day they change the name of their captain, and master, it will do well in this business.
Remaining, &c.

Extract of a letter written at East Cowes, 10th February, 1659.

HONOURED SIR,

IN my last unto you I did advise you the state of buisness here as to the manne of warre. Vol. lxvii.
And now here inclosed I send you a letter to the lord ambassador from the captaine. P. 18.
I suppose, if my lord ambassador move the supreme authority, that some course may be
taken with our frigate for the suppressing of such men. Therewithall I send you the
names of such men as he hath taken. Marin Pieterffen, of Flushing, sould at Garnsey
for 5000 gilders, as I am informed; Diriek Diricxen Leake forced ashore and plundered,
and the ship beate in peices. A galiot hoy taken and sold at Falmouth for 1500 gilders.

Jan

A.D. 1659. Jan Janssen Leeun, of Flushing taken, and remaining here in the harbour, and, as they say, sold for 7000 guilders. So, with my best respect to you, I rest, &c.

Tuesday, February 14. 1659.

At the council of state at Whitehall.

Vol. lxvii.
p. 54.

MR. Love makes report, that according to the council's order he and Mr. Challoner had a conference this day with the lord Nieupoort, ambassador from the states general; and that they received from him several extracts of letters concerning Dutch ships taken by one captain London, on pretence of a Swedish commission, and sold in the ports of this commonwealth. Ordered, that the same be referred to the committee of the council, to whom the former papers exhibited by the said ambassador are referred, who are desired to consider of the whole affair, and to confer with the lord ambassador thereupon, and particularly upon the articles and proclamation for preventing of piracies, and to report their opinion to the council with the first opportunity.

W. JESSOP, clerk of the council.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Samedy, le 21. Febr. 1660. [N. S.]

Vol. lxvii.
p. 50.

LA Hollande a avisé, qu'il sera à-propos de faire au sieur Friquet ministre de sa M. Imperiale une réponse sur son dernier memoire, en termes fort civils; ainsi toutefois, que l'estat ne soit point engagé par-là en ce qu'il desire.

Copie de la creance du sieur Downing envoye extraordinaire d'Angleterre a esté veue; et est resolu, qu'à la veue de l'original d'icelle creance, on luy donnera audience; mais il ne se haste pas encore.

Pour la ville de Munster estant fait une nouvelle petition de 10 à 12 mille ryxdalers, et cela présenté à la Hollande, alle là simplement overgenoomen.

Lundy, 23. dito.

Le sieur ambassadeur de France a notifié, que la paix avec l'Espagne est publiée, quoyque l'on n'en fache pas encore tout le contenu. Puis a parlé de la paix au Nort; en a recommandé l'avancement; et qu'icelle faite, celle d'avec Bologne suivroit bien; et que pour cela on veuille venir en conference avec le sieur Downing, et luy pour achever la paix de Roschild, et sans cela, que la France employeroit les moyens, que Dieu et la nature luy auroit donné, &c. L'on a autorisé les deputés pour examiner cecy, et en faire rapport. Bref, ce que dit l'ambassadeur de France, ne convient pas avec ce que la Maire a escrit, ny avec ce que le sieur Friquet a dit.

La Hollande a avisé touchant Munster, qu'en doive préalablement escrire à l'evesque. La Hollande a recommandé l'equipage de 48 navires, ce que la Zelande a overgenoomen. Des 20,000 ou 29,000 ryxdalers pour la garnison de Copenhagen, n'a pas esté rien dit encore.

Sur un memoire du resident de Groot sera encore escrit aux estat d'Ostfrise de venir icy sur l'affaire de la defension.

Mardy, le 24. dito.

Le sieur Downing a fait sa proposition en Anglois, toutefois l'a donné en François un peu plus au gré de l'auditoire, comme insistant encore sur les concerts (h. e.) conventions de l'année passée. Toutefois on auroit bien aussi désiré, qu'il auroit fait mention de la paix en Prussie; cependant aura esté dit, que pas un membre de Hollande ne voudra escouter ou prester l'oreille à traiter icy, ains qu'il faille achever en Dennemarc; à quoy aussi les deputés de cest estat en Dennemarc par l'ordinaire d'aujourd'huy ont donnée assez bonne esperance.

L'on a fait dispute, et débatté l'affaire de l'equipage des 48 navires; ceux de Hollande le veulent faire sur le *last* et *reilgelt*. Ceux de Zelande veulent introduire les *præmia* et les *cruyffers*.

Vers la princeffe royale sont deputés les sieurs de Wimmenum et d'Amerongen le cas d'Orange.

L'on aura resolu touchant Portugal de ne traiter, que sur le fondement de l'instruction, que porteront les sieurs ten Hofe et de Witt il y a deux ans.

Mecredy,

Mecredy, le 25. dito.

C'est après dîner s'acheveroit de former et arrester l'instruction pour les sieurs de Wimmenum et d'Amerongen, à trouver la princesse royale. Pour le personnage, qui iroit vers le roy de France, on l'a remis à la disposition de la princesse douariere. Mais à bien considerer la lettre de la princesse royale, c'est celle-cy, qu'il croit affectionner mieux le bien de son fils que celle-là. A.D. 1659.

La Zelande a faite instance touchant la responce, qu'on donnera à l'ambassadeur de France.

L'on se tient piqué de passage dans la proposition du sieur Downing, ou il parle de tel roy des roys du Nort, qui a adheré à cest estat en la guerre d'Angleterre, reconnoissant bien, que c'est une retorsion sur ce qui est dit dans la responce donnée au sieur Cojet, que la Suede n'a pas adherée à cest estat durant la dite guerre.

Jeudy, le 26. dito.

L'ambassadeur de France a présenté un memoire cy-joynte en faveur du sieur Morus.

Quant au different entre les princesses d'Orange, il se fait ouverture d'accorde, la royale offrant de ne vouloir pas avoir le lord Jermyn; et la douariere offre de rapeller le comte de Dona; si que le sieur Gent, Swaneborg, et Stavenisse iront voir la princesse douariere, pour savoir, si encore elle desire le voyage de sieur de Wimmenum et d'Amerongen.

Touchant Munster, sont arrestées des lettres à l'evesque; mais il fera encore parlé aux deputés du conseil d'estat.

La dispute d'entre la Hollande et Zelande n'est pas encore finie touchant le *last* et *veylgelt*, et les premies des cruyssers.

Des affaires du Nort, ny des propositions de François et Anglois, ne se parle pas encore.

Vendredy, 27. dito.

L'on a encore eu beaucoup de debat touchant l'equipage de 48 navires; mais encore sans conclusion. Ceux de Zelande l'attachent tousjours à leurs cruyssers; qu'ils veulent avoir mis en mer. L'on écrira aux admirautés pour venir icy là-dessus.

Il y a eu un memoire du sieur ministre d'Espagne, pour et sur l'interim d'Outre-Meuse.

Quant au sieur Cojet, l'on a mis son memoire entre les mains des deputés pour ces affaires, sans aucune apparence de venir avec luy en conference.

A paper of the Swedish commissioners to the most illustrious council of state of England. Most humbly.

Most Illustrious and most Excellent LORDS,

IT cannot seem improper for us to recall into the memories of this honourable council, with Vol. lxiii. how great care and circumspection from the very beginning of the friendship happily p. 27. closing between the two kingdoms, it was provided, that no *remora* or scruple at all might remain hereafter in minds so well reconciled. For whereas our subjects complained, that they were not equally dealt with, and rewarded for the good offices done to this most glorious commonwealth in the late war betwixt England and the Netherlands by the command of our crown, which even then did exceedingly favour the advantages of England, whilst that very many of their ships of most huge value, some bound directly hither, others following, as their business and convenience led them, according to the law of nations, the harmless freedom of commerce through those seas, were by the men of war of this state in hostile manner taken, ransacked, most notoriously misused, and to the irreparable damage of their affairs detained half a year for the most part, nay some, one, two, or three years longer, insomuch as neither yet are they all restored, although long since absolved by the sentences of the judges after an hearing on both sides, the rest being in the mean time after the aforesaid vexations set free slowly, upon the continual supplications of our ministers both ordinary and extraordinary sent hither ever and anon to that purpose: For this cause, I say, and presently in the first confederacy made betwixt these kingdoms four years since at Upsall, after it was abundantly provided against all injuries hereafter to be feared from the subjects of each state, to wit, that the authors of such injuries, unless upon admonition they amended their fault, should be accounted as public enemies, and being delivered up into the power of the commonwealth, beside a just and plenary satisfaction to be made, should be most deservedly punished immediately after, and even in the same paragraph the restitution of ships comes next to that former caution; and satisfaction as soon as possible, and without delay, to be made to the party aggrieved for loss and damages lost and received in the said war; which satisfaction is tied into the restitution by the copula-

A.D. 1659. tive particle, as not to be divided from it, and necessary following. And afterward in the second confederacy renewed with our embassador a year and a half ago at Westminster, whereas for the most part satisfaction was given as to the first part of the former agreement concerning the restitution of the ships, that which remained behind, to wit, the making good of damages sustained upon that occasion, was more articulately concluded and determined. That three commissioners constituted on both sides, consulting together thereupon, should make an estimate and indifferent judgment of those things, that (which only was intended, and which both parts most desired; they are the very words of the confederacy) satisfaction might be given to the party injured according to what is good and right, 2. Summarily; 3. Without any appeal; 4. Without forms of law; 5. Without delay; 6. Fully and really. Excellent words indeed, and conditions most proper for increasing of mutual good will betwixt friends and confederate states. Hither therefore, most illustrious lords, (which hath been the cause of so large a repetition) we have desired, that your commissioners deputed according to the confederacy for this purpose might be called as to the very aim of their commission, from which, as we have by ours understood, when whether by mistake, or on set purpose, they swerved something far indeed, modestly had their recourse to your most illustrious judgment, though to the very great detriment of our affairs, as who do reckon not only days, but even hours, and daily buy that hope at a very high rate. And whereas the streightness of our term can scarce suffer the loss of one day, they indulge to themselves some weeks, that because this commission is now protracted unto a second year, they may seem to put years instead of months, or to be willing to do so; which they neither ought nor had need to do, if they had stuck to the forementioned conditions with that sincerity, which is fitting, and had sufficiently put off those personages, which heretofore they acted, while they pleaded privately those causes in private judicature, whereas now they bear the public character of performers of covenants solemnly agreed upon betwixt two most friendly kingdoms. Which nature verily those causes have so far taken upon them for the reasons before alleged, that they neither can nor ought any longer to be accounted as private business; whence they might easily have gathered, that no other answer would be given them by this most illustrious council, as neither indeed could there be given any other, than that which is conformable to the most express words of the confederacies, and unto their own decree. But they, (as we have heard) though much against the will of law and right, have a mind, that the sentences heretofore given in the causes of those ships should be placed as the rule of their commission; and because that were tolerable, they desire so far to extend them beyond their nature, that because those sentences pronounce the ships to have been detained upon just cause, that therefore they neither think, that those, which are to be restored ought to be restored, although already freed by those same instances, and are so far from allowing any thing to our men by the way of interest for the ships already restored, that they pretend that even the *lucrum cessans*, or gain, which might have been made by detaining them wholly there, may with justice be exacted from us; unto which end it is said, that a paper is offered already of contrary damages by an unheard of example, pretended upon our very own ships, which are already freed, which in earnest it is wonderful how it could ever enter into the minds of men endowed with so much prudence and experience (as their other actions witness). For although the authority of things once judged be very great, yet were they never of so great moment, that they could prejudice any after-covenant or transaction whatsoever, although made amongst the most private persons; but rather they receive their limitation from that which follows according to the very order of nature, which requires, as it is in a most known canon, that the latter law should derogate or take off from the former. Much less therefore can any former private sentences detract from a law so public, and so solemnly conceived; for whereas this doth bind the kingdoms themselves, it ought deservedly to be more valued than all the laws in the code of Justinian, especially seeing it doth explain our business more particularly, and expressly enjoins satisfaction of charges and of damages received. Concerning which again is that frequent maxim of law, that special laws do derogate or take off the authority of laws general. What need we therefore conjectures in a thing so evident? For whereas they say, that if our people had desired any thing further than the restoring of their ships, they should have put in their appeal, seeing in those sentences no mention is made of satisfaction of charges, by their leave, it is sufficient, that such satisfaction is not there denied, seeing by equal reason even thereupon it seems included. For that argument is very strong in law, which is called and taken from the contrary sense. And besides, that indeed was a very good and sufficient appeal, which both our ministers then here made unto your most illustrious council. As to which the examining of these things properly belonged, and that which our subjects worn out with charges and vexatious suits made to our king himself upon that occasion, who also most deservedly took into our consideration those their just complaints in the making up of the confederacy with his most serene

ferent highness, so that they both did therein give an ultimate and most definitive sentence A.D. 1659. in this affair, concerning which so much as to dispute, is in the law called sacrilege. But besides, we shall prove, that the very sentences themselves do not very much favour this their opinion. For let us grant, that they all lean upon this clause, that they were detained upon just cause: We do not dispute that justice, what or how great soever it was; but cannot two just things concur and oppose one another? and hath not that, which is just, the appearance of unjust in respect of that, which is more just? In which almost the whole practice of lawyers consists. For seldom do men come to decide betwixt what is just and unjust, which even the unlearned can do; but of two just things, which is the most just; of two unjust things, which is the most unjust. Therefore, if they were detained upon a just cause, whether shall they not seem released upon a cause more just? for otherwise they would not have been restored. For, if they say, that they were unjustly restored, and that they would have the sentences so far repealed, they are not to be heard, because beside an unworthy counting of what they did themselves, they desire to have those things recalled, which long since have past over into the nature of a thing judged and decided; which in a law is accounted impossible: so that it cannot be believed, that these things are said in earnest, unless it be done for protraction of time, and wearying out the patience of our men. They do better, who say, that the restitution of ships was not made according to the highest rigour of the law, which is often called the highest injustice, but according to what is good and equitable. For they indeed express the very nature of the business. For the emperors do admonish, that in all things more consideration is to be had of equity and justice than of strict law, l. 8. c. *de judicis*; where (which deserves much notice), justice is diametrically opposed to strict law. And this, if at any time, is certainly most true in those judgments and contracts *bonæ fidei*, as they call them, that is, upon confidence of the honesty of each party; wherein, as the lawyer saith, it is unfitting to dispute concerning the titles of law; and among such kind of contracts society hath even the highest place, which, as Ulpian saith, hath a certain resemblance of brotherhood. But what are public confederacies, but the ties and societies of kingdoms, what but a most brotherly brotherhood? Wherefore, seeing in all things it is first inquired what is done before what is law, because the consent of the contractors gives law to the contracts, and their meaning is preferred before all subtilty of words, nay before the writings themselves; seeing, as it is usually said, laws are written, not in words, but in things; that form most prudently by you prescribed for the handling of those causes, that they should be finished according to that, which is good and equitable without the fashions of law, because you say, that both parties do chiefly desire it, is by us respected and venerated as the public law of the nations, and in it we all of us do with very much reason rest satisfied. For, that we may add this one thing, if equity persuaded the restoring of the ships, shall not the same persuade to repay the charges, when those two points are inseparably conjoined, that he who denies the one, seemeth to deny both of them? But what private person shall dare to divide and separate those things, which the kingdoms themselves have solemnly joined together, when neither is it lawful for either of the kingdoms so to do it against the consent of the other? Insomuch that absolutely either this must be stood to, or else the intention of our princes must be made elusory or deceitful, the very thought of any such thing being, as we believe, punishable, and coming within the reach of treason. Therefore we do again and again desire, that those very honest men may be admonished of that public office, which they bear herein, that they may not confound it with private brabbles, or cast in such anxious scruples of law into a most clear cause abounding with good belief, and so weary themselves and us with fruitless labour; but that they would only intend this, which the confederacy saith, that both parts do intend. And we do so much more earnestly now request it, by how much the loss of most precious time is more expensive to us, who in the multiplied charges of so many years have almost spent more upon this business, than can be hoped from it. And it had been much better for very many of our men, reduced to extreme poverty in this time, if they had known this from the beginning, which is now spoken. Although we for all that do never more despair of the high equity of our causes, that notwithstanding does with reason afflict us; that whereas now the time of the second agreement is almost slipped away, we are yet sticking in the very beginnings of the business; so that if we be obliged to agree the third time upon a new term, verily we are afraid, lest the world should think we do but jest in a thing so earnest, and that we had a mind with such laborious machinations to effect nothing. The most perfect judgment of this most illustrious council, and their zeal so often shewn for the conservation and increasing of the Swedish amity, do in no case suffer us to doubt, but that you will praise us this piety with which we do prosecute the common business of both kingdoms, and especially this affair of so great moment. And though otherwise we are even confident, that your illustriousnesses would do all these things upon your own accord, notwithstanding the matter seemed to us of such moment, that we

also

A.D. 1659. also thought it necessary to satisfy ourselves thus far in disburdening our own consciences. We consecrate our senses to you most devoutly. From our lodgings, 7th January, 16⁵⁹/₆₀.

Your most illustrious LORDSHIPS

Most humble servants,

GEORGE FLEETWOOD,
JOHAN FRIDERICK.
VON FRIESENDORFF.

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

Vol. lxvii.
p. 67.

YOURS of the 17th current I have received, which brought me verie acceptable newes, that you have spoken to the gentleman, (you know who I meane) and that he desires me to continue to write the intelligence weekly to him, and that it shall turne to accompt for the time to come. I owe you many thanks for haveing been mindefull of me; and I dare trust you, that care shall be taken thereof. Sir, you may be sure, that I never shall faile to continue my writing weekly to the sayd gentelman, having your intimation of the command of the sayd gentleman to me. I perceive by your last letter to me of the 17th current, that my letters to you of the 7th current were not come on yet at London, when your post departed, in which I had enclosed a letter for the sayd gentleman, with a paper in Latin of concernment. It seemes our posts come on there, as long as some of yours doe here. I have since the 7th of February continued everie post to write to you, and to the sayd gentelman. You are to receive of the 7th, of the 14th, and of the 21st February. I hope before this time they will be arrived. Sir, you desire also in the letter to know of me, if there be any other place then now, where I am, where I thinke I might be more serviceable to the state of England, I should give you notice of. I have hereupon examined severall parts of Europe, where the interest of England lyes; and so much as I have studied it, I finde, that the citty of Danzig is at present the place, where I might be more serviceable to the state of England than here, because the treatie betwixt the Pole and the Suede is held there at a place called Oliva, a cloyster a mile onely from Danzig, where severall embassaders and publick ministers are met together for to take care of the interest of their masters. I beleeve England hath his interest likewise in the sayd treatie at Danzig (which I forbear to remonstrate, being well enough knowne to the gentelman without me). If the gentelman please to command me to goe thether, lett him freely dispose of me. I shall be at any time ready to obey his commands; and when his directions come to my hands, I shall make all haste and speed for to goe thether, where and when he shall command me; but whether it be better to be sent thether with a publike character, or without it, I leave that wholly to the gentelman his owne consideration; yet if I should be sent thether privately, it will be necessary to have a pass in Latin from the sayd gentelman, under such a name and seal, as he shall thinke fitt, for to passe with more security to the place of treatie; and that in the sayd passe mention might be made of a businesse committed to me without naming it, I finde would not be amisse. But this I write onely to you, without any prejudice to you or any other. I referr this and other particulars touching this buynesse to the great wisdom and large experience of the sayd gentelman; and I am very willing to obeserve exactly with much respect the commands of the same gentelman. I believe, if I be commanded to goe thither, or somewhere elce, I shall have some generall heads sett up for my secret instruction, and moneyes ordered for the journey accordingly. I pray, Sir, be pleased to acquainte the gentelman of all I have written to you, or to shew him my letter. I have intimated these my thoughts to you at large, because I would not be troublesome to the gentelman with such a prolix letter as this. I have here enclosed a letter to the gentelman from me containing the newes from these parts. Be pleased, Sir, to have it carefully delivered. For newes I referr you to the prints herewith enclosed. Thus I am

Your friend and servant,

Hamburg, the 28th of February,
1660. [N. S.]

DE LAWERIN.

There is no great delay to be made for sending me to Danzig, because the treatie there goes on currantly; and if this journey be found to be of no great concernment for England, I am readie for any other journey, where the gentelman shall please to command me to goe to.

By

By letters from Danzig we have, that the Suede hath wrought out a still-stand for 20 yeares with the Pole. The Roman emperour, Dane, and Brandenburger are much disappointed of their aymes, being they stood so hard against peace, but a still-stand they could not hinder. This newes will make the Dane hasten his peace also with the Suede; and then the Suede will be able enough to oppose the Roman emperour. There will be a hot warr in Germany, if the peace with the Dane and the Pole be concluded.

The Danes have a dessein to besiege the strong castell Tonningen, where the duke of Holstein resides at present. They are much discontent with him.

I forgot in my letter to mention France or Flandres, where I may be likewise serviceable to the state of England.

A declaration of the lord Broghill, and the officers of the army of Ireland, in the province of Munster.

AS the freedom of parliaments is their undoubted right, so are our utmost endeavours for restoring them unto and preserving them in their freedom our undoubted duty. Our interest also is involved in our duty; and if we truly love that, we cannot decline this, since whosoever inquires into the foundations of his own freedom, his posterity's, and his country's, in a free and full parliament, as in a common centre, will find them all to meet. And therefore he, that is not free in his representative, has little reason to hope he shall be so in his person or property. The theory of this truth hath not been more believed by other nations, than the practice of it hath been sadly felt by ours. For ever since the first violence, which was put upon the authority of parliament in 1648, we have been without foundation, it having cost us more blood and treasure to maintain confusions, than ever it did cost any former age to free itself out of them. For whilst we are fighting for our properties and liberties, we have even almost in our successes lost both; and whilst we contended for reformation in religion, we have almost lost the very being and life of it, more heresies and schisms being introduced, whilst the highest light was pretended to, than ever the darkest times were involved in. And whilst we seemingly aspired to perfectness, we actually lost that charity, which is the bond of it, becoming thereby a reproach to ourselves, and a derision to that Protestant part of the world, unto which, whilst our supreme authority was inviolated, we were a bulwark; the universities and schools of learning in our nations having been looked more after to poison them than to keep them sound, that not only our streams might be impure, but even our fountains. Many have been employed to teach, who stood in need to be taught; and the legal maintenance of the ministry of the gospel conferred on men unable, unwilling, or unfit to dispense it, who had less ill deserved a maintenance for their silence, than their speaking. Never greater taxes raised for the armies and fleets, and never fleets and armies more in arrear. Taxes and impositions laid, which past ages never knew, and many thousand families of the present have been beggared by. Powers have made laws, and subsequent powers disowned and nulled what the preceding powers had acted; that now the questions are not so many, what is the meaning of the law, as what is a law; whereby that is become a subject of debate, which formerly was a rule for ending of it. All which are yet inseparable effects of such a cause; for whilst an authority itself is disputed, their acts will always be the like; and whilst many are unrepresented in making of laws, few will be satisfied to be obliged by them. And what is enacted by any but a full and free parliament, will always be questioned, if not repealed, when such an one doth sit. Nor can it be believed, that the laws of a parliament, the very much greater part of whose members are kept out without impeachment or trial, will ever pass the test of a free parliament, lest thereby they should encourage others to serve them in like kind. These sad miseries and these certain truths made us believe we hazarded more in submitting to that force, that was so lately over us, than in taking up arms to oppose it, and thereby endeavouring the restoration of the parliament's authority; in which God was pleased so to own the duty of our endeavours, that in a few days we were not only at unity among ourselves, but even able and willing to offer our assistance to our brethren in England and Scotland, which had it been needed, it had been as readily sent as offered. But we must confess, we could hardly so much as imagine, that those members, which had so recently felt, and justly exclaimed against, a force upon themselves, would, when it was taken off, have denied their brethren to participate in that right they saw the three nations had engaged their all to restore them unto. If it be a justice to declare for the restoring of some parliament members under a force, it is a greater justice to appear for the restoring of all, that are

A.D. 1659. under it; yea, as much as the whole is preferable to a part, so much greater is the duty of this declaring than of that. We were more than hopeful, that when the cause ceased, the effect would do the like; and when the rebellious part of the army was broken, those members would have been readmitted, which hitherto we were made believe were kept out only by it. The happiness of the new members restoration, and of the suppressing of those forces, which lately had interrupted them, would not have been greater, than the honour they would have acquired in making those other members, which had participated with them in their sufferings, to have also participated in their restitution. We were loth by an address of that nature to have lessened the beauty of their expected performance; and had rather have enjoyed the right and happiness of having this parliament full and free, as the product of the justice of this present house, than as any effect of our solicitations.

When the violence was put upon the parliament in 1648. we did with much contentment observe, how solicitous those, that sat, were to have it taken off, thereby asserting their rights, though they were denied the actual enjoyment of them; which made us the more cheerfully engage ourselves to restore those to the power of doing justice, who then manifested they wanted not the will; it being a crime too great to enter into our beliefs, that they asked, because they were sure to be denied, and would approve, when they had the power, what they condemned, when they had not the power; which, though then objected against them by many, we did not then credit; and we wish we never since had cause to believe. Nor was it unobservable, that though such members of theirs, as have been lately put out of the house by them, as Sir Henry Vane, and others, were known to be guilty of joining with that rebellious part of the army, yet they admitted them to sit in the house, till particular charges were brought in against every one of them; they heard and judged by the house. If such be not the true and ancient manner of proceeding against members of parliament, why was it practised to those so deeply guilty? And, if it be, why is it denied to others, who have not hitherto appeared to be so? Doubtless such as were kept out of the house by a rebellious part of the army, merited at least as much favour and justice, as those who joined with it. We do the more deplore such a procedure, because from it pleas have been raised for the like violence acted on the members now sitting; and happy are those, who condemn not themselves in the things, which they allow.

What more pregnant proofs need there be of the want of those worthy patriots so long excluded, who with the earliest stood in the gap for our liberties and properties, than that petitioning to the parliament is now punished as a high crime in the people, which at the parliament's first meeting was declared to be their undoubted right? And though a constant experience hath taught us, that the people may lawfully petition for repealing an act of parliament, which is grievous to them, and therefore much more against a vote, which is so; yet to our trouble and amazement we understand those worthy and eminent persons, who in obedience to their country's desires presented petitions for the restoration of the excluded members, an imprisonment in the tower was their answer; that, we again say, which was declared the right of the people, being now become their transgression. Is it not high time to declare for that justice, which, when petitioned for, is punished? And because we know the common aspersion to such a declaration is, that it favours of a design of introducing the common enemy, we shall here set down some of those many grounds, which make us experience, that in the duty we now engage in, we are not to be frightened by such words. It may indeed terrify and dare others; but such, who mean what they say, and are satisfied in what they do, will only pity those, who therein believe what they speak, and contemn those, who therein speak what they do not believe. We rather doubt, that if the house be kept so empty as it is, it will admit the common enemy, than the house so filled; for whilst eight parts of ten of the people are unrepresented, and two nations of the three intirely, may not it too probably provoke those people to join with whoever will promise them their right, than lie under that power, which hath hitherto denied it to them? To keep out most of the members, that a few may keep him out, is to do evil, that good may come thereof. We love to do lawful things lawfully.

That the house ought to be fuller than now it is, seems of late to be the granted opinion of the members, that now sit in it; and that we conceive can no way so probably with safety be effected, as by admitting all those, who in the year 1648. and since were excluded, those being likeliest to take care of our safeties and settlements, by whose authority our actings were influenced during the greatest heat of our wars; and therefore in interest as well as justice will be most concerned for us. And when such are admitted, there will be no fear, that the necessary qualifications for those additional members to be futurely elected, to supply the vacancies of delinquent and dead members, will be disobeyed, being enacted by so unquestionable an authority; nor that those then chosen can be able to over-vote so full a house, were that as much their design, as it is far from our thoughts to have so unworthy a belief of them.

We

We believe, under submission, that we have acted and fought against the pretended A.D. 1659 king, as long as any others; and therefore ought to apprehend his coming in as much as any others. But through the mercy of God, our principle is not to act an evil of ourselves, to secure the doubts of some, that our supreme authority else would commit one. We are not to speak nor think evil of the rulers of our people, nor out of the fear of an uncertain ill to decline a certain duty.

If the said excluded members be readmitted, they must be either the greater or the lesser number in the house: if the lesser, where is the danger of their admission? if the greater, where is the justice of their exclusion? For then it will appear, that the minor number keeps out the major. And if in the apprehension, that a parliament, when full and free, will abuse their authority, it be a received maxim to keep them from the exercise of it; a certain foundation is laid for all, that have the greatest force, to have also the greatest authority: and whoever hath strength, and this tenet together, may too easily be persuaded to believe, that he hath as much right over the minor part of a parliament, as the minor part has over the major. Neither can any act of a supreme authority be so evil, as is the admitting, that any but the supreme authority ought practically to judge what is best for the nations. The one can be but an ill act in governors, but the other is a destroying all government. We do not desire, that any of the secluded members, if they have offended, may not be tried; but we humbly desire, that they may have a parliamentary trial: and though we much value their persons, yet we can with as much truth aver, we ask this for their cause, not for them; and had those members, who now sit, been in the condition of the excluded members, and the excluded members in their condition, we had as cheerfully appeared for these, as now we do for those.

And considering that in past ages, and more particularly since the beginning of the late horrid rebellion in Ireland, our brethren in England have abundantly manifested a tender and compassionate sense of the condition of Ireland, and were careful to receive us in our lowest estate, as bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh; which we do and shall ever acknowledge with humble thankfulness, and (as a debt, which we well know to be due from us to them, above all people in the world) shall be for ever as tender of their happiness and welfare, as of our own, which indeed is involved in theirs, and without whom Ireland cannot be happy. We therefore remaining constant in the reasons of our brethrens declaration of the 14th of December, 1659, for adhering to the parliament, in defence of its privileges, and the just rights and liberties of these nations; all which we see now are apparently more and more violated by the non-admission of the said excluded members, and by not filling the vacant places, whereby the house might be full, and, being freed from force, might uninterruptedly act according to their judgments and consciences, towards resettling these nations, which otherwise in all human probability can never be restored to peace and tranquillity; we do therefore declare for a full and free parliament in England, consisting not only of those, that sat on the 11th of Oct. 1659, but also of all such of the members of parliament imprisoned, excluded, or withdrawn in December, 1648, as are yet living, who we desire may be restored to the freedom and liberty of their sitting and acting, according to the trusts committed to them by the several counties and places, which did chuse them; that so they may be no longer debarred from discharging their said trusts; and that vacant places may be speedily supplied by the free and due elections of the people, yet so as none of the persons to be admitted or elected be any of those, who have been in arms, or otherwise aiding, abetting, or assisting the late king or his son in the late war against the parliament, or that have put rebellious violence upon the parliament; and that the house so filled may proceed unanimously to consult the best means for resettling the peace of the nations, the re-establishment of true religion, (the surest foundation, as of all government, so of all the happiness of a nation) the fundamental laws of the land, (whereby all mens rights and liberties are preserved) and the liberties and freedom of the people, which are supported by those laws.

And for these ends, and in discharge of our duty to God and our country, we do resolve (by the blessing of almighty God) to join with all our brethren in England, Ireland, and Scotland, who have or shall join with us for the ends aforesaid; and do resolve, for the maintenance and preservation thereof, to hazard our lives and estates, and all that is dear to us. And we doubt not, but all our brethren in the said nations, who disdain to be made slaves, will join with us herein, as being with wisdom and reason desirous to deliver over to their posterity that liberty and freedom, which was conveyed to them at so dear a rate by our ancestors. And then we trust, that by the great mercy of God will speedily follow a happy settlement of these yet miserable and distracted nations; and consequently, that the true Protestant religion, in the power and purity thereof, may be established; the godly, learned, and orthodox ministers of the gospel maintained by their tythes and other their accustomed rights, their persons supported and countenanced, the universities and all other seminaries of learning cherished, heresies and schisms suppressed, needless impositions and taxes on the people removed, and no charge to be laid on

A.D.1659. on any of the nations, without their own free consents, given by their representatives in their severall and respective parliaments; manufactures and public trade and commerce at home and abroad advanced, justice in its due and wonted course administred, the just debts of the nation satisfied, the treasure and revenues thereof preserved and returned to their right and proper chanel, the arrears of the army and other public debts duly satisfied, the armies and forces continued in due obedience to the supreme authority, and not presume, as some have done, to give laws thereunto, which hath been the root of a great part of our miseries; the nations enriched, united, and strengthened; the reformed Protestant churches abroad supported and countenanced; the honour of the English nations restored, to the comfort of friends, and terror of enemies; the plantation of Ireland, in the hands of adventurers, and soldiers, and other English Protestants, advanced, as a further accession of honour and greatness to the English nation; and so, by the blessing of God, all will shortly terminate in the glory of God, the peace and tranquillity of these nations, the strengthening them against foreign invasion and intestine rebellion, and the comfort, contentment, and satisfaction of all the good people in these nations.

Dated, Cork, Feb. 18. 1659.

<i>Brogill.</i>	<i>Capt. Will. Pope.</i>
<i>Capt. Sir Mau. Fenton.</i>	<i>Capt. William Hartwell.</i>
<i>Col. Ralph Wilson.</i>	<i>Capt. John Frend.</i>
<i>Lieut. col. J. Widenham.</i>	<i>Christop. Perkins.</i>
<i>Lieut. col. Ben. Lucas.</i>	<i>Lieut. Hum. Ray.</i>
<i>Lieut. col. A. Barrington.</i>	<i>Lieut. Jo. Zane.</i>
<i>Lieut. col. Fr. Foulk.</i>	<i>Lieu. Rich. Wakeham.</i>
<i>Major Will. Wade.</i>	<i>Lieut. Rich. Asbwood.</i>
<i>Major Will. King.</i>	<i>Lieut. Pat. Dowdal.</i>
<i>Major N. Purdon.</i>	<i>Lieut. Zac. Holland.</i>
<i>Major Ri. Goodwyn.</i>	<i>Lieut. Hen. Hayward.</i>
<i>Capt. And. Ruddock.</i>	<i>Cornet H. Fagetter.</i>
<i>Capt. J. Wakeham.</i>	<i>Cor. Mat. Pennefether.</i>
<i>Capt. Ge. Dillon.</i>	<i>Cor. Dan. Rono.</i>
<i>Capt. Ja. Mansergh.</i>	<i>Ensign Bar. Foulk.</i>
<i>Capt. Jo. Russell.</i>	<i>Ens. John Brown.</i>
<i>Capt. Jo. Nickolls.</i>	<i>Ens. Ant. Shackleton.</i>
<i>Capt. Sams. Towgood.</i>	<i>Ens. John Sloughter.</i>
<i>Capt. Thomas Cullen.</i>	<i>Ens. James Banting.</i>
<i>Capt. D. Cogblan.</i>	<i>Ens. Hen. Bindon.</i>
<i>Capt. Hum. Hartwell.</i>	<i>Quarter-master Jason Whitroe.</i>
<i>Capt. Tho. Lucas.</i>	<i>Rob. Fletcher, comm.</i>

Intelligence sent from Holland by resident Downing.

From Monsieur Haren from Copenhagen.

21. Feb. 1660. [N. S.]

Vol. lxvii.
p. 71.

I FIND myself obliged to advertise your lordships, that I have not signed the letter, which my colleagues sent you that day, because in my particular I could not consent to the preventing of the project, which they there speak of, finding nothing thereof in the orders contained in the resolution of the 3d of October last, and your letter of the same date. For altho' the senators Vrop and Reets have formerly declared, that the declaration of the 4. Sept. was thrown aside and unprofitable, as we have made mention with more circumstances in one of the 13th of Jan. last; yet his majesty of Denmark hath not been wanting to make known to some of my colleagues roundly upon the 13th instant, that his intention never was to revoke it absolutely; that the words of the said senators ought not to be understood, as if it had been annulled; but that it was null and rendered unprofitable, seeing, that for want of a like declaration on the Swedes part, that was not obtained, which this kingdom principally desired, viz. a good peace. Also that they were the same day at the lodgings of the ministers, to tell him, in the name of his majesty, that he was in no way intended to revoke it, but to leave it in its force and vigour: which declaration, in my opinion, ought to have contented us without pressing upon another project, (of which I never had the reading nor communication) a second declaration on that side, which in nothing could contain more than the former, whereby

whereby the king of Denmark embraces all, that the conventions of the Hague comprehend; and that therefore the king of Sweden ought yet to repair the damages, according to the said letter and resolution of the 3d of Oct. in regard there is no difficulty but on his part; and not having as yet received the conditions of them, he is the true cause why the peace hath not been brought to its conclusion. A.D. 1659.

From Van Honaert, at Dantzick.

3d of March, 1660. [N. S.]

Having upon the 25th Feb. given you notice of the conditions of the treaties of peace between the two parties, I know not how there hath been some alteration, or at least they do not go forward, as I am told, but rather go backwards; seeing that the Swedes had again demanded a great sum of money for the charges of the war, which the Poles took so ill, that they came presently back again to this city, whence they had gone the day before towards Struys; but the true reasons were, to enter into secret council with the king, as they have done several times, it not being possible to know what passes there, which is contrary to the humour of this nation, which used to be more frank; so that it is impossible for me to send to your lordships the certainty of it; and the rather, in regard the commissioners of Poland give me no knowledge of it, which cannot but confirm the suspicion, which is had thereof. However I have not been wanting to put forward very seriously, and upon all occasions, the desire of your lordships, in relation to the affairs of Denmark, to make them be approved; and I spoke yesterday to the king himself upon the whole matter; but his majesty did not engage himself in it, nor in the matter of the Protestant religion, for the protecting and maintaining of it in the kingdom; praying me to make a little memorial, comprehending their points in writing, which I promised to do with all speed, and I hope I shall obtain a favourable answer thereupon. His majesty added farther, that I might send them sealed by some of my people, without coming myself to bring them; whereby it may be seen clearly, that the matter of them is not too pleasing; and that he doth not willingly listen to them, nor the queen neither, who excuseth herself therefrom. The city of Dantzick is much inclined to favour the intentions of your lordships; and one of their burgomasters told me, that their deputies have express orders therein; but that the worst is, they will have little credit at court. It's talked, that the ambassadors of the emperor have orders to accept the peace, when Poland hath concluded it. I cannot yet learn, that the commissioners of Sweden have orders to receive the mediation of your lordships, notwithstanding the letters, which they have had from the king their master. Mr. Lombres hath not spoke to me a good while hereof, and those of Poland take no care of, nor use any endeavour in it, as being a thing indifferent unto them; so that to my great grief I can do no great service to your honour here. They speak of sending a minister to France, but he is not yet named.

After the writing hereof, the envoy of Nieubourg sent me word, that he was yesterday at Sappol, with the commissioners of Sweden; and that he understood by them, that if they did desist from demanding moneys for the payment of the garisons and the jurisdiction of Roses in Livonia, the peace should be concluded in 24 hours; farther adding, that perhaps more might be learnt this week.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Samedy, le 28. de Feb. 1660. [N. S.]

DERECHEF il y a eu conference sur les affaires de Munster; le sieur Vander Hooge, Vol. lxvii.] Berer, d'Amerongen, & le tresorier y ayant esté adjoints; & au sieur Friquet ne sera P. 83. que fait ou donné notification; mais à l'evesque & à la ville sera escrit serieusement; & autant, & plus que ne porte le concept, étant notifié à l'ambassadeur de Portugal, qu'on persiste en la demande, qu'on a fait au roy à Lisbon, par les sieurs ten Hove & de Witt. Le dit ambassadeur a demandé conference cest après-dîner. Toutefois l'on remarque, que l'Angleterre s'en veut meller, & favoriser à ce qu'au Portugal icy l'on ne soit pas trop rigoureux, ny que si precisement en leurs demande des terres.

Le memoire de l'ambassadeur de France touchant Morus est mis en mains de ceux des eglises Walonnes en ce pais-cy. L'affaire de l'equipage est encore accroché à la pretension des Cruysers de Zelande. Toutefois par provision est arresté l'equipage: & sont ceux de l'admirauté convoqués à venir icy au plustost.

Lundy, le 1. Mars.

De l'affaire de Munster est fait rapport, et de la lettre, qui seroit écrite à l'evesque de Munster; mais la Hollande mesme & d'autres n'ont pas voulu condescendre à la faire

A.D. 1659. aller avec la clause comminatoire, de peur que cela ne rendent l'estat inutile à la mediation. Toutefois l'on persiste en la dimission & declaration de l'an 1658, & par provision le conseil d'estat parlera aux deputés touchant l'argent, qu'on leur fourniroit; à quelle condition ils le prendroient.

Samedy passé ce furent les deputés de cest estat, qui demanderent conference; & icelle accordée par l'ambassadeur, on luy a dit la declaration de cest estat, qu'on desire la paix sur les conditions presentées il y a deux ans par les sieurs ten Hove & de Witt à Lisbon. Et sur cela l'ambassadeur a promis de respondre. De Copenhagen n'a rien esté. Tant les Danois que Suedois ici nient ce, que les deputés de cest estat ont escrit de la grande apparence de paix.

Mardy, le 2. dito.

Les ambassadeurs extraordinaires de Dennemarc ont derechef présenté une memoire assez longue, contenant les raisons iteratives, pourquoy il importe, que leur roy soit aidé à r'avoir ou à reconquerir Schone, &c. & specialement ils concluent pour avoir les 20 ryx-dollars par mois pour la garnison de Copenhagen.

Le sieur Coyet a veu le sieur president, & a tasché encore à l'induire, à ce qu'icy on voulusse entrer en conference avec luy, pour trouver la paix; mais le president l'a fort renvoyé vers Zelande, assurant, qu'icy on ne fera rien en ces choses.

L'affaire de l'interim du paix d'Outre-Meuse encore & derechef est mis en mains du conseil d'estat.

L'on accommodera la ville de Munster de 10 mille ryx-dollars.

Icy fera arrivé tel colonel Veltbrugge, de la part du duc de Neuperg, ayant je ne sçay quel adresse aux deputés de Munster.

Mecredy, le 3. dito.

Il y a eu derechef deliberation sur les affaires de Munster. L'intention ou proposition du conseil d'estat est proprement de fournir à la ville cent mille francs; mais par provision ce ne sera que 25 mille francs; sur quoy le conseil a advisé plus expressement aujourd'huy; avissant, que la ville en payera quatre par cent, & promettra de ne s'engager pas ailleurs sans le sçeu ou aveu de l'estat.

Quant à la lettre à escrire à l'evesque est differé, jusqu'à samedi prochain, pour l'arrester.

L'on prendra ces 10,000 ryx-dollars des 800,000 francs, qui sont cy-devant consenty pour l'Ost.

La princesse royale aura agréé l'accord provisionel; mais l'on craint que le roy de France ne l'aura pas pour cela de vouloir le chateau d'Orange en ses pattes; & aucuns disent, que cela dechargera le prince de 60,000 francs par an, que luy couste ce chateau.

Jeudy, le 4. dito.

Le sieur Boreel a esté en l'assemblée; ou il a discoursu de la paix, qu'à Brusselles, & dans le Pais-bas, ils sont mal-satisfait de ce que le roy a quité à la France tant de pais & tant de belles places, laissant le reste presque depourveu de frontiers & defension.

Puis a discoursu du lastgelt, & des pratiques, que les marchands appliquent en cela; item de l'huile de baleine, &c. Sur quoy & autres il a requis particuliere conference.

Cest après-dîner il y aura conference avec les ambassadeurs de Dennemarc, qui demandent fort de l'argent, & subside pour leur subsistance.

Les Anglois parlent mal de ce que le roy de France a abandonné si totalement le Portugal. L'on tient, que par l'article secret l'Espagne aye promis tout le Pais-bas à la France, en cas que faute vint du prince d'Espagne.

Vendredy, le 5. dito.

On a fait rapport de la conference tenue avec les ambassadeurs extraordinaires de Dennemarc; qui ont singulierement insisté sur les 20,000 ryx-dalers par mois, provisionnellement pour trois mois, montant à cent cinquante mille francs. Et à cela les provinces ont comme presté l'oreille; quoyque pleinement cela n'a pas esté encore conclu, estant toujours l'esperance, que le pais se fera au nord. Cest affaire est encore renvoyé au conseil d'estat.

Le droffard Ittersum a escrit, que 6 compagnies Espagnoles estoient arrivées au paix de Roleduc, disants, qu'elles alloient vers le pais de Munster.

L'ambassadeur Boreel aura fort discoursu du grand revenu du roy de France, que cela desja monte à 72 millions par an; que dans peu on le feroit monter à plus de cens millions, que de 40 millions il en depenseroit, & espargneroit le reste.

Pour Orange on est en peine, n'estant de deux ordinaires rien passé de-là.

Les estats de Hollande, par placart, ont dispensé de serment, (de ne pas frauder) que l'année passée ils avoient imposé pour la tendresse de consciences d'aucuns, tellement, qu'icy on a des tendres consciences, aussy bien qu'en Angleterre.

A letter

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR,

TILL the coming of this post we were here filled with news from Bruffels, that the lord A.D. 1659.
Monck had declared for a free parliament, and without abjuration to the king, or oath
to the commonwealth; but the post coming in, we were otherwise informed; and yet
Nieuport

Vol. lxvii.
p. 85.

186 writes, that a man can write of affairs with no certainty; that all is floating; and though at present all be settled and established, yet within three hours a man must write quite otherwise. In effect, we see very well, that it is not enough to have taken away the monarchical government, for every body afterwards might have the chief direction, which is in effect to be king; as elsewhere and ordinarily it is said among the ministers, men have taken away the pope, but every minister doth desire to have the direction, that is, to be pope. The lord Lambert had lately done so well, dissipating the insurrection of Booth; others likewise; but what doth doing well signify, unless a man persevere? Men know how to overcome others, but not themselves. Every body laughs at the lord Fleetwood and Disbrowe. In short we laugh at all. Those gentlemen seem to have been drunk with their fortune, *dulci fortuna ebrii*. Wise and prudent men know, that it is a mere folly, yea a madness, to be at difference; and that the greatest states of the world crumble to dust through civil dissensions; yet there is hardly one, that will yield a little to preserve the whole.

The king of Sweden is more fool than the English, if he believes, that any great good
states general Denmark, emperor,
can come to him from thence; and as well 104 as 142, 143, &c. are also fools, if they
fear, that any great harm or hindrance can happen to them from the English. And

I know not what the 125 will do here; for he knows not, to whom he is. And
thus they speak here after this manner; but *si resipiscant, si præteritus amor redit*, all will
go to the contrary: they will belye what they have spoken, and all that they have prophesied.

For the king of Sweden there is nothing better than to make peace; and what demonstration of kindness soever France makes for him, it is nothing. France indeed doth desire, that Sweden should raise itself with the depression of Austria, but not with the depression of Denmark. And England shews sufficiently, that they are of the same opinion; and, besides that, England is not in a condition. There is likelihood, that it will do something for Portugal; but however *in se divisa*.

The embassy towards France and Spain doth advance; they will look upon England as at a distance, or in a map. I am

5. March, 1660. [N. S.]

Your most humble servant.

An extract of a letter written the 5th of March, (stylo novo) from Bruffels.

ON tuesday last the marquis of Caracena went to the Scots king, by the commands of Vol. lxvii.
the court of Spain, to assure him of all possible assistance towards the recovery of his
right, and delivered to him and the duke of York their packets. That of the Dutch
contained a letter from the court of Spain, to offer him the charge of high admiral of
all his fleet, both in the Indies and Europe; to have the disposition of 1000 landmen, in
order to the king of Spain's service: and wheresoever he lands in any of the king of Spain's
dominions, to command in chief. Every of these particulars are very certain, and hath
filled these parts with admiration. My lord Jermyn and Crofts are come to Bruffels this
morning with such proposals, as will certainly bring a war into England, if not seasonably
prevented by the prudence of the future parliament.

*Copia vera.**A letter to Borcel at the Hague.*

Paris, 5. March, 1660. [N. S.]

In the possession of the
right hon.
Philip lord
Hardwicke,
lord high
chancellor of
Great Britain.

FROM Marseilles we hear, that the king hath ordered, that all provinces shall contribute towards the charges of the citadel there to be built; that six ships of war at Toulon would be speedily ready; and that they are to come into the western seas, to join

A.D. 1659. with those in Bretagne: that the cardinal hath resolved to make France more powerful and formidable by sea; for this purpose also 24 galleys are building. They are debating of a new tax again upon all strangers ships trading in France: that the king hath absolutely resolved to be master of the castle of Orange; and in case the governors refuse him, to force it by a siege: 4000 men are ordered to approach the city. His majesty hath declared himself guardian of the prince of Orange, in regard of the estate, which he hath in France. The clergy press it much under divers pretences; and it is alleged, that it will be advantageous to the young prince, who, by the demolishing of the castle, will be freed from the maintaining of the garison, which to no purpose consumeth more than the revenue of the principality. The king hath offered to content and protect the prince his kinsman in all his rights. The 3d instant went hence by post the lord Jermyn, with 17 gentlemen, all English, as well for the business of Orange, as the affairs of England.

In the river of Bordeaux there is not one vessel, by reason of the new tax, which much damageth the trade in those parts, if no Holland ship come. Much discourse there is, that the prince of Condé, after the death of the present king of Poland, shall succeed him; also that in France there will be made a grand marshal to exercise the place of constable.

Copy of M. H.'s letter from Brussels to Secretary Thurloe.

Saturday, March 6. 1660. stylo loci.

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p. 129.

THIS day we expect the lord Jermyn, Crofts, and Mr. Montagu, who bring much good news with them from the French court to the king of the Scots: you shall have the particulars by the next. From Spain this week is presented a patent to the duke of York, which intitles him prince of the sea, and captain general of all the land-forces in the Spanish fleet, and high admiral of his navy in Andalusia, giving him full power in all parts.

We hear, that Monck is joined in appearance with the city, and hath written a severe letter to the parliament; but it's believed here to be nothing but a disguise; and that he intends not the calling of a free parliament; and that if he hath no design for himself, he will keep to the present parliament. The Spanish, French, and Hollanders augment their courtship to the king of Scots. A good sum of money is already paid in Madrid for his use, and the bills of exchange will shortly be here: he is at present much indebted here, but that will discharge his debts with overplus. The Spaniards in these countries are not hasty in publishing the peace, the greater part of them not being at all pleased with it. The Spaniard will press very hard upon the Portugal this summer; and in appearance Lisbon itself may run some danger. Whether the French will assist the Swede, as they make some shew, a little time will make visible. The prince of Condé, who is highly courted at Paris by all the French nobility, made his first visit to the queen with great expression of his zeal to serve the king of Scots; and the cardinal's nieces have been of late observed to make their visits far more frequently than formerly they have done. I hear there hath been an English vessel made prize by the duke of York's commission, and carried into Brest in Bretagne. If the French permit that, it is no sign they will continue long in amity with us; and what the French and Spaniards together may do, taking advantage of your distractions, is much to be doubted.

Your, &c.

Postscript,

You know with what reality and cordiality I have served Mr. secretary Scot and my lord Fleetwood. Had I had timely supplies, I had been capable of doing much more. I perceive money is so extreme scarce with you, that I have thoughts of returning back to England speedily: but above all keep my name secret. My life lies at stake.

The English plenipotentiaries in Denmark to the speaker of the parliament.

MR. SPEAKER,

Vol. lxvii.
p. 82.

WE have within these two days heard the certain news of your being restored unto the exercise of your trust, and the reassuming the government; which we will rather congratulate with the three nations than with you, since they are to receive the benefit of all your labours and counsels. God hath done great things by you, and given us reason to hope for all good things from you. The experience of what we have seen, and received,

A.D. 1659.

received, gives us a very unmoved assurance, that you will ever continue in that good and glorious path, in which you have hitherto walked; and not to take rest unto yourself, until the people under you may rest in liberty and safety. Having been for these last months far from you, we have not been able to give any other testimonies of our desires to serve you, than by our diligence in the work here, which you had committed unto our care; and in that we have not yet been so successful as we have desired. The difficulties are great in reconciling various interests. The king of Sweden hath, until of late, shewed reluctance unto the peace we have proposed unto him: within these few weeks he hath seemed to be of a gentler temper, and we believe, in a short time, all the difficulties on that side would have been removed, when it pleased God, by a fever, to put an end to his life, on the 12th of this month; by which we are fallen into new difficulties, and have sent this bearer, our secretary, to desire your orders how to behave ourselves in them. We have good grounds to be confident, that the queen regent and senate will readily, according to the orders received from the dying king, embrace the conditions, that have been proposed, some little things being altered, which may be as much for the Danes advantage as theirs. But if you should consent to the solicitations of the states of Holland, in changing the conditions agreed at the Hague, as we hear they will endeavour to persuade you, we do not know how great difficulties will arise, nor how long the conclusion may be retarded. The dead king did ever say he valued your friendship above any states or princes in the world. His friends and servants hope you will continue unto this infant king, and his mother, the same friendship, which you have shewed unto him; and the protection of them hath something of noble and generous in it, besides the concernment of England, which is nearly interested in the preservation of the crown of Sweden, which is now in danger to be broken, and those to get the pieces, who will make use of them to your prejudice; which inconveniency may be, in a great measure, avoided, by keeping the United Provinces to these agreements, from which they cannot recede, but by your consent. We have made a full relation unto the council of the state of affairs here, and our proceedings in them, who are

Your most faithful and obedient servants,

Copenhagen, the 25th

February, 1659.

AL. SYDNEY,

ROBERT HONEYWOOD.

A letter of intelligence from the Hâgue.

Samedy, le 6. Mars, 1660. [N. S.]

ENCORE & derechef on a esté dans le travail de former l'instruction pour l'ambassade de France, dans laquelle besoin aussi est assumé & prins le sieur ambassadeur Boreel. Et spécialement est on dans la conformation d'un concept pour une nouvelle alliance, & pour encore, avec la France seule, au lieu que cy-devant on l'a voulu faire avec la France & l'Angleterre ensemble; mais, si l'Angleterre se remet en posture, on parlera aussi Anglois.

L'on a resolu d'escrire une lettre arraisonnée au roy de France, en faveur de l'affaire d'Orange, pour laquelle place on est en peine, n'en ayant pas eu des lettres en deux ordinaires.

La besoigne pour l'instruction pour ambassade de l'Espagne, on n'a pas encore fait commencement.

Vander Honerd escript, que pour la paix en Prussie avec la Pologne il, ya grande apparence.

Le 8. dito.

Le sieur d'Ommeren a fait rapport d'avoir parlé avec ceux du conseil d'estat, qu'on donnera ces 10,000 ryxdalers à ceux de Munster sur certaine obligation, dont le formulaire contient, que la ville payera 4 par cent. 2. Qu'elle ne s'engagera par traité à aucun prince estrange: ce que demain seroit communiqué aux deputés.

L'on a derechef eu sur le tapis l'affaire d'Orange: on écrira aussi une lettre à la princesse royale sur le même subject.

L'on a derechef besoigne sur l'instruction pour l'ambassade vers France. Incontinent après cela toutefois l'on formera aussi celle de vers Espagne. Après l'assemblée vint une lettre de l'ambassadeur Nieuport, contenant, que les membres seclus estoient rentrés dans le parlement, ayant choisy le sieur Monck pour general de l'armée, avec apparence que bien-tost se pourroit faire plus grand changement.

Le 9. dito.

L'on a fait une halte dans l'affaire de l'instruction pour France, à cause que l'assemblée de Hollande commence. L'instruction pour l'ambassade vers Espagne sera *mutatis mutan-*

A.D. 1659. *dis*, & en effet complimentaire, au lieu qu'en France on tachera de faire une alliance. Et d'autant que le sieur Boreel inculque icy tant le dessein de la France de bastir des navires, & d'augmenter le commerce, l'on conçoit beaucoup de jalousie, & sur tout de ce lastgelt, & assurement on tachera de rompre ce lastgelt par traité.

La Frise a proposée, que dans l'instruction influera, que les ambassadeurs seront justiciables de leurs actions devant la generalité, & renonceront le privilege de *non evocando*.

La Zelande a donnée à entendre, que cela leur plait aussi; mais la Hollande s'y oppose. Tant pour les 60,000 ryxdalers au Dennemarc, que pour les 10,000 ryxdalers à la ville de Munster, n'est encore rien de final fait; la Hollande l'ayant *overgenoomen* pour la proximité de leur assemblée.

De Prusse ni de Copenhagen n'est rien venu.

L'assemblée de Hollande demeure encore defectueuse, car ceux de Nort-Hollande ne sont pas venus.

Et l'affaire de France ou de l'instruction de même attend cela; quoyque cependant le sieur Boreel & raet-pensionnaire entre eux formeront & accommoderont quelques articles au present temps.

La nomination du personnage vers France dans l'affaire d'Orange fust proposé à ce matin. La Geldre proposa le sieur de Groot & Copes; la Hollande desiroit la surseoir jusque à l'assemblée de Hollande. L'Utrecht proposoit le sieur de Maasdam, & cela fust suivi par les autres provinces suivantes.

Le 11. dito.

Ceux de Munster, ayant fait difficulté & scrupule de s'obliger pour 10,000 ryxdalers, à ne pas pouvoir traiter avec aucun prince estrange, ont esté conseillé d'attendre, que l'estat declare la somme plus grande.

L'admirauté d'Amsterdam a escrit une lettre soigneuse touchant le payement, qui devra être prompte à l'arrivement des navires, qui sont attendu du Sont; item pour le fournissement des vivres pour la flotte de Ruyter; item pour l'equipage nouveau. Cela attende l'assemblée de Hollande. La dite assemblée est aujourd'huy remise jusques à mardy prochain. La Hollande a excusée la deputation du sieur de Maasdam vers France sur l'affaire d'Orange, & au lieu de luy est nommé le sieur Copes pensionnaire de Boisleduc, qui ira.

Il y a une lettre de la compagnie de West-Inde, contenant plainte, qu'un predateur François avec commission de Suede a prins un fort ou loge, & a pillé les Hollanders; sur quoy sera escrit au roy de France.

Le 12. Mars.

Le vice-admiral Egbert Meuwis, avec onze navires de guerre, & quantité des marchandises, est venu icy, a fait rapport en l'assemblée, que le 2. Mars il estoit parti du Sont. Il n'apporte point de lettres, mais de bouche dit avoir de la bouche du sieur de Slingelant, que le roy de Suede seroit mort le $\frac{2}{3}$. Feb. à Gottenborch d'une fièvre chaude. Des ambassadeurs de Dennemarc en ont aussi quelque lettre du secretaire du roy; mais ils en ont rien communiqué, en signe qu'ils ne le croient pas pour indubitable.

Le sieur Copes part demain avec la lettre au roy de France dans l'affaire d'Orange: il va avec un valet.

At the council of state at Whitehall.

ORDERED,

Friday, March 2. 1659.

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p. 114.

THAT captain Vaux do forthwith take to provide convenient lodgings for Mr. secretary Thurloe in Whitehall.

Jo. RUSHWORTH, clerk of the council.

From resident Downing.

My LORD,

Hague, $\frac{2}{3}$. March, 1660.

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p. 115.

MONDAY last brought hither, by an expresse from London, the newes of the happy union of the parliament, and the return of the members of parliament to the discharge of their trust, the which did exceedingly, at the first, surprise most of this country; yet the most serious amongst them, upon further thoughts, do say, that they look upon it as that, which hath in it a very great tendency to the composing of the many differences and solid settlement of affairs in England; and that whatever should be imposed upon the people of England by force, without their free and full consent, could not last; but that what shall be done with it, will have both strength at home, and reputation abroad. And assuredly the people of England in parliament assembled are the

the best and only proper judges of what is best for England; and it shall be my prayer, A.D. 1659. that it would please God to give them that spirit of wisdom and moderation, as is necessary, with regard both to their work, and to the season and manner of the carrying on thereof, and the many difficulties, which they are like to meet with upon every hand.

In mine, by the last post, I sent a copy of the points, upon which this present assembly of the states of Holland was called. Their assembly will be compleat about tuesday next, and then we shall quickly see what they will doe about the affairs of the north. The Imperiall, Brandenburg, and Danish ministers here doe still vehemently press them to declare themselves against any seperate treaty between Sweden and Denmark. On the other hand, Monsieur Cojet, envoye extraordinary of Sweden, intends to-morrow to demand audience in their assembly, to press them to declare themselves, that they will not give the Dane any farther assistance; and otherwise, that they must not expect to have from his master the ratification of the treaty of Elbing with its elucidations; but that he will from henceforward look upon himself as free from what he did promise at Elsnour, this winter, concerning that matter.

The French ambassador hath also orders to demand another audience, to push them to an agreement of those affairs, and that with the granting of an equivalent to the king of Sweden, instead of Dronthem; but the truth is, this state doe very little consider France in this business, for that they know they have noe shipping; but their eye is wholly upon England, whether you will further intermeddle in any kinde therein; and if they could but any way perswade themselves, that you would not, I do assure you, that this state would forthwith declare itself against any seperate peace between Sweeden and Denmark, without the inclusion of the emperour, king of Poland, and elector of Brandenburg; whereby the enemies of the king of Sweden will be so considerable, (having made such a league among themselves) as that he would expect little less then being confined within the rocks of Sweden; the consequence whereof must be, in relation to matters of religion, the be-reaving the Protestant cause of his support; and in relation to matters of trade, the giving this countrey the absolute monopoly and soveraignty thereof in the Baltique sea; the which is indeed the mistery of this countrey, that which imploies the great number of their seamen and shiping, and indeede is the grand foundation of all their other trades.

And they are heere the more enclined to a generall peace, in regard, that they see, that the king of Poland having put them to it, and finding, that they had not declared themselves, that they will not consent to any peace betweene Sweden and Denmarke without his inclusion, is now upon the very point (as is beleived) of concluding a peace with Sweden; and if that peace should be concluded with the inclusion of the emperor and elector of Brandenburg, then this countrey is left alone to uphold the Dane against the Swede; of which they will find a very hard task. And certainly, whether warr or peace doe continue, the interest of England is very highly considerable; and I doubt not, but that very serious reflection will be made thereupon.

There are 11 Dutch men of warr, with a greate flete of merchant-men, come to the Vlye from the Sound, who bring newes, that de Ruyter doth lye with 25 saile of men of warre before Landscronen; and that 6 or 8 more of his men of warr are gone to the Belt, to plye to and again there. And it is much doubted by the knowingest English merchants in this countrey, that they will trouble the trade of the English in those parts. Besides, they bring newes, that there are many capers about the Skage, whereof one hath above 30 guns, who lye there only to take English ships, that shall come that way upon the newes, that they have, that very great numbers of English shiping will be employed that way this summer. I have also certayne newes from Ostend, that there are about 12 men of warr ready to set to sea from thence, intending towards the Sound, to katch English merchants going that way. And truly they will make a fearfull havock of them, unless you shall please forthwith to take care for a sufficient convoy to those parts. I have this weeke written from Amsterdam, that there are 13 saile of English ships richly laden, and ready to sett sayle for the Sound; and the masters of them do earnestly desire, that in case any English men of warr should happen to come into this countrey, that I would order him to convoy them, and such other English ships, as are now ready in this countrey, into those parts. And however I have bin wont upon occasion to order such English men of warr, as come hither, to convoy such English ships as were ready; yet this being so far a voyage, I shall not adventure to do it without your particular order; onely give me leave to say, that the people of this countrey will be discouraged from hiring English shiping to those parts, upon the newes of the capers being gone that way, unless they can have assurance of their having convoy. And, on the other hand, if it were knowne, that I would, upon such occasions as this is, order them a convoy of such English men of warr, as do frequently arrive heere, there would hardly an English ship come into this countrey as long as their troubles shall continue in the Sound, but would forthwith have a freight thither proffered her; the which I thought it my duty to lay before you, it being now the first of the spring, and good time to give order therein; and that

A.D. 1659. that it hath been none of the least cares of all parliaments of England to encourage its shipping and navigation. And truly, (if I know any thing of this nature) that, which is the greatest foundation of the fishing trade of this countrey for herrings, is their trade in the Sound, where there is the greatest vent for them; and if England will ever get that trade to itself, it must be for encouraging, by all meanes possible, the merchants of England to trade to the Sound, which will as certainly begett and mainteyne to England a great fishing for salt herring, as its trade with Spayne principally begot and mainteyned its fishing for poor John in Newfoundland.

The letters this day from the north do farther confirm, that the present negotiation between Sweden and Poland is upon the very point of being concluded; and that, however the emperor and the elector of Brandenburg do their utmost to hinder it, yet, that if they cannot hinder it, they will consent to it, and be included in it; and if so, what if this countrey, seeing themselves not able with the Dane only to resist the king of Sweden, and considering that the king of Sweden hath consented to the treaty of Elbing with its elucidations, whereby they have their traffique secured, and a treaty defensive with him *contra quoscunque*, should forthwith declare their acquiescence in what the king of Sweden hath graunted to them, and so make their own peace? And it will be in their power to make the Dane in a moment submit to whatever they please; and so England, which was lately left out in the treaties betweene France and Spayne, shall be the onely countrey at a loss in those parts also. For what farther, I refer you to the enclosed, and am,

My LORD,

Your lordship's most obedient and humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

Since the writeing hereof, one vice-admiral Cortelis, who commanded the 11 men of warr of this state, which are come from the Sound, is come to this place, and hath been in the assembly of the states generall, and there made report, that Mons. Slinglant, one of the deputies of this state in Copenhagen, at his coming away, told him, that the French ambassador had just then given him notice, that the king of Sweden was dead at Gotenburg, but that he brings noe letters of it from any of the states deputies: which whether it came to pass in regard of any doubt they might have of the truth of the newes, or that they thought the post would bring it sooner, I know not; nor is there any other letter come of it, save onely one from some secretary at Copenhagen to the Daneish ambassador here. And this a newes of that moment, as is not to be given credit to, but upon very sure grounds.

A letter of intelligence.

De Paris, le 12. Mars, 1660. [N. S.]

In the possi-
sion of the
right hon.
Philip lord
Hardwicke,
lord high
chancellor of
Great-Britain.

LES nouvelles, que nous avons de la cour, portent, que le roy partit d'Aix le 2. pour aller coucher à Marseille, d'ou sa majesté ne devoit retourner à Aix que le 6. & en partir le 10. pour s'en aller à Tolose passer les festes, après lesquelles toute la cour partira pour St. Jean de Lus. Le roy d'Espagne a dit à Monsieur de Chouppes pour le rapporter au roy, qu'il partiroit de Madrit le 1. d'Avril, pour se rendre le plustost qu'il pourroit à Fontarabie. Ce Monsieur de Chouppes est de retour de Portugal, ou il estoit allé faire des propositions d'accommodement, que les Portuguais ont rejettées. Il est repassé par Madrit, & il est arrivé à la cour le 29. de Fevrier.

La citadelle de Marseille se bastist en assez grand diligence. L'on y a pendu en execution de l'arrest donné par la chambre du parlement d'Aix, qui y avoit esté envoyée, un des principaux seditieux, & un autre a esté envoyé aux galeres: quatre ont esté pendus en effigie, & plusieurs ont esté bannis. Le commerce de cette ville-là est entierement ruiné.

Monsieur le prince fit le 2. le serment de fidelité entre les mains de sa majesté pour le gouvernement de Languedoc; mais il n'aura aucune ville.

Monsieur le prince est tousjours icy, & il y passera les festes pour s'en aller après en Bourgogne; plusieurs personnes de condition l'ont magnifiquement traicté,

To the right honourable the council of state, appointed by authority of parliament.

THE lords the states general of the United Netherlands, perceiving that the king A.D. 1659. of Sweden doth still refuse to re-establish the peace with the king of Denmark, according to the respective treaties and agreements made and concluded at the Hague, on the 21st of May, the 24th of July, and the 4th of August, of the year 1659. last past, (all which treaties have been ratified and confirmed by the parliament of England) have ordered, that the subscribed embassador should desire, in their name, and on their behalfs, that, by the concurrence and co-operation of this commonwealth, the king of Sweden may be disposed to accommodate himself, on the conditions expressed in the said agreements, which have been tendered unto him by the public ministers of France, England, and the United Netherlands, in the said month of August last past; and that he, the renowned king of Sweden, having, since the time wherein it had been thought fit and convenient, that he should have admitted or accepted the said peace, when the king of Denmark had fully declared his acceptance thereof, according to the said agreements, continued still refusant, whereby the state of the United Netherlands hath been necessitated to support very great and extraordinary charges; the said lords the states general do conceive it just and reasonable, that the said costs and charges be refunded by the more high renowned king of Sweden; as also all further costs and expences, which shall be occasioned by his longer refusing of the said peace, on the conditions here before-mentioned, or, that left, on the condition of the said vast sums of money expended since the said refusal, and the utter devastation of the kingdom of Denmark, more sure favourable and equitable conditions may be granted to the said high renowned king of Denmark.

The subscribed embassador beseecheth further, that he may have a positive and final answer concerning the articles for preventing of priacies.

He intreateth also, that it may please the council of state to give him answer in writing, concerning the ship-money, or lastgelt, lately imposed in France on all foreign ships and vessels, that take in any lading in any of the ports of France.

And to the end, that he may communicate more circumstantially some particulars relating to the said affairs, and others, which are in the present conjuncture of times very considerable; the said embassador beseecheth, that a committee may be authorized to confer with him thereupon. Given this $\frac{2}{12}$. of March, 16 $\frac{59}{60}$.

WILLIAM NIEUPOORT.

The princess royal to the king of France.

MONSIEUR,

COMME messieurs les estats généraux envoient expres pour interceder auprès de vostre majesté en faveur des affaires en Orange, je n'ay peu m'empescher d'y joindre mes très-humbles prières d'avoir esgard à ce, que le sieur Copés a ordre d'en dire plus particulièrement suivant ses instructions, & à ce, que j'ay desja escrit à vostre majesté: sur quoy me confiant entierement aux justes reflexions, que vostre majesté en fera pour l'avantage & bien de mon fils, je n'ay à ajouter, qu'à la supplier de croire, que je suis,

MONSIEUR,

A Breda, ce 15. Mars,
1660. [N. S.]

Vostre affectionnée cousine & servante.

Signé,

MARIE.

Copy of a letter from Brussels, of the $\frac{13}{3}$. of March, 16 $\frac{60}{79}$.

SIR,

I HAVE received yours of the 24th of February, English style. To-morrow I am parting for Antwerp, whither the princess royal is going, being on her return for Breda. The king of Scots goes with her to Antwerp, and from thence returns speedily hither; but both the dukes go through with her to Breda. In my last I let you know, that the duke of York is made captain-general of all the king of Spain's land-forces at sea, and admiral of his fleets, commanding his cinque-ports. I told you likewise, that Montagu, Crofts, and Jermyn, were come from the French court with good news. Now, I can assure

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you,

A.D. 1659. you, that there is an agreement and articles drawn up between Mazarin and Charles Stuart; and Charles Stuart is speedily to marry Manchini (his niece); only several of his privy council (amongst others the chancellor) are very stiff against the speedy doing of it, until they shall see what the late changes in England will produce; for they allege, that if the king should now not only marry a Catholick, but also bring in a foreign force into England, it would not only cement the present divisions, but many, that are now his friends, would become his enemies; and so he would give a very great advantage to the sectarian party, whom they look upon as implacable enemies to all that line. In fine, it was thought the best advice to make a little pause, rather than be over-hasty in a matter of so great concernment.

This last scout reported, that Dunkirk was streightened by some forces drawn towards them, and that the duke of York was at the head of the said forces; but it is not true, for the forces are all in winter quarters; and the duke hath not been out of this town these six weeks.

This afternoon I peep'd into a letter of Hyde's to a gentleman of great quality in the west of England, in which was this passage (amongst many others):

"I am extreme sorry to hear, that Thurloe is again alike to get into employment, who knows so well the way of doing mischief; and who is, I am afraid, without any remorse for what he has already done."

But in this, and all things of this nature, I pray have a care of me. My life is nearly concerned in your keeping of secrecy. And, in the next, let me know what you would have me to do. To think to continue here without money, is but a vain thing; and how you can promise to yourself, or me, any settlement, in so many changes, I know not. If I must live upon you, pray let me come away by all means. I rest, &c.

The death of Minheer Hemstet is very much regretted here, who died lately at the Hague. The peace is published here on Thursday next, and there are preparations made for fire-works; and the joy is to continue three days.

Monsieur De Thou's proposition to the states general.

MY LORDS,

THREE weeks since, being in this assembly, I delivered a letter from the king my master, whose intentions I unfolded to your lordships; and acquainted you with the special directions I had received. So having in my discourse represented the state of affairs, and the importance of the thing, I prayed your lordships to deliberate upon, and afterwards to let me know your resolutions.

But not having receiv'd any answer, either in general or particular, from you, although I know, that governments of your form and constitution must needs act slow, yet your silence, in a business of this nature, is the cause why I am come again, not only to renew all the instances contained in his majesty's letter, but likewise in this juncture and crisis of the northern affairs, to make others; and so much the rather, because of the approaching campaign, to the end, you may come speedily to a resolution, and signify to both the kings the necessity of making a peace, and to give over all thoughts of continuing a war, by which you must needs give occasion of jealousy to all the princes and states of Europe.

I judge this, my lords, to be the fittest time to press this business in respect of the first meeting of the states of Holland; whereof, if I mistake not, here are many deputies at present, who may, by their presence and discourse, contribute very much to the persuading your lordships to resolutions befitting so important an affair, which will settle the commerce of the Baltic sea, so many years interrupted, and cause your subjects to enjoy the profits and advantages of the treaty of Elbing, and its elucidations; and, which is the most considerable, make peace throughout all Europe, and thereby give means to the princes in it of sending convenient aid to that illustrious commonwealth of Venice, which has, by a prodigious resolution and courage, resisted so many years an enemy, that is so potent and formidable to all the princes and states of Christendom.

The greatest difficulty in this peace of Denmark lies in the security, that the two kings demand mutually. Methinks, all the provisions for it, that can be expected from men, have been made by guaranty, that France, England, and this state, have promised; and the king my master has again ordered me to make new assurances, that he will endeavour to make jointly the said guarantee in the most sure, authentic, and solemn form, that the two kings can desire or imagine.

But as to the treaty, whereas the continuation of this war is grounded upon nothing but the pretences of either king, that the treaty of Roschild was not executed, which was made by the assistance of monsieur de Terlon, his majesty's ambassador, jointly with the

the ambassador of England, his majesty cannot satisfy himself, till it be put in execution, A.D. 1659. and finished, according to the treaty, which was made here at the Hague, the 12th of last May following, which the two kings have agreed upon: the three considerable articles, which have respect to the interest of strangers, and the safety and freedom of commerce, so that there remains nothing but to consider, what satisfactions and exchanges may be made for the contentment of both kings; that the peace be more firm and safe for the future. But if they cannot agree, by referring themselves to the judgment of the mediation, or otherwise, his majesty resolves to insist upon the whole execution of the Roschild treaty, comprehending therein the three articles above-mentioned.

If, after all this, God, provoked by the crimes and sins of men, suffers not a conclusion of the peace upon this foundation, I have orders from the king my master to declare to your lordships, that he will not forsake the king of Sweden, and that crown, so long allied to him, but will relieve him with all his victorious forces, which are not lessened by one soldier, but are augmented by those, that his most serene highness the prince of Condé commanded; and will likewise assist him with all the treasures and revenues of his kingdom.

And his majesty finds himself obliged to make so high and advantageous a declaration, on behalf of his ally, out of principles of honour and generosity, and in acknowledgment of the constancy and fidelity of the alliance, that the crown of Sweden hath maintained with him, having never been shaken by fears and threats, neither moved by any promises, to quit his majesty in that difficult war of Germany, that it underwent faithfully and courageously with him, till the conclusion of the peace, that he jointly made with that crown at Munster and Osnabrug.

And they were the same principles of honour, generosity, and gratitude, that obliged his majesty to write to the ordinary deputation of the empire very effectually upon the infringement of the said treaties of Munster and Osnabrug, by the last invasion of Pomerania; upon which, I think, I ought to communicate to your lordships the letter, that the said deputation writ to the emperor, sending him his majesty's letter: By the letter of the deputation your lordships will easily understand, that the emperor will have an hard task to render ineffectual the instances of the princes of the empire, who invite him with so much respect and affection, and with so much equity, to put an end to the war in Pomerania, and to leave things in the same state they were before his forces invaded that country.

Wherefore, my lords, I intreat you, in the name of the king my master, to make a serious reflection, and to signify the consequences of it to the Danish ambassadors, that, by your sage and good advice, they take not false measures in so ticklish a juncture as this; but prevent the infallible evils, that the continuation of this war must necessarily occasion, if they are not ended speedily by the expedients, that are prepared for them.

Before I conclude, I am, by command of his majesty, to make a grievous complaint in his name of the instances and solicitations you caused to be made some time since, with great importunity, in England, and at Lubeck, to excite that considerable and potent nation, friend, and ally of his majesty, and the Hans-towns, which are also in alliance with him, against a certain composition of 50 sols upon a ton of foreign vessels, that load in France; which imposition is of very great consequence to his majesty, but of little or no charge to your subjects, who make so great and considerable profits in France, that they may be said to have all the trade there, as likewise almost all the fruit and emoluments.

My lords, you know very well, that every sovereign reserves to himself the liberty to make at home such laws as he thinks fit, and judges most to conduce to the weal of his state, and benefit of his subjects. Neither does his majesty complain, that you make at home placarts upon this occasion, (though perhaps fault might have been found with the terms, in which they are drawn) but to solicit his neighbours and allies, with intent to beget differences, and dissolve the knot of amity between them, which he infinitely prizes, and looks upon as a rampart and out-bulwark to his kingdom. This is what he cannot bear, and therefore acquaints you of his high resentment thereof, and declares to you by my mouth, that if directly, or indirectly, you go on to solicit England and Lubeck, as aforesaid, he says, he must look upon it as done to combine against this state, and will make your state feel the effects of his resentment and indignation all he can. But on the contrary, if you give him reasonable satisfaction upon both the points of this proposition, you may expect the same advantages and testimonies, that your fathers have had under the reign of the late kings of glorious and triumphant memory, father and grandfather of his majesty. And I do not doubt, my lords, but when you consider and weigh the power and greatness, that at present God has visibly poured upon his majesty, adjoined with all the outward and most eminent qualities and endowments in the flower and spring of his age, and without enemies, by the means of a most glorious peace, that he lately concluded, cemented, and consolidated, by an illustrious alliance, the whole royal family united to him, never to be separated from him, who is arming not new, but old troops, commanded by the famous

A.D. 1659. famous generals in the world, and by the most famous for their conduct and valour in Europe; who has, towards Spain, Italy, Germany, and the Low-countries, impregnable fortresses, and is also fortified with many alliances, that are very powerful and considerable; and that, which crowns the work, and which is the soul, and, as it were, the spirit, which gives motion and action to all those powers, he is assisted with so prudent, intelligent, and active counsel, that it gives his majesty power to make himself loved and sought after by all his allies and neighbours, and feared and dreaded by all those, that incline to be his enemies now, or at any time hereafter:

I say, my lords, that when you consider all these things, that might, doubtless, be much better depainted by one, that were more able and eloquent than I am; I am confident, that your lordships will have a care, for the time to come, of disgusting his majesty, as you have done some time since upon several occasions, that I will not particularize, it being neither suitable to the dignity of majesty, nor the discretion of his majesty, so to do; but on the contrary, that you will let slip no opportunity of giving him satisfaction and content; and that, by the like conduct, you will also instruct the extraordinary ambassadors, that you are sending to him, that they may obtain handsomely, and without difficulty, all that may be advantageous, safe, and tend to the strengthening of your state, and the renewing of the alliances, that have been so glorious and profitable to you. Here I'll end, praying you, that I may have a speedy and favourable answer to his majesty's letters, to my memorial of the 20th of the last, and to my two propositions. Done at the Hague, 16. March, 1660. [N. S.]

Signed,

JACQUES AUGUSTE de THOU.

Copes, the Dutch envoy at Brussels, to the states general.

H. and M. LORDS,

Brussels, 17. March, 1660. [N. S.]

Vol. lxvii.
p. 136.

IN pursuance of your H. and M. L. command and commission given to me, I departed from the Hague upon the 14th, and the next day got to Breda, where I delivered your H. and M. L. letter to the princess royal, who declared to be very well satisfied with your sending to the king of France in favour of the prince of Orange her son; and that his principality might be preserved to him and his successors, her highness shews great affection and resolution to assist your H. and M. L. in this their good intention, and to second me in my endeavours; giving me, to that end, a letter to the king of France, and another to the queen of Great Britain. Also it pleased her highness to recommend me to the lord Jermyn, who hath great knowledge of affairs, and may be serviceable to me in the court of France. Having received those letters that night, the next day I departed from Breda, and arrived here this day. Having spoken with the lord Jermyn, he hath undertaken to assist me in all that he is able in the court of France, whither I intend to go with all speed to effect your H. and M. L. orders, if it be possible.

Resolution of the states general.

Thursday, the 18th of March, 1660. [N. S.]

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p. 147.

THE lord Bootsma, being president of the assembly, proposed to their H. and M. L. that the lords ambassadors of the king of Denmark had been at his lordship's lodging, and had complained to his lordship, how that the lords, their H. and M. L. commissioners extraordinary with the said king, had not yet received their H. and M. L. resolution of the 30th of January last, concerning the vigorous acting of the fleet and forces of this state against that of the king of Sweden.

Likewise, that the said ambassadors had desired, that their H. and M. L. would be pleased to resolve upon something concerning the moneys desired of this state by the said lords ambassadors to be sent to the king of Denmark, to supply his urging occasions. Whereupon being debated, it was resolved, that the lord van Amerongen should be desired to take the pains to go to the said lords ambassadors, and undeceive them; for that the said lords commissioners extraordinary in Denmark had signified, in their letter of the 15th instant, that they had received the said order or resolution of the 30th of January last.

To the second point, the provinces are desired to explain themselves.

To the right honourable the council of state.

*The humble remonstrance and petition of Elias Straufs, baron of A.D. 1659.
Trzebitch, and resident for the duke of Courland and Semigallia,
now a prisoner in the Upper Bench,*

Vol. lxvii.
P. 143.

Sheweth,

THAT your humble petitioner was sent into England in the quality of public minister and resident for the duke of Courland, in the time of Oliver lord protector, and was not only owned as such by the late protector and his son, but also yet lately had a commission and letter from the said prince to this renowned commonwealth, which were delivered to the committee of safety (then sitting) by the hands of the lord Whitelocke, a member of that committee, and then keeper of the great seal; though to this day your petitioner never had any account of, or answer to the said letter. But it having pleased God unexpectedly to lay a most heavy and deplorable affliction (long since manifest to the world) upon your petitioner's said gracious prince and master, by reason whereof his highness hath been rendered incapable of supplying your humble petitioner with such sums of money, as were requisite for his subsistence in this country, where he is a stranger, your petitioner was unavoidably constrained to contract some (inconsiderable) debts, not exceeding all the sum of one hundred pounds sterling; for which moneys (notwithstanding) he was arrested, cast in prison, and by the cruelty of his barbarous creditors hath been kept now full six months in this place; where he must unavoidably perish, if not by your honours assured charitable and powerful assistance speedily relieved; for God and his whole house know, that during the last three months of this his deplorable imprisonment he hath been in a more calamitous condition than is expressible, having lived upon and subsisted merely by the charity of his fellow-prisoners, (for the most part little less distressed than himself) who yet for conscience and the honour of their country's sake (understanding him not only to be a stranger, but a public minister) as good Christians shewed so much compassion, as to relieve him with a meal's meat at some times, thereby keeping him from perishing, and hitherto with much ado preserving some small remnant of life in him, which yet is not like to last many days, (by reason of his great indisposition of body, occasioned by the said disconsolate and penurious life, which of late he hath been forced to lead) if he be not speedily released out of this woeful place.

Your petitioner therefore doth humbly and instantly pray this most honourable council, that your honours will be pleased to take his most deplorable and perishing condition into your favourable and pious consideration, and out of your renowned nobleness and Christian charity take some speedy course to relieve and succour your distressed petitioner in this his incomparable and inexpressible extremity.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, shall for ever pray, &c.

[8. March, 16⁵⁹.]

STRAUSS.

The Danish agent to the council of state.

ILLUSTRISSIMI AC EXCELLENTISSIMI DOMINI,

INTEGER fere annus est, ex quo serenissimus rex Daniæ, dominus meus clementissimus, Vol. lxvii.
considerans quanta post hominum memoriam inter Daniam & Angliam viguerit amicitia, P. 151.
animatorumque reciproca necessitudo, quamque implicitum & inseparabile utriusque interesse invicem semper fuerit, necessarium duxit, me infrascriptum deputatum suum extraordinarium ad hujus reipublicæ parlamentum inter alios vicinos ac confederatos regis suæ majestati longe charissimum mittere, ac speciali mandato instituere, ut prævia studiorum suorum cæterorumque sinceri affectus ac officiorum oblatione, eidem inter alia afflictum regnum suum statum, summamque, in quam regis Sueciæ vicini sibi hostis insatiabilis avaritia, ambitio, ac nemini non nota dominandi, sibi que universum maris Baltici dominium asserendi libido, non modo ipsam Daniam, verum etiam totum fere Septentrionem præcipitem dedere, miseriam indicarem, remediumque tot malis ingruentibus, antequam majori totius Europæ detrimento invalescant, apud hanc rempublicam, quantum in me est, quærerem. Quibus etiam avertendis parlamentum pro solito ac nunquam satis depædicando in pacem amore, amica sua interpositione ac sumptuosis in Daniam legationibus, addita insuper præterito anno valida illa classe sub ductu generosissimi ac excellentissimi domini Edwardi Montagu, hujus reipublicæ archithalassi, una cum cæteris vicinorum

A.D. 1659. principum ac foederatorum statuum legatis, omnem movit lapidem, nihilque intentatum reliquit pro reducendo rege Sueciæ ad saniora concilia, & pro fancienda in Septentrione stabili pace, adhibito hunc in finem, tanquam præsentissimo remedio, tractatu isto, de quo anno superiori Hagæ-Comitis inter trium statuum, Angliæ scilicet, Galliæ, & Foederati Belgii ordinum legatos & ministros conventum. Quam frustra vero ac infelicitèr hætenus in hoc pacis negotio sudatum, ac quam obstinato ac ab omni pace alieno animo rex Sueciæ dictam trium statuum conventionem repudiârît, ac denique quam regiæ suæ majestati Daniæ intutum, ac huic etiam reipublicæ perniciosum foret, si hæc in Septentrione pax nulli alii superstrueretur basi quam memorato tractatu Hagenfi, ex annexis scriptis nuperime tunc temporis concilio status exhibitis, satis superque constat. Quæ cum hic repetere superfluum ducò, enixe rogo, illustrissimis dominationibus vestris placeat, eadem cum attentione perlegere, atque pro summa sua prudentia ac probitate in componendis hisce inter Daniam & Sueciam diffidiis per hujus reipublicæ plenipotentarios ac ministros Hafniæ Hagæque degentes rem ita gerere, ut juxta ipsius causæ æquitatem serenissimæ regiæ majestati Daniæ, domino meo clementissimo, ex ultimâ hac in Selandiam invasione, & totali regnorum suorum devastatione perpeffa damna debita fiat satisfactio, majorque ipsi in posterum a Suecis de non amplius turbando detur securitas, quam vel ex hac ipsorum ad fretum Oresundicum vicinitate, ac nimia in Sconia ac Bleckingia potentia, vel ex ipso tractatu Hagenfi sperari potest.

Hæc sunt, quæ serenissima sua majestas ab hujus reipublicæ parlamenti candore certo sibi promittit, præsertim mutata jam maximopere rerum facie ex tempestiva regis Sueciæ morte certis ac fide dignis rumoribus firmata.

ILLUSTRISSIMIS DOMINATIONIBUS VESTRIS

semper addictissimus,

Londini, 8. Martii, 1660.

HENR. WILLEMSSEN ROSENVINGE.

To Boreel, at the Hague.

Paris, 19. March, [1660. N. S.]

Vol. lxvii.
p. 160.

A SHIP from Tunis came to Marseilles, and reported, that both Tunis and Algier, having heard of the peace between France and Spain, and that at Toulon there were great preparations for sea, they offered the redemption of 6 or 7000 French slaves, that were in those two cities. They speak of two embassadors from Tunis, to treat of a peace with France.

Monf. Mancini, nephew of the cardinal, was arrived at the court, and very well received under the title of duke de Nevers.

At Marseilles there will be maintained twelve galleys; twelve at Toulon for protecting the seas against pirates.

At Brest in Bretagne all ships were arrested by the treasurer Colbert, who bought two Holland ships, which he hath sent to Conquernan, with many seamen, whence they will go with two more ships of 300 tons each to Rochelle.

The twenty Holland ships convoyed by two men of war were come safe to the gulph of Lyons, and going for Italy. Some report, that the king had sent considerable forces to besiege the castle of Orange.

Here is expected Mr. Blomendael, extraordinary embassador of the elector of Brandenburg for Spain; and by the way he is to speak with the cardinal.

There is a design to increase the impositions and customs upon all strangers commodities brought in here, but principally the cloth and says; so that under this pretence there are more than 2000 balls of commodities and manufactures in the custom-houses of France there stopped, to the great prejudice of traffick.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Samedy, le 13. Mars, 1660. [N. S.]

Vol. lxvii.
p. 120.

IL y a eu une lettre de l'electeur de Brandenburg, contenant remerciement de ce que cest estat a si amiablement entrepris la defension de son pupille le prince d'Orange, avec admonition d'expedier au plus-tost celui, qu'on voudra envoyer, avec promesse, qu'il y enverra aussi le sien. Le sieur Copes, destiné vers là, a desiré encore, & aura lettres à la princesse royale, qu'il verra en passant, & d'elle prendre d'autres lettres aussi, tant au roy qu'à la reyne.

Le

Le sieur Cojet auroit aujourd'hui audience dans l'assemblée de Hollande sur les creden- A.D. 1659.
tielles du roy son maistre; mais elle ne se trouve point *in forma*, si qu'il a donné sa proposition par escrit sans prendre audience, étant disputé de sa reception.

Il y a eu lettres de Gottenburg du $\frac{27}{17}$. Fev. qui disent positivement, que le roy de Suede soit decédé le $\frac{13}{23}$. Fev. ayant aucunement disposé aux affaires de royaume.

Le 15. dito.

Le sieur ambassadeur de France a eu audience, & a harangué touchant la guerre au Nort, fort persuadant la paix; qu'autrement le roy son maistre seroit obligé d'assister celui de Suede de tout son pouvoir. Puis a parlé du last-gelt, taxant cest estat d'inciter & piquer aussi l'Angleterre à s'opposer contre cela. On l'a prins de lui par escrit.

Ceux de Hollande ont derechef urgé l'equipage; mais la Zelande demande les *præmia* pour leurs cruissers; & d'autres ne sont pas encore prest.

Les ministres de Dennemarc n'ont rien donné par escrit; mais de bouche en leurs visites ont dit, le temps estre trop chargé, & que l'Angleterre est fort; & qu'ils ne sauroient pas faire paix sur les conventions de la Hague.

Le 16. dito.

Entre autres lettres venues de Sont, il y a, que la paix s'approche fort. La satisfaction demandée par S. M. de Dennemarc estoit mis en arbitrage des mediateurs.

Derechef est venu l'affaire de Munster, & sont les provinces admonestés à recevoir & resoudre.

L'affaire de passage-gelt à Maestricht est aussi mis sur le tapis.

Le sieur Cojet donne à connoître dans sa proposition toute sorte de satisfaction touchant les elucidations des caperies, & tout, si avec lui on vient en conference; cela est mis es mains des commissaires.

Le 17. dito.

On a decouvert un navire de Suede chargé de fer, venu avec le dernier convoy du Sont; mais il y a dispute entre ceux d'Amsterdam & de Nort-Hollande, à qui fera la judicature, étant fait quelque empechement de l'un à l'autre à main armées.

L'affaire de Munster, à sçavoir de ce dix mille rixd. est en omvrage; la plus part on consenti; mais Rotterdam & quelque ville ou deux en Nort Hollande ont opiné, que dix mille rixd. est peu de chose, mais que ce ne seroit qu'un engagement & introduction à plus grande somme, si qu'il faudra encore avoir patience jusques à mardi.

A Ostende est prins un navire de Rotterdam, & parcequ'il y a un homme Anglois dessus cela, ils croient que c'est un navire Anglois; sur quoy sera escrit.

Le 18. dito.

Le college de l'admirauté d'Amsterdam a faite plainte sur divers points, en quoi l'admirauté du Nort quartier lui fait tort, tant touchant la reception des convoys & licentes, que touchant la jurisdiction aquatique, & specialement le fer Suedois, qu'on croit avoir attrappé.

Les ambassadeurs de Dennemarc ont par le sieur president de bouche fait rememorer leur expedition, specialement touchant les 150,000 francs, sur quoi les provinces sont admonestés.

Touchant l'equipage de 48 navires, les provinces de même ne sont pas encore d'accord.

Le 19. dito.

Il y a eu derechef debat sur l'equipage. Ceux de Hollande sont comparu en bon nombre dans l'assemblée, & ont specialement dit, que l'Angleterre equippoit soixante fregattes, que la France equippoit fort; que c'estoit une honté, que cest estat tardoit tant en cela; mais la Zelande parloit encore de leur cruissers. On verra demain.

Le sieur envoyé Downing a présenté memoire, & desire, que divers navires de sa nation étant en ce país ici, non-obstant l'ordre general interdisant la sortie des navires vers Oost devant le 20. Avril; la Hollande l'a overgenoomen.

Les electeurs du Ryn ont escrit & requis ici, que les vins du Haut-Ryn ne soyent pas ici chargé plus haut que le vin de Moselle; ce que la Hollande a aussi overgenoomen.

Le comte de Flodrof a obtenu quelque sorte de repressaille contre l'electeur de Cologne sur le payement d'une rente.

A letter of intelligence from Holland.

MONSIEUR,

A.D. 1659.

In the possession of the right honourable Philip Id. Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

IL semble bien, qu'à present les affaires en Angleterre se forment & se façonnent à quelque plus d'ordre & de repos ; ce sera le moyen de se rendre derechef un peu considerable en dehors ; autrement ici l'on n'estime pas les Anglois pour froids ni pour chauds ; *hoc est*, qu'ils ne pourront faire ni bien ni mal. Et pourtant les devoirs, que le sieur ambassadeur fait par de là contre la Suede & pour le Dennemarc, ils les font faire *pro forma*, non *pro materia*, comme présupposants, que d'Angleterre le Dennemarc ne doit attendre ni bien ni mal.

Mais la France est plus redoutable ; & l'on ne digere pas bien la façon de parler, dont a usé l'ambassadeur de Thou, étant une façon de menace ; & l'on croit, que ce ne sont pas que des paroles ; & que maintenant le roy de Suede étant mort, la France perdra le courage de beaucoup, entreprendre en Allemagne ; & au pis aller que l'on pourra opposer l'Espagne & l'Austriche à la France ; & que on la contraballancera aisément, & qu'aussi l'infante d'Espagne (fort habile & bien instruite) avec la reigne de France pourront bien tant sur l'esprit du roy, qu'il l'induiront à s'abstenir du secours pour la Suede. Et cependant ils croient, que l'ambassadeur parle fort clair, même avec aigreur ; ce qu'ils peuvent mal digerer, & y a des pensionnaires les plus habiles, qui travaillent à y répondre & à refuter le sieur ambassadeur ; mais la refutation verbale profite de peu. L'exécution de ce *last-gelt* est en la main du roy même ; & que feront les Anglois, ayants la même maxime ? Et si la France & l'Angleterre demeurent unis au Sond, & en ces traités du Nort, cest estat ne fera que s'espuiser & se ruiner sans aucun fruit : le fraiz, dommage, & perte de trafic est certain, l'evenement de la guerre incertaine.

L'equipage de 60 fregattes en Angleterre donne ici nouvelle jalousie. Je suis

Ce 19. Mars, [16⁵⁹/₆₀. N.S.]

Votre très-serviteur.

The memorial of Mr. Downing the English envoy in Holland to the states general.

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p. 158.

THE under-written envoy extraordinary of England did not the last year trouble their lordships the states general of the United Provinces with any complaint, although many English ships were for a long time stopt in the ports of this country, to the great prejudice of the proprietors of them, for that there did appear something of a reason of state, which might give something of a shew of ground for the doing thereof ; viz. the great want of mariners for the fleet then going out : but being now informed, that there are at this time again a great number of English ships, which are stopped and hindered under great penalties from pursuing their intended voyages towards the havens of the friends and allies of England in the Sound ; and that this stop is to continue till the 20th of April next, in which time many of the said ships may possibly have made their voyage ; and seeing that the laying on of embargoes upon the ships of the friends of this state, which are in their harbours, is a thing of a very nice nature, and not to be practised but upon very extraordinary and important necessity, and that for as little time as is possible, and no such appearing at this time.

And as to what may be alleged, that no more is done to the ships of the people of the United Provinces, if this state for the pulling down of the prizes of the commodities of any of those countries, and making their own commodities more dear, think fit for some time to stop the going of their ships thither ; or if in this conjuncture of affairs, in regard to the danger of the seas, they do stop them for the providing of them with a good and sufficient convoy, that it is unjust and unwarrantable, for reasons of this nature to stop with them the ships of England.

The said envoy extraordinary doth therefore most earnestly demand, that the said embargo may forthwith be taken off the ships of England, and that they may be suffered to preserve their intended voyages towards the Baltic sea.

And the said extraordinary envoy cannot but also again make complaint to their lordships, that notwithstanding the many memorials, which he hath given, and the many resolutions, which he hath received thereupon, that yet to this day there is no satisfaction given to the proprietors of the goods of the ship called the Increase, or Bloom-pot of Hull, brought to Enchuyfen by a Flanders caper ; nor yet is the ship, called the Samuel of Burlington, restored to the proprietors by the admiralty at Rotterdam ; nor satisfaction made for the ship called the Love and Friendship, brought with her lading into Delffiel, and there unladen and sold by a Flanders caper, although the matter of fact in all these cases hath been most clearly made out, as is confessed.

And

And if it be objected, that these cases were before the placart of this state of the 7th A.D. 1659. of November, 1658, their lordships may consider, that that placart did not enact any new thing, but did only declare what ought before by the laws of nations to have been done to their friends and allies in such cases, as is set down in a letter of their lordships to the respective colleges of the admiralty upon this subject; and that a great number of ships have of late been restored in England to the people of the provinces, upon the bare foot of the law of nations, there being to this day no particular placart concerning this matter.

The said extraordinary envoy doth therefore once more solemnly demand, that justice may be done in the foresaid cases; protesting, that if upon the account of their happening before the publishing of the said placart satisfaction be not made, that the people of the United Provinces will for the future be treated in like manner in England, who may hereafter, until the publishing of some such placart, happen to be brought thither by commission of some foreign prince; and that the state of England will have very little encouragement to come to any agreement in writing about matters of this nature, if so little be made of the law of nations, and so long as they shall still be referred to the admiralty of this country: whereas in England remedy is given immediately by the state; and that the admiralty do take to themselves so great a liberty, as hitherto they have done, of vexing the people of England with endless delays and charges, so few getting any relief from them, the relief, which any do get, being with so much loss of time and expence, as that the charge commonly equals, if not surmounts the profit. Given at the Hague, 19. March, 1660. [N. S.]

Mr. Downing, envoy in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

THIS last post I received one from you, and therein the welcome newes of your Vol. lxvii. being come again into publique employement, the which I assure you did exceedingly P. 157. revive and comfort me, not onely for my own sake, but for my countrey's sake; for that yourself, and none in England as yourself, doth know the scheme of our affaires abroad. I have heere inclosed myne to the president of the councill, and shall over and above the weekly account of the gross of publique affaires to him, give you a more particular account of what may not possibly be so fitt for a publique view. And thus I did this last yeare betweene the councill of state and Sir Henry Vane, giving the councill a general account of affairs, but writing to him that, which was matter of more secrefye: and thus Nieupoort doth weekly betweene the states generall and de Witt.

As for the present state of the negotiation between this countrey and Portugal, I have herein inclosed to you a copy of the proposition, which hath bin made by the ambassador of Portugal, which is now heere; to which this state hath answered, that they cannot be satisfied with, but do insist to have the lands in Brazil, which were taken from them, restored to them: nor do I see, that that peace is likely suddainly to be concluded, although they cannot deny, that Portugal is in great danger of being lost, and that the loss thereof may be of very ill consequence to this country.

The king of France his owning, the affairs of Sweden doth at this moment something ballance the noyse of the death of the king of Sweden; and I understand, that M. Bordeaux hath also orders to the like effect with those of M. de Thou. But were it not for the feare of England, notwithstanding France, this countrey would forthwith declare itself for a general peace, and enter into a league with the emperor, &c. against the king of Sweden: but upon those grounds they think it their best to be as silent as they can, their fleet being already in the Sound, and the spring coming on, which will give them advantage enough, if they can keep England from intermeddling, especially if they can be able to keep off the peace between England, and Sweden, and Poland, or at least that the emperor and elector of Brandenburg would not sufferr themselves to be comprehended therein. But the truth is, they have at this time very little credit in the court of Poland, and the Poles are very weary of that warr; so that unless the death of the king of Sweden make some alteration, that peace may probably by this time be concluded; and so far as I can gather, the emperor and elector doe the utmost to hinder it: yet if they cannot hinder it, they will be comprized in it; and then this state would have enough to do to uphold the Dane, and insensibly the traffique of those parts would fall into the hands of the English. I shall say no more of that business, because I doubt not but you will be particularly informed by the letters from col. Sidney and Sir Ro. Honnywood: only give

me leave to say, that I very much wonder, that they doe not declare

A.D. 1659.

the Dane refusant;

England

43 468 537 132 40 50 153 140 16 109 151; which being once done, 547 346
is at liberty.
219 362 231 135 475.

I pray God send peace and settlement at home: men talk heere very strangely. I shold be infinitely obliged to you, that you would a little let me know what things are like to come to; and am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your most affectionate humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

It is said, the king of Spayne hath made the duke of York commander in cheif of all his fleets, and of all his sea-port towns, where he shall come; and that he shall go to Spayn to command a fleete, on board whereof shall be many souldiers, who, it is said, shall be made use of against Portugal. If you please to direct the letter to me as envoye extraordinary. Although the king of France presse here the peace between Swede and Denmark; yet also he presseth in Poland, if possible, the making of that peace before it; and that with the inclusion of the emperor, so as that he restore what he hath taken from the king of Sweden in Pomerania.

Friday, 9. March, 1659.

At the council of state at Whitehall.

Vol. lxvii.
p. 165.

A MEMORIAL, directed to the council from the deputy extraordinary from his majesty of Denmark, dated 8. March instant, was this day read. Ordered, That it be referred to the secretary of state, to state the case thereupon, and, as in the former papers concerning the Northern affairs, make a speedy report thereupon to the council.

W. JESSOP, cl^r of the council.

Friday, 9. March, 1659.

At the council of state at Whitehall.

Vol. lxvii.
p. 170.

A MEMORIAL directed to the council from the Swedish plenipotentiaries, dated this day, was read. Ordered, that the same be referred to Mr. secretary Thurloe, who is desired to consider thereof, and speedily to report the whole case, both upon this and the papers formerly referred to him, for the council's further direction thereupon.

W. JESSOP, cl^r of the council.

Friday, 9. March, 1659.

At the council of state at Whitehall.

Vol. lxvii.
p. 172.

Ordered,
THAT a packet directed to the council from Mr. Downing, envoy extraordinary from the parliament of this commonwealth to the lords the states general, dated at the Hague the second March instant, and now read, be referred to Mr. secretary Thurloe, who is desired to consider of it, and to make a report thereof to the council speedily for the council's further order thereupon.

W. JESSOP, cl^r of the council.

Council-chamber.

Friday, 9. March, 1659.

At the committee of the council for foreign affairs.

Vol. lxvii.
p. 168.

IN pursuance of an order of the council of the first of March instant, made upon the humble petition of Richard Bradshaw esq; late resident at Hamburgh, whereby it is referred to this committee to examine the whole matter of fact concerning his employments, disbursements, and allowances, and to report their opinions to the council; this committee having perused the accounts of the said Mr. Bradshaw, as also a copy of a

privy

privy seal granted him by the late protector, bearing date the thirty-first day of January, A.D. 1659. 1658, wherein it appears, that there is due upon the said accounts, unto him the said Mr. Bradshaw, the sum of two thousand one hundred eighty-eight pounds eleven shillings and four-pence disbursed in the service of the commonwealth, over and above what moneys he hath already received :

Ordered,

That it be humbly reported to the council, as the opinion of this committee, that the case of the said Mr. Bradshaw be humbly offered to the parliament, to find out some way of satisfaction of the said sum of 2188 l. 11 s. 4 d. yet due and owing unto him, as aforesaid.

To the right honourable the council of state, by authority of parliament,

*The humble petition of Richard Bradshaw esq; late resident at
Hamburgh,*

Humbly sheweth,

THAT your petitioner upon his humble address to your honours, and the perusal of Vol. lxvii. the accounts of your petitioner by the committee, to whom the same was referred p. 167. by your honours, obtained your order, that the case of your petitioner should be humbly reported to the parliament, to direct the payment of the sum of 2188 l. 11 s. 4 d. found by the said committee to be due and owing to your petitioner; which report, by reason of the want of time, and the many weighty affairs of state, could not be made before the parliament dissolved.

And forasmuch as your petitioner disbursed the said sum of 2188 l. 11 s. 4 d. at the request and by the special order of the then council of state, for the necessary services of the commonwealth, and to supply the navy in the Dutch war, with promise, that it should be duly repaid unto your petitioner; as also, that your petitioner suffered the loss of above 5000 l. in the late war in this nation, without any reparation for the same, and hath for above seventeen years freely exposed his life at home and abroad in the service of the state :

May it therefore please your honours, in consideration of your petitioner's singular condition, to order the payment of the said sum of 2188 l. 11 s. 4 d. to your petitioner, who otherwise must suffer greatly, if such a sum, and so disbursed out of his affection to his country, whilst he resided a public minister in foreign parts, be now at his return rent from his small estate, it being more than he hath got in the service of the commonwealth.

And your petitioner shall pray.

RIC. BRADSHAW,

Mr. Downing to the president of the council of state.

MY LORD,

Hague, $\frac{9}{19}$. March, 1660.

MONDAY last the French ambassador had audience againe in the assembly of the Vol. lxvii. states generall, and I have herein inclosed a copy of his proposition, relating principally to two things, viz. the present war between Sweden and Denmark, and the solicitation, which this state makes in England, and to *les villes Hanseatiques*, against the late imposition in France upon foreign vessells, at which they are heere not a little alarmed, that the king of France doth thus peremptorily and positively declare himself. But yet this people doe not use much to change their counsell for words, unless they see something else like to touch them. In the meane time an answer is preparing thereunto, the which, so far as I can yet perceive, is like but to be in generall; That they are on their part with all heartinesse endeavouring a peace betweene Sweden and Denmark, with reflexion to the accords, which have bin made about that matter; and that as to the new impost, that it cannot seeme strange, if this state, who subsist mostly by traffique, be sensible of a matter of that nature. And being in discourse this weeke with Mr. Boreel, he told me, that there is a clause in an ancient treaty between France and the United Provinces, whereby the king of France obliged himself and his heires, not to burthen the subjects of this state above his owne; and that that treaty is still in force. Wednesday Monf. Cojet was to have had audience in the states of Holland; but there being some difference about matter of ceremonie, he refused to take his audience, and sent by his secretary his proposition, which he intended to have made by word of mouth; a copy whereof I have herein inclosed,

A.D. 1659. inclosed, by which your lordship will perceive and understand particularly what it is Sweden would be at.

There are now letters come to every one, of the death of the king of Sweden, the which although it was generally beleived, before the French ambassador had his audience, and Monf. Cojet delivered in his proposition; yet in regard there were then no authentic letters of it, they did not think fitt upon the report thereof to delay the doeing of what they had in charge. And however people heere doe expresse a very wonderfull joy for the death of the king of Sweden, yet I doe not find, that the wiser of them do think, that the affaires of Sweden are like to be much changed thereby; and the king of France his declaring so high for Sweden, and the newes from their ministers at Copenhagen, that the ministers of England there do threaten to declare the king of Denmarke refusant; theis things do a little ballance their counsells. But truly, whatever France should say, were it not for fear of England, that in case they should quitt the conventions made at the Hague, they would assist Sweden; and that by the continuance of that warr the traffique of the Baltique sea would by little and little fall into the hands of the English; this state would certainly comply with the Imperialists, Poles, and Brandenburg, in declaring themselves for a general peace, of which if the Poles could in time have any assurance, they would certainly make no peace with Sweden. And indeed the not doing thereof hath very much alienated the minds of the Poles from the state, so as that I am confident, if this opportunity be not lost, very good conditions in point of trade may be had for the English in Prusse and Poland, the which this countrey hath many years together enjoyed entirely to itself, to their wonderful profit. And the Pole being at this time displeased with this state, and knowing how necessary it is for him, in regard of his posts upon the Baltick sea, to have the friendship of some state, which is powerfull in shipping, would, I am confident, very heartily embrace any overture, which should be made him from England. And for Sweden, it is known, that they rather desire peace with Poland than with Denmark, and could not but be well pleased therewith, as they are with France their intermeddling in the affaire between them and Poland, as well as between them and Denmark.

I have herein inclosed a copy of a memoriall, which I presented this day to the states general. The truth is, the lord Nieupoort continually plies you with complaints of ships of this country brought into the harbours of England by Swedish commissions; and hath had restitution forthwith by immediate order of the councell, without a referring them to the ordinary course of the admiralty; and would have your lordship to beleieve, that this state hath bin much more carefull in righting the subjects of England in this nature, then the government of England to the people of this country; whereas the truth is, it hath been quite otherwise. And as to the present stop, whereby the ships of England are hindered from pursuing their voyages to the Sound, (of which I also make complaint in my said memoriall) the matter of fact lyes thus: That this state, in regard of the present troubles in the Baltique sea, about a fortnight agoe gave order, that no ship of this country should go to those ports till the 20th of April, that so a good and sufficient convoy might be provided for them. And seeing that in the meane time a greate number of English ships were hired, and ladeing in the ports of this countrey with such commodities, as this countrey hath to goe to those parts, and would in a great measure have supplied the markett before the coming of the ships of this countrey, they have also hindered the going out of the English ships untill that time, to the very great detriment of the proprietors of them; and divers merchants and masters of ships, in the name of themselves and the rest, making a heavy complaint to me of this great injury, I thought it my duty to lay it before the state, and shall humbly expect your orders, how I shall carry myself therein.

The estates of Holland are now fully assembled, and the instructions are making ready for him, who is to be sent ambassador extraordinary into France; and it's probable, that they will next week nominate the person, whome they would have to be sent thither; for that the king of France his so peremptorily declaring himself in relation to the business between Sweeden and Denmarke, and that of the new impost, do very much touch them; and they hope by this ambassay to be able to work something, as also in relation to the principality of Orange, or at least to be able to keep matters in suspense, which is all that this state needs or desired, as their affairs now stand; for that they having a force in the Sound, if nothing of a counter-balance be opposed, they will be able to bring Sweden to what terms they please; and England shall not at all be considered neither by Dane nor Swede. And if this country shall bring that affair to their mind, and have the force at liberty, which they are forced at this time to imploy in those parts, I need not say what will be the consequences thereof.

The states of Holland are also now in deliberation about lending a some of money to the king of Denmark upon security, as I have given notice in some of my former, and shall wait your lordship's orders about it. They are also now in deliberation about the hastening

hastening of the equipping of forty-eight men of warr, over and above those which they A.D. 1659 have already in the Sound, and which are fitting for convoys. I have this day an account from Rotterdam, that a Yarmouth ship of about 140 tons, and a ship belonging to Burlington, (as I take it) of about 300 ton, were this last weeke taken and carryed to Ostend; and the English merchants in this countrey do earnestly desire, that they might have a convoy from hence for the Sound; the which if they had, I know would be the occasion of imploying of a very great number of English shiping; but without a convoy they say plainly, that they dare not stir, in regard of the danger of the seas.

I have herewith inclosed a packet from Copenhagen, and am,

MY LORD,

Your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

They do heere expect the issue of some sodayne design against the king of Sweden; it is said to be upon Schonen.

Received 16. March, 1659. Read the 17th.

From Nicupoort the Dutch ambassador in England.

20. March. [1660. N. S.]

I AGAIN pressed a new conference with the commissioners of state. I was told, that Vol. lxvii. Sir John Holland and the other commissioners for foreign affairs had order to confer p. 174. with me; and that Mr. Thurloe should search the records, to be better informed; but afterwards Mr. Thurloe sent me word, that the letters newly received from the Sound were to be read and examined in the council; so that the commissioners could not come to the conference. Since which I understood, that the officers of the army were assembled, and that there had been a conference between the said officers and some members of parliament before general Monck. The said officers, fearing, that the parliament had a design to re-establish the king, assembled at St. James's, and resolved to present a declaration to the parliament: but this morning I hear they have been pacified by the promise, that the parliament would pass such acts before their separation, that they should be therewith satisfied. This morning there have been again great debates touching the writs; and by reason of the difference of opinions, the parliament assembled in the afternoon a great committee. And because this debate is of great importance, the most of the council of state came thither. To-morrow I shall press again to have a conference with the commissioners of the council, and render an account thereof to your H. M.

An intercepted letter.

SIR,

Bruxells, saturday, $\frac{10}{20}$. March, 1660.

YOURS of the $\frac{1}{11}$. instant came well to me, and was the more wellcome for bringing Vol. lxvii. the good news of your health; but that you sent to Mr. Betts by the way of Paris, Ip. 182. have not received.

Yours to Mr. Bissiter are received by him. I wish my nephew much prosperity in his traffique, which he is gone. Your friends here are much comforted with the good news of a hopefull happy settlement of the government, that trade may be more secure then formerly. As concerning 344's intentions, I doubt our friends there may, as you say, be too confident of his good meaning to the king, considering his unstable resolutions: but certainly, if he duly consider his countrie's or his own interest, he cannot do any thing, that will be of more advantage to both, then heartily to endeavour his majestie's establishment; and my hope in God is, that if he shall decline that course, that the nations and countries, when the militia shall be put into the hands of good and sober men, will compell to it, or do it without him: for if our intelligence here be true, the whole kingdom in generall is well disposed to establish the king, without which it is evident the nation can never be safe or happy. I do not imagin what the phanatique sectaries can do to hinder his majestie's restoration; and surely they, that look to settle a commonwealth, will in time find it so much against the genius of the nation, as they will discern it to be an extreme difficulty, if not impossible work, to be accomplished. I wish you should be well advised, and see the affairs and government in England in better hands, before you begin any sut for recovery of your estate. For though you were never in

A.D. 1659. armes against the parliament, yet having been so for the king, I doubt till better times you will find little favour or justice; for very many of the most powerfull partie-men of the counsell of state are yet violent against the king, if I am rightly informed. But when this parliament shall be dissolved, and a new and free parliament shall sit, I am persuaded they will soon take such resolutions, as honest men may be the better for it; and possibly you may have better measures, whereby to make a judgment, what course will be better for you to take to recover your right. And I hope it will not now be many months, before we shall see a happy revolution and change in the affairs and government in England, which I wish you would attend. I am very glad, you have made acquaintance with Mr. 48. 274, who is an able and honest man, and who can best advise you. And if you think fit, you may let him know from me, that the king takes particular notice of his good affections to his majestie's and his country's good interest. If 244 continues to be ruled by 199, and they of his gang, I shall despair of much good from him; for he that is so censorious, as that he cannot forgive himself, will not believe, that the king will forgive him; though all men will find, that his majesty is far more gracious and redy to pardon any, that shall manifest his penitence by his endeavouring to restore his majestie, then they can possibly imagine; for his majestie is far from a vindictive nature. If your friend 785 728 . . . a Wiltshire gentleman. I am glad, he gives good hopes, that you shall find store of friends there, to assist you. If this letter come safe, I shall write to you more frequently; and I pray favour me with your occurrences as oft as you have opportunity. I am glad to hear, that 198 and 495 is well inclined to the king's interest, which is indeed the true interest of the nation. All my family are very much your servants, as I am constantly,

SIR,

Your most faithfull and humble servant,

JEFF. ROVER.

Resident van Sasburgh, to the states general.

H. and M. LORDS,

Brussels, 20. March, 1660. [N. S.]

Vol. lxvii.
p. 177.

I HAVE received your H. and M. lordships letter of the 15th, and precisely observed all your commands mentioned therein, and have done therein more nor less than other foreign ministers, that reside here. About the publishing of the peace no extraordinary solemnities have been used here, only the discharging of some great guns, founding of trumpets, beating of drums, and the like, but no men in arms.

Here is little or no news to advise your H. and M. lordships from hence at this time: only I find amongst the followers of his majesty of England, that they have great hopes of his majesty's restoration.

H. and M. LORDS,

J. VAN SASBURGH.

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

Paris, 20. March, 1660. [N. S.]

Vol. lxvii.
p. 202.

ALTHOUGH I have not written to you since that of mine, which you say was without a date; yet I have desired a friend of mine to impart to you, what I thought might concern you to know from hence, and particularly the going of the Eastern merchants with their books and accounts, without so much as opening of them here; nor do I know, what their cargafoon amounted unto. You may perhaps have the sum from your son; for there it is they intend to expose the sale of their commodities. Nor can I in truth tell you,

Jermyn and Montagu,

cardinal Mazarin

what price that merchandize bears here. I think the prime dealer in these parts is unwilling to meddle, unless he may have a very profitable and secure bargain. When I do know and can say more, that is any thing to purpose, you shall be sure to have it in wider lines.

I know not what public news to send you from hence. The success of the duke of Brandenburg's, and states of Holland, their mediation concerning Orange, is yet doubtful. The marriage holds in design for the twentieth of April, and the court is expected here towards the latter end of May; and I hope (if better occasion hinder not) you will be there to see the triumphs, and to see the stately structures at both ends of the Louvre. Thus (by different fates) some kings are busy about ornaments, whilst other sovereigns are troubled to recover their lost kingdoms.

This Lewis's grandfather was fain to fight for foundations.

The

The council to the English commissioners in the Sound.

GENTLEMEN,

BY yours of the 25. Feb. received by your secretary Mr. Henry Sterry, wee under-stand how farre the negotiation for reconcilinge the two Northern kings is brought; and findinge thereby the difficulty of the peace to lye on the Danes side, wee thought it necessary to conferr with the ambassador of the United Provinces resideinge here upon that subject; and further to inforce the same desire in effect, which you had made to the publique ministers of the same state now in Dennemarke, as you will see by the paper exhibited to the sayd ambassador, a copy whereof is herewith sent you. At the delivery of this paper, the ambassador did much presse, that consideration might be had of the damages susteyned by the Dane, since the refusal of the Suede to accept the conditions of the peace, conformable to what is insisted upon by the Danish minister here. But it beinge opened to hym, that this demand was not only contrary to the treaties of the Hague, but was of that nature, that if it were insisted upon, must necessarily render all endeavours for the peace ineffectuall, and keep those parts still imbroyled in warre, he at last summed up all in this, and much insisted thereupon, that the 400000 ryx-dollars be releas'd by the Suede to the Dane; which gave occasion to examine, how that stood upon the treatyes at the Hague, which beinge looked into, the state thereof appeared to be this: That by the third article of the treaty of the 1st. July, the seignory of Dronthain in Norway was to remayne to the Dane, contrary to the treaty of Roschild; but as to all other things, the treaty of Roschild was to be exactly observed, and nothings to be aded to it, or taken from it; yet soe as that by these conditions the liberty of treatinge with the kinge of Sueden, touching the remittinge to the Dane the 400000 ryx-dollars, be not taken away. Upon which it was urged, that the intention of these two states in penning this article in this manner, appears plainly enough to be, that this of 400000 ryx-dollars might be treated upon with the Suede for the remittinge thereof; but if the Swede should refuse to doe it, yet it was not to hinder the peace. Whereto the ambassador answered, that he acknowledged the words to carry that sense and meaning; but did asser't the article was so penned at the earnest desire of Mr. Downinge, who at the tyme of makinge this agreement at the Hague did undertake, that in case the states generall would sufferr it to passe in those termes, that instructions should notwithstandinge be given to the English plenipotentiarys in the Sound, to insist upon the releasinge of that money, as a necessary condition of the peace; as alsoe, that the commissioners, which were sent to the said ambassador by the then council of state, to conferre with hym upon these affaires, did assure him as much; and upon these assurances (he sayd) the states generall did depend, and thereupon were willing to agree to that article in this manner, which otherwise they had never done. He further alledged, that this agreement touching the 400000 ryx-dollars was noe part of the Roschild treaty, but was extorted from the king of Denmark long after that treaty concluded, by quarteringe the Swedish forces upon his dominions, which the Swede refused to remove, till the payment of this money was secured to him; addinge many other reasons in equity for remittinge of it, and concluded with this, that it was not possible for the king of Denmarke, his countrys beinge soe ruined and wasted as they are, ever to satisfy soe great a summe of money; and therefore noe peace could be made. If it were still insisted upon, or if the king of Denmark should be compelled by force to agree a peace upon that condition, this demand alone must necessarily prove the seed of a new warr. Our commissioners did then demand of him, whether, if the king of Sweden were induced to release this point of his money, there would remayne noe other difficulty on the Danes side; but that the peace would be made upon the conditions propounded. To which the ambassador answered, that he had no proper instructions therein; but did assure, that so farre as he knew the intentions of his superiors, (and believed he did fully know them in this particular) that if this might be graunted, neither damages nor ought else would be further insisted upon by the states general; but that they would doe all that lay in their power to compell the Dane to accept the conditions of the peace agreed upon by the former treatyes of the Hague.

Wee have alsoe by commissioners conferred with the French ambassador, upon his own desire, touching these affaires; who in the French king's name expressed a great desire to have this peace concluded upon the terms agreed upon at the Hague, offering with much warmth to joine with England in givinge a reall and effectuall assistance to the crowne of Sweden, in case the peace can't be made, and to manadge all things by joynt counsell, haveinge powers and authoritys to send the same instructions both to the French ambassador in Denmarke, and to Mr. de Thou at the Hague; which wee shall send to you and the English envoye in Holland.

Upon consideration therefore of this whole case, all the directions, which will be needfull for us to give you, will be, that you pursue your former instructions, and endeavour to make the peace between the two Northerne kings on the same grounds, which you have hitherto proceeded upon; as the likeliest meanes (as things now stand) to compose the troubles

A.D. 1659. troubles in those parts. And as to what is insisted upon touching the 400000 ryx-dollars, it being urged as a thing already agreed between these two states; and being informed by one of our own number, that the former counsell of state did order their commissioners to declare to the Dutch ambassador, they would give instructions to their plenipotentiaries in the Sound to insist upon the remitting of it, as a necessary condition of the peace; and we judging it of no such consequence to the Swede, as that a warre of soe much danger to all Europe should be continued upon that ground; in case you can agree all other things between them, and that the Dane upon remitting of his money to him will lay aside his pretences of damages, (the consideration whereof is in noe sort to be admitted, no more than is the generall treaty, which the Dane mentions) and quitt the other pretences he makes inconsistent with the said treatyes, soe that the peace will ensue thereupon; you shall then both by yourselves, as also in conjunction with the publique ministers of the other mediating states, as you shall find it necessary, insist upon the releasing of the said 400000 ryx-dollars by Sweden to Denmark; and so to accommodate that business with them, that the peace may not be hindered or retarded thereby. And this, upon the reasons aforesaid, we doe not think to be any change of the conditions already agreed upon.

That, which you write touching the demand of the states generall of security to be given them by the Dane for all charges, which they have been at, as well for their fleets as the 6000 foot, is very considerable; and we have had notice from the Hague, that there is a treaty between them and the Danes for the seigneurie of Drontheim; upon which the Dutch ambassador here hath been spoke with, who denies to have any knowledge thereof.

But wee looke upon any negotiations of this kind to be of soe great consequence to England, that all meanes should be used to prevent the effecting of any thing therein. And therefore you are to use your utmost diligence to inform yourselves of what counsells or treatyes may be on foot in reference thereto; and, as you finde it necessary, to represent both to the king of Denmark and to the publique ministers of the states generall in very serious terms, that the putting of any parte of the king of Denmarke's dominions into the hands or power of the states generall for satisfaction of charges, or upon any other pretences, must needs administer great grounds of jealousy to England, and is that, which this state can by noe means sufferr; and therefore to desire, that nothing of this kind may be done, nor that point of charges treated of, but in the same manner, in which this whole business hath been hitherto managed, that is, by joynt counsells, England havinge alsoe an equall interest in that, as in any parts of the peace. And wee desire you will carefully from time to time communicate to us, what you shall be informed of upon this subject, to the end wee may alsoe give all necessary direction in it to Mr. Downinge at the Hague.

Wee have read the copy of that authority, which the states generall have sent to their commissioners in Denmark for the warranting of this peace, in case it shall be made; and according to your desire, have sent you an authority for the same purpose in the same forme, as also another in reference to the peace between Sweden and Poland. And as to what you write touching that peace, wee understand by letters from those parts and from the Hague, that the treatye between those two crownes is soe farre advanced, that the peace is as good as made, altho' the same is very much opposed by the emperor and some other states, who endeavour to breake the treatyes at Denmark and Dantzick, and instead of these to set on foot a treaty for a generall peace, thinkinge that to be the best meanes to continue the warre, wherein they tooke their advantage to lye. But you will be able, where you are, to knowe the true state of those affaires; and therefore as to your goinge to Dantzick to prosecute that peace, wherein you have already offered the mediation of this state, wee leave it wholly to yourselves to doe therein, as you shall find the reason of affaires to require, soe as neither the peace between Sweden and Denmark, nor the ratification thereof, be deferred thereby, or made to depend thereupon, which we do not think advisa- ble at this time to be done; it beinge certain, that the peace in Poland will follow this in Denmark; but whether it be true *e contra*, that we much doubt.

You will also receive herewith new powers and letters credentialls to the king of Sweden, as alsoe to the kings of Sweden and Denmark joyntly. Your other authorities to Denmark and Poland are still in force, and will not be necessary to be renewed.

Monday, March 12. 1659.

At the council of state at Whitehall.

Vol. lxvii.
P. 169.

IT being reported to the council this day by a committee, to whom the same was referred, that upon perusal of the accounts of Richard Bradshaw esquire, late resident of this com- monwealth at Hamburgh, as also of a copy of a privy-seal granted by the late protector, dated

dated the thirty-first of January, 1658, there appears due to him the said Mr. Bradshaw, A.D. 1659. upon the said account, the sum of 2188 l. 11 s. 4 d. in which accounts are comprehended the charges of his negotiation to Denmark, disbursements to Mr. Rolt in his negotiation to Sweden, the charges of his negotiation to Muscovy, his own salary as resident at Ham-
burgh, and the provision of powder and masts there for the parliament's service, during the late Dutch war, and other services of intelligence, &c.

Ordered,

That the case of the said Mr. Bradshaw be humbly reported to the parliament for their directing such ways, as they shall think fit, for the satisfying of the said sum due and owing to him as afore said.

JOHN RUSHWORTH, cl^r of the council.

Memorial of Mr. Downing, the English envoy in Holland, to the states general.

THE underwritten extraordinary envoy of England being informed, that a certain ship of Newcastle, called the William and Thomas, was in the month of July, 1657, taken near the same place by one captain Peter de Ruyter of Dunkirk; and that Edward Boulmer, master of her, being taken out of her and carried to Ostend, knew not what was become of her; but coming this winter to Amsterdam, about other occasions, found there his said ship; and that after her being taken, she was brought directly thither, and there unladen, and both ship and goods sold; and that the said ship from that time to this hath never been from Amsterdam; and that thereupon he laid an arrest upon the said ship, no ways, doubting according to justice and the law of nations, to have had her forthwith restored to him; but on the contrary, the ordinary judge of that town hath taken off the said arrest, under pretence of a certain sentence given against the said ship and goods at Dunkirk, although the said ship was never carried thither, or to any port of the dominions of the king of Spain: Vol. lxvii. p. 200.

The said extraordinary envoy desires, that it would please their lordships the states general of the United Provinces seriously to reflect of the premises, and what will be the consequence in relation to their own subjects, if private men of war may bring in their prizes into a harbour of a state, that is neuter, and there unlade, sell, and dispose of them; and that a sentence given in any part of the dominions of that prince, from whom they have their commissions, without bringing their prizes thither, be admitted for good and valid; and doth demand, that the said ship, as also its lading, (in case the persons, that bought it, can be found) may be forthwith restored to the said master for the use of the proprietors.

And the said extraordinary envoy represents further to their lordships, that having by his memorial of the thirty-first of October last, at the instances of the plenipotentiaries of England in the Sound, made known to their lordships, that a certain ship of Lubeck, called the Sun, laden with rye, by Thomas Bawtry merchant of London, upon his own proper and sole account, and bound for Newcastle, was the eighth of July last, about the island of Bornholme, seized by a Danish man of war, who alleging, that his master had great necessity of corn, said, that he must carry her to Copenhagen, where the said corn should be forthwith paid for; but in the way, being met by a Swedish man of war, the said ship was taken from the Dane; and he, alleging, that his master had great necessity for corn for his garisons in Pomerland, said he must carry her thither, where also the said corn should be paid for; but before she arrived there, she was met with by some men of war of this place, under the command of the lord admiral Opdam, who took both her and the said Swede, and sent her to Amsterdam, where she now is. That yet to this day no answer hath been vouchsafed to be given thereunto; and instead of reparation of the damages suffered by the proprietors by the long detention of his corn, the admiralty of Amsterdam (after above 2000 guilders in pursuit of the business) have confiscated.

And seeing the said corn was never out of the possession of the proprietor, neither as being in the hands of the Dane, neither as being in the hands of the Swede; and moreover, that no war being declared against Sweden, although the proprietor of the said corn had of his own accord sent it to any part of Sweden; yet that it was not confiscable by this state, it being lawful for the people of England to carry any sort of commodities to any haven belonging to any friend of England, against which it was not declared by this state.

The said extraordinary envoy doth therefore again demand, that the said corn may be forthwith returned; that otherwise their lordships will have no reason to think it strange, if in case of so great and notorious injustice, recourse may be had to such means as may be sufficient, and which are warrantable for the obtaining of right for the people of England, where it shall have been so notoriously denied in the ordinary way of justice.

Given at the Hague, 23. March. [N. S.] 1660.

An intercepted letter.

DEAR SIR,

Calais, 24. March, 1660. [N. S.]

A.D. 1659.

Vol. lxvii.
p. 207.

MY obligation increaseth for your undeserved civilities. I wish matters were more clear there, that our resolutions might be sooner determined. Without doubt, in judgment and reason all things tend to a noble end: yet the enigmatical general doth render some doubts among us. Sir, be pleased to continue your constant correspondence: your account hitherto hath been very ingenious and perfect, and the best approved of by persons of a higher sphere than any other. It hath appeared still the most exact, and you have thereby gained much reputation.

As to his master's being confined, or making an escape from Brussels, there is no such matter, as I have formerly hinted. He is most highly cared for there by all princes and states.

Extract of the resolutions of the states general.

Veneris, 26. of March, 1660. [N. S.]

Vol. lxvii.
p. 210.

WAS once more produced in the assembly the letter of the lords commissioners extraordinary of this state with the kings of Sweden and Denmark, writ at Copenhagen the thirteenth of December last, with the inclosed papers, containing the desired elucidations about the treaty of Elbing, with a certain act of redintegration of amity; and also a third act, containing the time and the conditions, when and upon which the said act shall be obligatory; all concluded and signed between commissioners of the king of Sweden on the one side, and the lords commissioners extraordinary of this state on the other side, upon the 29. Nov. 1659. Decem.

Whereupon debate being had, their high and mighty lordships have approved of and ratified all the said acts *in omnibus & per omnia*, so and in such manner, as they are expressed, as they do approve and ratify the same by these presents. Wherefore a due act of ratification in the usual form shall be dispatched according.

To Rosenwing.

Hague, 26. March, 1660. [N. S.]

MY LORD,

Vol. lxvii.
p. 211.

YESTERDAY the lords states of Holland adjourned till the thirteenth of April. Their H. and M. L. have agreed to the two hundredth penny for the service of the extraordinary equipage of forty-eight ships of war, which are making ready by the admiralty. And concerning the peace in the North, it is resolved to stick to the conventions made at the Hague between the three states; and thereupon to further the peace between Denmark and Sweden, as also that in Poland. Furthermore, that 60000 rix-dollars shall be paid to the lords ambassadors extraordinary of Denmark for the paying of the garison of Copenhagen, provided they give security to repay it. Also they have consented to accommodate the city of Munster with 100000 rix-dollars, by way of loan, provided they make no accommodation or treaty with any other kingdom or state: and likewise, that the ambassador of Portugal shall be desired to restore Brazil; and if he refuse to grant it, then to have no further treaty with him. The lord Beuningen is appointed to go ambassador for France; and the lord of Merode to Spain. The embassy is to begin in the month of May.

Monf. de Thou hath not yet received any answer to his proposition made upon the twenty-third of February, and the sixteenth instant, to their H. and M. L. about the peace in the North. The states have debated about it all this week, and an answer is drawn up, but not yet sent to him. The states remonstrate in the said answer, that they have from time to time used their utmost endeavours for the making of peace between Denmark and Sweden; but the like endeavours had not been used by France, otherwise the peace had long since been concluded. And concerning the new imposts upon the ships, that the same was contrary to the alliance made between France and this state. And this was writ in answer to the king's letter of the fourth of the last month. The lord ambassador Boreel goeth before to acquaint this court with the intention of this state sending the extraordinary embassy to renew the old alliance.

De Thou, *the French ambassador in Holland, to Bordeaux, the French ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

Hague, 26. March. [N. S.] 1660.

I HAVE read yours of the nineteenth, wherein you continue to inform me very particularly of the affairs of England, for which I am obliged to you, and beg your continuance; for the news from others I do very much suspect. Undoubtedly affairs there are in an uncertain condition: what the issue thereof will be, a little time will make manifest. The royal party here is very confident of their business. In my last I sent you my proposition to the lords states, upon which they have made several deliberations; and I hear they have at last resolved upon an answer to be given to his majesty, as also one to myself; but what it is, yet I know not; for it hath not been yet communicated to me. In the mean time the states of Holland are separated, having first named, on the behalf of their province, the ambassadors to be sent to the two crowns, namely, Monsr. van Beuningen for France, and the baron of Merode for Spain; unto which are to be added two more from the other provinces.

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p. 212.

I send you here inclosed a letter from Monsr. de Lombres. Without doubt you will see in this letter the declaration of the young king, who puts the business of the peace in a fair way; and when the states of Holland meet again, which will be the eighth of the next month, they will come to some resolution about the affairs of the North.

A letter of Mr. Downing to the president of the council.

MY LORD,

Hague, $\frac{16}{26}$. March, 1660.

THIS day an answer is given to the French ambassador, both to the proposition, which he made by mouth, and to the letter of his king, a copy whereof I have heere inclosed to your lordship, and therefore shall not neede to comment thereupon: and conforme thereunto, there is a resolution taken in the states of Holland, which is to be carryed to the states general, for giving an answer of the like nature to me concerning the affairs of the North, that this state is resolved to adhere still to the conventions, which were made here; but yet insisting, that the king of Denmark may have satisfaction for the damages, which he hath suffered this winter by the delay of the peace. And concerning that particular, the principals of the states have exceedingly pressed me in private conferences; but however I can assure you, that they will be glad of a peace in those parts: for that that warre costs them deare, and is like to cost them dearer, if the Poles make their peace with the Swedes (as they are upon the point of doing, as you will perceive by one of the inclosed); and in regard they see plainly, that if this warr continue, the traffique of all the Sound would in a little time fall principally into the hands of the English, as indeed I am sure it would, if your lordship would please to take course, that the English may have a constant sure convoy thither, as the Dutch have. And the reason why I do so often make mention of this particular, 'tis because I think there is not any one thing would so much contribute to the encouragement of shipping and mariners in England.

The last letters from the deputies of this state at Copenhagen give this state very great hopes of a suddain conclusion of the peace there; and that to the entire content of this state; yea that they have hopes of obteyning Bornholme or something els for the king of Denmark for his dedamagement, for what he hath suffered this winter. Yet they are not a little alarmed at what they have privately received this post from London, that the ministers of Sweden there had so suddainly received new letters of credence, and demanded audience; and that in that audience they intend to speak to the disadvantage of this state, and to insist, that the king of Sweden might have something for a compensation for what he quits, over and above the treaty of Roscheild; whereas this state would not only have him quitt Drontheim, but give something further to the Dane, as is above-said. And the lord Nieupoort hath this post very pressing orders sent him, to be very vigilant and carefull in this matter, the which, the truth is, doth very highly import this state; and when they shall have settled that affair to their minds, they will be very powerfull: the very hopes whereof hath already made a very great change in the prises of things, and given such credit to the cantores of this state, as that the valew of money upon them is within this month risen above one *per cent*.

The states of Holland have this weeke nominated van Buningen, late ambassador from this state at Copenhagen, to be one of the ambassadors extraordinary to the king of France, and Mynheere Merode to be one of the extraordinary ambassadors for Spayne; and it is reported, that the heeres van Ghent of Gelderland, and Aloa of Frize, will be added, on the behalf of the other provinces, to go to France: and the heere van Amron of Utrecht for Spayne; and the ambassy for Spayne is besides matter of compliment, principally upon matters of traffique, hoping to gain something of priviledge to this state, with relation

A.D. 1659. relation to the Spanish wools, and the salt of a certain island belonging to the Spaniard, which this countrey hath for many years exceedingly desired, that so they might be assured of salt for their fisherys, altho' they should have a warr both with Portugal and France. And for the instructions for the ambassay for France, I have in one of the inclosed sent you the principal points thereof; and seeing there is intended to push on a new allyance with France; I doubt not, but that your lordship will seriously reflect thereupon, and how much they may concern England. And as to the late imposition upon foreign ships in France, the instructions are very precise, that they use all their possible endeavours for their takeing off thereof; and for that they pretend some clauses in an ancient allyance between France and this state, now in force, the truth whereof being a little desirous particularly to know, I made search after, and have herein inclosed a copy of what I find concerning that matter. Whether England hath so much to say, I know not: and however this state did speak much of defending of the bringing of any French commoditys into this country, untill it should be taken off; yet there is nothing done therein: and notwithstanding the placart forbidding the subjects of this countrey to pay upon great paines, yet I find that great fleets are come home from France, who have paid it, and nothing done to any of them; the which I thought it my duty to let your lordship know as matter of fact, in regard of the continued instance of Monsieur Nieupoort at London about this matter.

As for the business of Portugal, I have herein inclosed a copy of proposition given in this weeke to the states generall by the ambassador of Portugall heere, in answer to a paper of the states generall, which I lately sent you; but the states of Holland, in regard of the feasts approaching, are this last night seperated; and nothing will be done, untill they first declare themselves: and not onely the West-Indy company do vehemently oppose the making of any agreement, without the restitution of the lands of Brafeil, which were taken from them; but the East-India company are underhand very willing, that warr should continue, for that they have greatly profitted thereby, having during this warr taken many considerable places from the Portugal, made themselves sole masters of those places, which afforded the cinnamon, and some other spices; whereby they have that trade wholly in their own hands, and can set the price as they please: and I am informed, that they are at this time sending a considerable force of souldiers from hence to the East-Indys; and they doe hope, before the making of that peace, to beat the Portugal out of those parts; and truly they are very likely to do it; and then (whereas the English and Portugal together are able in some measure to ballance the Dutch in those parts) the English will be left alone, and be so inconsiderable, in comparison of them, as I doubt they will be forced to give over that trade; the which I could very particularly make appear, but that it is too large for a letter.

Upon examination I do find, that there are dayly great quantitys of English wool brought from England to this countrey; and being particularly informed, that one John Signey or Signam, master of a vessel called the Elizabeth, of Lyn, had lately brought over from thence a parcell of wool to Dort, I desired the deputy-governor of the merchant-adventurers of England to examine the business; but yet so, as that the said Signey might not be at all alarmed, or have any notice thereof: and I have here inclosed to your lordship a copy of the examination taken upon oath, and humbly submit it to you. And truly unless something be by parliament very speedily done, in relation to the woollen manufacture of England, as this country hath already in a manner wholly gotten the manufacturing of fine cloth, so this country and Silesia will between them divide also the manufacturing of course cloth, and England have nothing left but the groath of its wool, as formerly it had, being constreyned to send it abroad to be manufactured.

I have herein inclosed a copy of a memorial, which I this weeke presented to the states generall, concerning a ship brought by a Flanders man of warr into this country; and concerning a ship lading of corn, belonging to a merchant of London taken by some men of warr of this state, and brought to Amsterdam, and there confiscated by the admiralty. Some of the admiralty themselves were so ashamed of the sentence, as that they protested against it; and the merchant himself going to some of the rest of them, and asking of them why and upon what ground they could give such a sentence against him; and that he had clearly proved, that the corn in it was his, and it was bound for England; they replied, that all that was true, but that they must do what they had done for the good of their country. It is my duty humbly to lay theis things before you, humbly expecting your orders thereupon. And I have learnt by the experience, that I have had in this countrey, that when they are put to it, they will do the people of England right, but not one jot farther; the which I am sorry to have occasion to say, but yet it is no more than the truth; and therefore I should be unsaythfull to my countrey, if I did not say it; and it is no more then I have many a time been forced to say in publique to the state itself. But the truth is, they thinke, that at this time you have so much to do at home, as that you will not much minde the sufferings of the subjects of England abroad. Besides, they hope

by their ways to enforce you to pass the placart, entitled a placart for prevention of A.D. 1659.
 pyracies, the which the lord Nieupoort presseth you about; concerning which I have
 about 3 weekes or a month ago offered my poore thoughts: but whether those letters
 came to your hands, I know not; and in the mean time whether the lord Nieupoort make
 any complaints, concerning matters of this nature, to the councill: to which, concerning
 any ship of this countrey, brought into any haven of England by any private man
 of war with a Swedish or Portugais comission, the councill hath still, by order of state,
 (without referring the matter to the court of admiralty of England) seized and restored the
 said ships; and so, not finding themselves agrieved, they are the more negligent. Whereas,
 if you please, when any future complaints shall be made of that nature, not to seize or
 restore the said ships by order of state, but to refer the said matters to the court of admi-
 ralty and the course of law, I dare undertake, that the people of England shall for the
 future have very good justice heere, and my selfe rid of a great deal of trouble, which I
 have upon all such occasions; for that, when they shall find, how their people will be vexed
 by the delays and charges of the law, they will be first, who will make restitution by
 order of state into a summary way, that so their people may again be treated in those
 cases, as of late they have bin.

Finding that the Danes doe still insist to have some moneys sent them by this state,
 and that there is heere still a great inclination to get, if not some place of the Danes into
 their hands, yet at least the tolls of Dronthem, and if possible of the Sound also; although,
 having no orders from you, I have not given any hint to the state about it, yet in private
 discourses with those who have the principal direction, I do dayly remonstrate, that Eng-
 land cannot sufferr, that this countrey should have any such place delivered to them, nor
 yet that they should have the gathering of any of their tolls; for that it would
 be very destructive to the merchants and trade of England. Such is the constitution of
 this government, as that things may with care be prevented, but very hardly retrieved,
 when once passed.

Some letters say, that Wrangle is dead. The assembly of the state of Holland will be
 heere again about 3 weekes hence, when matters of importance will be again in debate;
 and I desire, that I may against that time have your full instructions, how to comport
 myself in relation to your affaires; and am,

My LORD,

Your lordship's most

obedient humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

Mr. Downing, *envoy in Holland, to secretary* Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hague, 16. March, 1660.

I RECEIVED none this last post from you, as your former promised, and so know Vol. lxvii.
 not in relation to what you would have particular information from me. I have written P. 214.
 at large to the president of the councill of state, and therein also inclosed such papers as
 are of importance from hence, the which will all, I doubt, not come to your hands. Only

give me leave to add, in relation to the solicitations made by 527 339 547, about the 398
 new tax in France, upon strange bottoms, states gen.
 463 163 40 239 549, 523 140 146 437 106 311 441 147 477 90 142, that 535
 king of Denmark, him his
 would therein do, as they did with 537, in engaging 326 in broyles and troubles to 327
 their only England
 almost ruine, and 468 71 134, 413 362 profit; and in relation to that matter 547
 hath more proper and safe remedys.

In relation to the 120 355 245 133 150, 493 527 122 135 287 141 289 65 17
 placart, which lord Nieupoort presseth against piracies;
 states general

310 429 437 252 287; you know very well, that the great design of 535 is by 241
 bonds and treatys

106 36 141 207 479 142 of any kinds, and under any pretext, to 160 136 287 148
 wrest from England its sovereignty

306 547 72 150 143 459 152 286 17 339 475 on the 140 43 217; and when
 treatys made, army,

those 479 142 shall be 375, instead of greater 14 381 475, there will be continual 127

A.D. 1659.

quarre's
153 213 136 44 86 143 about non-execution. I could be very large about this subject, if I thought it were needfull.

Here is very great joy for the great hopes of the suddain conclusion of the peace between Sweden and Denmark; and that it will be made before any thing can come

England, animating the king of Sweden delays;
from 547, for the 14 393 371 475 108 57 468 536 to 263 355 170 71 150; and

instructions
for that end I assure, that however 343 of the deputies of this state at Copenhagen are

to press
477 122 133 287 144 the obtaining of Bornholm, or something els, for the king of Denmark, for his satisfaction for what he hath suffered in the winter; 172 289, 467

yet that de Wit hath written to them, by no meanes,
263 502 151 322 160 441 147 365 109 477 468 101, 239 395 379 205 287,
to delay the peace;

upon that account, 477 263 355 168 468 427; this I assure you is true: and that for that they are exceedingly 71 40 15 369 139 408 547 141 311 150 475 108 58
jealous of England's getting the trade of the Sound, if that affair wer over,

468 148 437 263 408 468 459 155 109 37, 72 49 467 192 298 71 135 159 42
this countrey trouble some.

136 116 154 286, I doubt you will finde 469 254 155 108 150 137 44 157 146
443 155 22 358 460.

One thing I must put you in mind, that in the treaty of Elbing there are theis words, *Imo ad scopi ipsius, qui articulo primo prædicti fæderis indigitatum clariorem intellectum declaramus, eundem directum esse et in posterum fore contra turbatores omnes et quoscunque, qui adversus perspicuum ipsius fæderis sensum quicquid agere susceperint.* And speaking with Mr. Coyet here about them, he told me, that those words were put in at the instance of the ministers of this state, particularly with regard to England; for that the Swedes, during the war between England and this country, being pressed to do something against England, did excuse themselves upon something of the meaning of the words of the former treaty with this state. And therefore they would have the words added into the treaty of Elbing, by which that treaty is confirmed *contra quoscunque*, &c. and I doubt not, but you will have a care, that matters be so carryed, and such an elucidation made in relation thereunto, as that England, in being a means to procure to this countrey the treaty of Elbing, may not thereby lay a foundation of drawing the Swedes from them, in case they should hereafter have any trouble with this country; and also that at the same time an act may pass for England having equal benefit with this state in point of traffique, in relation to what they are to have by the treaty of Elbing and its elucidations, and in relation to all the treatys, which this state hath with Denmarke; for I doubt, whether this will be so easily obtained afterwards, as at the making of the peace, at which time it cannot be denied you.

This week the secretary of the Spanish ambassade gave the French ambassador here a visit with a great deal of compliment and carefs; and the Spanish ambassador intends to be here this next week or the week after; namely, to endeavour to hinder this state's coming to any agreement with Portugal. I have not had any letter from the councill of state since their choyce; the which I little wonder at. If they do not like my being here, truly I am very willing to return home, this employment having been to me troublesome and chargeable enough. I pray that I may have a word from you about it; and how matters are like to be steered, in relation to settlement at home, of which there is here so much and so differing discourse. I pray God guide your counsels, and that England may not be alwayes in these uncertaintyes, by which it greatly suffers. I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

The heads of the instructions to be given by the states general to the extraordinary ambassadors going for France.

Vol. lxxv.
P. 435.

AT the first audience they shall declare the gratitude, which their H. M. have resolved to manifest at all times for the courtesies they have received from his majesty and his predecessors; thanking him for the accommodation made 1657, and telling him, that according to the declaration of his majesty, they are also ready to renew the antient alliances.

That

That the king having given them notice of the peace made between the two crowns, A.D. 1659. the ambassadors shall congratulate with his majesty, and protesting the good they hope thence for all Christendom.

Also to congratulate about the marriage of the king.

After these alliances with the king and queen, they shall address themselves to the cardinal Mazarin, professing the great esteem, that their H. M. have of his person, praying him to continue in his good affection toward them, and to augment the mutual good correspondence.

Afterwards they shall speak to him of the renewing of the league, and also to the commissioners of his majesty, extending the said league to all the places of France and of the two countries, but without further engagement, than the sending of assistance after the one or the other shall be attacked; and after they shall have laboured in vain for a peace, remembering that it is the aim of the league, and that they shall make a draught of the treaty of 1596, and articles for concluding the said league, according to the clause in the agreement of 1657.

Moreover they shall conclude the treaty marine, according to what was agreed 1657; and as his majesty hath granted to other nations; and complain of the in-execution of orders and placarts published against pirates; also of the in-observance of the agreement of 1657, in relation to the restoring of prizes, and of the erecting the company or monopoly of whale-oil, and of the new impost upon foreigners ships, and other things, that shall be from time to time enjoined them.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Samedy, le 20^{me} Mars, 1660.

IL y a eu un memoire des ambassadeurs de Dennemarc, requerant quelques 5 fleuytes, Vol. lxvii. pour s'en servir aux environs des isles, & pour transporter du monde. Ce qui est mis es p. 180. mains des commissaires, & par la Hollande *overgenoomen*.

Il y a eue proposition pour ce qu'on appelle *syuvering van binnelantsche passporten*; item, le *verboodemen* de marchandises au Zas: cela est *overgenoomen*.

La Hollande estoit prest avec leur advis pour la responce à faire sur la proposition de l'ambassadeur de France; mais le president estoit desja fort, & s'excusoit de revenir. Je ne sçay, si on voudra relever cela si haut, comme le roy de France fit la proposition du sieur Boreel autrefois.

Le 22^{me} dito.

La ville d'Amsterdam recommande fort tel Schuyt pour le consulat à Smirne; le Nort-Hollande tel Smits.

L'on a intention d'envoyer l'ambassade vers Espagne par mer, & ce ne sera qu'un compliment; mais celle de vers la France est de plus grande consequence; & la lastgelt est une grande partie de l'ambassade: & on n'est pas bien satisfait des villes Hanseatiques, qu'elle ne se joignent pas avec cest estat en cela; ou ne se declarent pas rondement.

Au lieu de respondre icy à l'ambassadeur de France, on veut respondre par une lettre à son roy; en quoy sera dit entre autres, qu'on a proprement appaisé la guerre du Nort, & qu'on persiste en cela; & consequemment que l'ambassadeur taxe sans raison cest estat, comme formentant la guerre; mais cette lettre n'est pas encore arrestée; ains sera examinée.

Il y a un concept du conseil d'estat, pour faire ou avoir tousjours un corps de fix mille matelots; sur quoy on escoutra les admirautés.

Les ambassadeurs de Dennemarc urgent les resolutions & declarations favorables sur leur memoire.

Le 23^{me} dito.

L'on n'est pas bien satisfait de la declaration du roy de Pologne, donnée au sieur van Honard; & je crains, qu'enfin le Dennemarc de même aura du contentement fort mediocre, parcequ'icy on resould si lentement, & qu'on differe ce subside pour le garnison de Copenhagen. L'equipage neantmoins enfin sera arresté et resolu, quoyque la Zelande persiste. Item, la responce au roy de France sans encore avoir celle de pour l'ambassadeur.

Le 24^{me} dito.

De l'ambassadeur de Portugal est venue une responce, qui n'est pas leüe; ains mis es mains des commissaires. Il y a eü grand debat sur les responses à faire à la lettre du roy de France: maintenant aussy l'on incline de donner une responce à l'ambassadeur de Thou, mais rien encore n'est arrestée.

Il y a grande brigue touchant les ambassades vers la France & l'Espagne.

La

A.D. 1659. La Hollande a nommé le sieur de Merode vers Espagne, le sieur de Gent & Beuningen vers la France.

La Hollande a avisé de donner ces 10,000 ryx-dalers à la ville de Munster; mais rien n'est encore resolu dans la generalité.

Le sieur Downing a faite plainte d'injustice, que l'admirauté d'Amsterdam a faite sur deux navires Anglois: cela est renvoyé à Amsterdam.

Le 25^{me} dito.

Encore aujourd'huy on n'a fait que de battre de la responce à donner au roy de France, sur la lettre: les provinces y consentent, mais la Frise seule point: cela n'empesche point la conclusion: mais l'on voudroit volontiers antedater la lettre; car on y parle, comme s'ignoroit encore la mort du roy de Suede; & pourtant le president de present ne veut pas la conclurre, & le président de la semaine passée ne veut pas la conclurre pour la raison susdite. Je pense, qu'enfin demain cela se conclurra. La responce à l'ambassadeur de France est un cas à-part.

La Hollande n'a pas encore produit leur avis provincial sur l'affaire de Munster; mais le contenu est, qu'on leur donnera par provision ces 10,000 ryx-dalers, & qu'on traitera avec eux de Munster touchant un subside par mois; toutefois qu'aussy on tentera de moyenner un bon accord entre la ville & l'evesque.

La Hollande n'a encore rien produit touchant les ambassades ny equipage, &c.

La responce de l'ambassadeur de Portugal est longue: il n'offre point des terres, mais offre de venir en traité pour accorder quelque chose touchant le payement de debtes, qui montent à des millions: item, de partager le commerce: item, contient quelques eluciations des offres precedentes. On dit, que l'ambassadeur le fera imprimer, estant prolix & en Latin.

Le 26^{me} dito.

La Hollande a produit leur avis sur l'affaire de Munster, contenant (outre ce que j'ay dit) que ces 10,000 ryx-dalers serontournys par les plus voisines & adjacentes; aussy à condition de ne s'engager point avec autres princes. A quoy les autres provinces ne s'entendent pas.

La responce de Portugal est leue, translatée, très-prolix. Demain sera conference là-dessus.

Des ambassades n'est encore rien produit.

La Hollande a consenty dans le 150,000 l. pour Dennemarc: mais ny la Zelande ny la Frise ne sont pas prestes.

De Witt to Nieupoort, the Dutch ambassador in England.

MY LORD,

Hague, 26. March, 1660. [N. S.]

Vol. lxvii.
p. 218.

WE perceive by your letters, that the affairs of England are still in an uncertain condition. I cannot imagine in what name the next parliament will be called, if so be they will not have it in the name of the keepers of the liberties of England. Your next will clear up this to us. I have once more moved in your behalf, to have leave to come over for a short while; but it would not be granted, in regard the present condition of affairs in England will not suffer it; besides the advantage the Swedish ministers will have in your absence to seduce the governors there.

Here inclosed I send your lordship the answer to the king of France, and the answer to the lord ambassador de Thou. I have no more to add, seeing you have not yet been able to make any progress in those affairs committed to your charge.

Mr. John Barwick to king Charles II.

SIR,

and then there was a little cloud upon your

In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner-Temple, esq;

MY last was of the 10th, 255 434 494 127 51 2 410 439 201 39 57 11 374 131
majesty's business, which I by a misunderstanding betweene
538 52 385, 314 94 440 was wont to account for 73 1 104 53 435 184 255 342
Moncke and my friend Clo*. But now all is well againe. They were
383 600 255 167 396 201 40; 199 231 194 218 128 31 3 338, 433 437 mutually
jealous each of other, as much a friend to a repugne; but now they
62 529 15 1 200 171 41, 370 50 395 100 228 3 396 185 2 676; 199 231 433
are both so that now my friend hopes the worke
257 259 satisfied of the contrary, 182 372 231 167 396 341 51 370 594 191 49

* Col. Clobery.

See Barwick's life, p. 193.

A.D. 1659.

will be done; and that if the parliament doe but their part, as well as the
 29 190 31 75 266, 255 372 220 370 608 143 199 559 361, 195 128 30 32 195
 army, your majesty will very ly be restored to your right, in order whereunto
 370 568 131 538 190 31 436 short 164 75 551 10 185 131 364, 281 419 315
 he hopes it is that Monke makes use of this in modelling
 375 92 341 51 219 219, 372 600 413 51 373 71 371 method 281 165 80 30
 his armys in all the three kingdomes; ly he hath given
 342 155 568 51 281 194 370 187 117 13 531 52; name 164 92 276 275
 a commision to five of his officers to make enquiry
 36 1 263 104 51 52 344 185 87 126 171 155 418 181 185 413 83 178 240
 into all the rest, and re who are unhitt to be d, and why
 281 185 194 370 304, 255 117 port 499 257 312 271 185 continue 12, 255 251
 my friend is the first in the comission, the rest are * co.
 63 440 167 396 218 370 397 281 370 263 104, 51 121 231 370 304 257 139
 Knight, coll. Hublethorne, major Smith, and
 221 26 212, 55 139 31 22 58 197 14, 187 172 106 102 158 53 104 187 255
 I not the fifth; but they are all re ed honest men, and
 94 remember 299 370 87 16; 187 199 433 257 194 117 put 206 464 352, 255
 the best d to your majesty's service of any Monke. My friend is
 370 321 encline 12 185 131 538 51 554 171 441 about 600. 688 167 396 218
 very glad, that Mr. Morris is so neere to Monke, by whose
 436 213 71 372 611 536 165 440 50 218 218 182 353 185 600, 73 499 120
 assistance he hopes all s will goe on ly without
 prudent 382 208 92 341 51 194 thing 52 190 31 151 234 cleare 164 252 295
 any more rubs Venables is made governour of Chester, since
 441 287 180 5 53 439 126 105 197 84 218 414 399 294 171 200 207 147 121
 Redman reduced it. There is an old friendship between them
 36 77 117 10 289 117 142 77 12, 219 494 218 318 356 396 430 383 432 55,
 two, which makes my worke fall upon one bottom; and all
 191 314 413 51 167 191 48 28 334 374 234 15 137 185; 33 255 I hope 194
 will doe well in time, and, that it may be so, noe shall be
 190 30 32 143 128 31 281 496, 255 372 219 412 75 182, 168 thing 306 75
 wanting, that I can doe.
 377 342 372 94 261 143 440. I am,

SIR,

Lond. Mar. 16.
1659.

Your most obedient servant, 4.

Indorsed, For 595 155 550 538.

Mr. John Barwick to Sir Edward Hyde.

SIR,

I WAS so large in my last, which was of the 10th, that I may ease you the more in this; In the posses-
 I have given his majesty an account of the maine sion of Joseph
 and the rather, because 578 94 215 275 36 155 538 318 72 447 171 370 102 25 Radcliffe, of
 busines in the enclosed, which is now so hopefull, that my friend with the Inner
 106 385 281 370 281 201 173 206, 314 218 231 182 341 333 372 167 396 252 Temple, esq;
 Monke would not let any other ing friend goe into the countrie
 600 428 229 100 54 167 40 370 50 intermediat 542 396 151 281 185 370 139
 to be chosen a parliament man at Lancaster, but leave
 312 308 185 75 200 40 245 2 608 289 196 99 36 76 184, 147 199 rather 348
 it to the because he might have a message to goe with to another
 219 185 370 hazzard, 75 386 92 351 possibly 215 3 537 185 451 252 185 318
 place, which would please him much better. The begins now
 39 370 59 422, 314 438 423 217 228 322, 370 controversy 75 90 36 51 231
 to be upon what termes, then whether the king shall be restored, if the
 185 75 rather 374 562 123 50 103 52 434 563 370 468 306 75 551 10 220 370
 parliament will but go along with the army; and the cheif busines with the army
 608 193 31 199 151 2 284 252 370 568, 255 370 449 385 252 370 568 190
 will be their arreares and purchasses; whereof
 32 75 557 133 117, 51 255 175 49 200 195 120 51 315 171 the former is a clear
 the latter I heare may be compounded at ten yeares
 patet, 439 370 99 123 48 94 339 412 75 263 483 206 196 123 36 254 53 125
 valew; but till the army be new modelled, tney will not fully
 163; 13 199 124 32 370 568 75 290 165 80 30 100, 70 433 190 31 229 333
 declare the busines of presbytery, which makes so much noise in
 63 80 201 257 688 370 385 171 609 62, 314 413 51 182 228 168 62 120 281

Colonel Ralph Knight. See Barwick's life, p. 197.

A.D. 1659.

the house not much with them my friend is none, nor I think it is any more than a Monk
 370 402, signifies 229 228 252 432 167 396 218 168 106 230 94 think 600 106
 neither more then to serve his owne ends. He writes into Scotland on
 25 370 50 287 434 185 493 155 293 106 269 51 612 92 625 281 185 617 234
 last, that the English nation he would never submit to a rigid
 saturday 99 184, 372 370 580 476 92 found 438 106 126 49 183 4 104 55 185
 presbytery. He hath Redman, and that justly; for
 2 118 90 609 63 92 276 a high esteem of 595 117 11, 287 255 374 404 164, 210
 he hath pre a the Irish brigade, which had been lost, but for him;
 92 276 297 serve 11 370 598 198 25 88, 10 314 156 75 83 535, 199 210 217,
 and with it he hath quelled the phanatique party, which was
 255 252 219 92 270 177 30 100 11 370 255 318 196 65, 177 361 6 314 127
 to rise for the rump in parts: he hath in
 51 ready 185 366 210 370 180 33 43 281 those 261 1 92 276 brought 281 244
 Shrewsbury and Denbigh castle, and now lyes before
 117 128 51 75 240 255 80 36 136 212 76 184, 100 255 231 164 84 75 210
 Carnarvon castle, and Chester He doth his business
 13 76 50 105 49 125 37 76, 184 100 255 200 207 147 castle. 100 92 265 155
 ly without vantage in letters, which is the reason, that
 385 close 164 252 295 125 312 55 342 281 411, 51 314 218 370 488 372 the
 Sir Tho. Middleton went home-
 prints say nothing of it. 611 550 243 187 40 104 10 100 185 36 376 154 103
 ward to looke his shattered estate, with
 127 48 10 yesterday 185 162 40 98 after 155 244 196 123 49 11 207 196 13
 an to returne when the parliament begins.
 252 318 intention 185 490 500 370 608 75 90 36 52.

This was written 4 dayes agoe: otherwise I might very well have eased you of the trouble of it, considering the person, by whom it comes. I have seen your letters to him of the 17th and 19th; and shall observe your commands. I will burthen you no further, then only to tell you, (and I shall ever endeavour to make it good) that I am,

SIR,

Mar. 16. 1659.

Your most humble servant,

4.

my lord bishop of Ely had his liberty voted him,
 Yesterday 167 470 507 171 145 62 156 155 101 75 50 246 189 123,
 which put life into the business of the church, if
 11 217 314 will 360 223 281 185 370 385 171 370 200 249, 200
 this be a sonable time for it, which he himselfe
 220 371 75 2 sea 182 36 442 496 210 219, 314 92 217 491 doubt-
 ed of, he had any hopes of what he now ly
 206 171, before 92 156 441 341 51 171 562 92 will 231 short 164 63
 enjoy.

343. I believe you mistook me in a former letter, wherein I proposed, that
 the two first

in case all could not be effected, that was desired, whether 370 54 191 397
 of the former list were not the most fitt s for Carlile

171 370 210 103 49 101 184 437 229 370 227 271 person 53 210 76
 and Chester, or the two first of that

43 101 100 255 200, 207 147 172 at least 370 55 191 397 171 372
 list the would of it.

101 184 370 438 accept 171 219. This I conceive would be no very hard
 and if his majesty would have it soe,

work, if it be tanti; 255 220 155 538 438 215 219 182, as things now
 any three

stand, seeing (for the reasons I have formerly told you) 441 187 117 15
 may doe it without troubling the rest,

412 143 219 292 295 559 242 370 304, which will not hold, but only
 the province of Yorke.

in 370 359 188 36 77 171 378.

Major-general Maffey to Sir Edward Hyde.

SIR,

My lord, Maffey

In the posses-
 sion of Jo-
 seph Radcliffe,
 of the Inner
 Temple, esq;

782 456 203 446 474 his last was of the 9th, but dated of the 8th by his mistake;
 wherein he advertized you of the passed, and sales of your goods, &c. as tyme then
 gave occasion; since which he hath received none from you, your last being of the 5th
 Titus and Lord Mordaunt made

present what I was short in my advice. I presume, 782 and 726 217 137 473 393 537
 467

up; Titus could say little of business, as having
 467 909 807; but I conceive, that Mr. 782 and 726 750 173 692 357 559 72 125
 had little with lord Mordaunt
 400 655 420 227 357 831 473 concerning the same; only it was his opinion, as well
 mine, that his majesty would put himself into the best posture he
 as 884 456, 540 789 240 353 843 183 326 699 254 787 141 690 595 812 43
 can of armes; things seeme well to
 35 320 165 750 559 121 40 272; for although that 800 38 31 34 685 273 828
 incline the king,
 721 38 10 14 40 161 33 540 towards 655 345, yet probably there may be some
 The fanatique party and the rumpe
 considerable dispute in the same. 806 571 132 40 42 26 36 720 664 586 359 120
 resolve not to sit still, fearing the others will make
 627 613 2 547 721 636 40 32 690, 416 282 125 420 787 497 20 827 465 751
 their bargain with the king, and leave them out.
 798 140 13 40 13 269 831 806, 430 137 432 35 4 809 793 565. We hope tymes
 will be better now, that the new parliament is to be chosen; for this evening the seclu-
 ded members, they say, and the rump, will dissolve, and leave in the intermission of par-
 liament the counsell of state to governe with the lord generall Monck; and the militia is in
 the city of London reasonably well settled, and all the gentlemen are going downe into
 their respective countrys to settle the same, the act for the kingdom's militia being this after-
 noone come out of the presse. Yesterday upon the exchange, by order from the lord
 generall, as it was said, those words wrot in gold letters over the place, where the statue
 of our last gracious kinge stood, viz. *Exit tyrannus regum ultimus, anno libertatis Angliae,*
 &c. to bee by a paynter expunged, which was assisted by some soldiers, and consented to
 by the lowd shout and acclamation of the people then present. A good omen, I hope, to a
 future settlement of this nation in its pristine happiness. They say the rumpers bid great
 summes of money in many burrough townes to be elected in the next parliament. If it come
 to any thing, as it is many mens hope it will, they say, that Mr. Prinne in all things
 asserts the king's right, as without whom this kingdom can have no settlements; and old
 Mr. Edward Steevens is as playne in his assertion of the king's right. And indeed verry few
 more in the parliament dare be so playne in that case as they are; but would have their owne
 Titus,
 turnes first served, as the people in generall say. I have been tould by Mr. 782 538 726,
 that Thurlow expresse of the king's to be taken lately;
 655 789 727 has caused some 253 210 559 773 345 20 39 721 141 792 269 438
 one of myne lately sent, which they
 732 437; and also Mr. 859 655 559 456 596 540 438 19 38 9 698, 839 599
 have discyphered,
 790 492 400 185 5 40 33 34 571 271 43 6 40 37, which I cannot beleive to be so
 I have received no
 easy; nor doe I beleve the thing only by reason, that 407 492 854 400 610 267
 letter of so long time from your lordship,
 542 356 559 687 443 794 295 847 773 446 702 229 537; I am more apt to
 beleve the former part of it. In my last I desired to be advized what was to be done in
 Thurlow and Monck,
 our trade with the 354 880 727 651 137 393, &c. for although I cannot know the certen
 price, yet I desire to know neere wherabout the price may be, that we may know the
 we find, that Thurlow still
 better to regulate our trade in that particular. If Mr. 819 294 655 789 727 690 416
 playes the knave,
 573 42 39 9 31 40 750 806 37 18 34 139 809 598, an open course must be taken
 with him, Major Harley is now fixt,
 732 353 831 326, &c. 886 451 29 558 319 38 17 40 19 23 9 412 549 287
 and his majesty's cause, and
 120 599 354 is verry well resolved to procecute Mr. 899 240 40 31 171, 137 691
 spake very full to the king's advantage in parliament
 43 35 42 424 733 291 721 787 430 22 40 63 718 307 406 525 two dayes past;
 and his brother will prove a good chapman to us also: only Mr. 909 is likely to prove a
 I meane col. Birch, a vile man.
 bad paymaster, Mr. 407 452 132 37 2 97 142 39 17 160, 899 22 38 810 432
 Massey can do nothing in his business with his friends in parliament,
 460 474 165 182 542 800 406 655 324 72 831 35 11 29 40 31 34 300 34 20
 the rump are so bitter against him, and the rest
 406 751, 525 627 125 687 142 26 3 35 719 30 58, 690 326 64 677 492 much
 of Monck and least, by naming me in the house,
 affrayd Mr. 782 217 559, 393 137 432 690 139 553 420 452 655 406 318 787,
 all would be in a flame: Monke
 405 124 843 141 37 10 40 14 22 280 127 33: besides 597 393 being in some
 his independant officers and souldiers, hath to Tytus and Massey
 feare of Mr. 884 324 332 495 31 39 20 137 639 31 40 399 721 726 120 474
 798

A.D. 1659.

their friends, that we keep pryvate,

798 682 300 36 20 789 819 426 572 9 39 808 719, affuring them, they must be

secure us, if we appeare; which causeth

enforced to 38 31 43 34 159 655 671 813, 413 819 139 125 838 171 40 2 26
us to keep the more close,36 11 779 813 721 426 787 463 101 685, so that I continue still the same, Mr.
disguise.901 537 406 456 655 185 310 33 39 20 2. And for feare of Mr. 899 325 40 17
his majesty's service, Massey dares not appeare,32 420 240 31 40 635, 474 265 35 20 547 133 15 39 125, as otherwise he would
thoughhave hazarded further in the pursuit thereof. Mr. 804 every morning and evening vizitts
his parliament friends: if Massey could be free, should help myMr. 900 324 525 300 39 31, 40 413 773 407 173 141 292, 713 11 268 575 456
Massey and Tytus, and other friends to be chosen for the next690 self with 831 377 120 726 137 497, 300 40 31 721 141 160 685 14 288
parliament;806 550 525 655; but however, I have made sure of Mr. 859 228 558 599 860
Massey and Titus588 37 20. 113 474 137 726 may have leave 353 750 721 686 37 32 40; but I
to sittfrom all that I can gather veryly believe, that 819 707 141 406 145 8 37 41 6 34
we shall be in blood733 537 shortly; and therefore pray 782 318 324 376 901 827 141 406 42 39 622
his majesty will be in readines,40 14 272, if any thing may be done in it worth his notice. 97 158 34 15 432 33
Colonel Copley is very zealous412 733 853 565 36 20 288 345, with divers others, who intend to neglect noe tyme
into their countryto get 899 254 798 174 669 40 31 for the setteling of 682 806 453 40 19 433
the militia,720 37, 42 34 288 795 464 111 567 672 773 686; and now I doubt not but 709
for there must be our rise;the states of Holland will invite his majesty unto, and
655 20 38 559 245, &c. 827 29 40 14 810 719 240, 735 120 599 perhaps 732
him also.56 326 121 687. I wrote you in my last, with how much zeale I found 900 97 537
Byshop to prosecute his majesty's service;73 721 581 685 159 655 719 324 598 376 34 20 37 635; and desired, that both
colonel Stevens might receive some lyne from his majesty's handhe and 880 229 97 40 20 719 43 809 545 470 610 703 437 540 295 240 20 11
for their137 318 288 798 492 incouredgment, which I doubt not of. I have sent the copy
or duplicate of this letter by another way, and agayne have mistaken the date, havingdated it the 15th, which is the 16th, being freyday. 393 773 596 is in some appre-
Monckhention of 880 187 789 320 492 399 90 267 many young gentlemen, 537 721 826
danger, that he hath commandedhe hath given command in the country, to repaire unto
12 40 11 43 35 399 313 269 596 90 38 31 406 806 174 750 699 721 671 5749 671 735 797 779 charges. I forgott in my former letter to give you an account of what
theirI have been well assured of, that is, that 859 450 689, 134 575 42, 640 412 11 383
Mr. Sharpe, a Scots minister, whohath done his majesty
826 399 182 540 779 240 all right possible concerning those asperstions, that had passedupon his majesty from Scotland,
734 324 376 295 641, and satisfied all reasonable men in the same, and that to 885majesty's great advantage,
240 39 31 316 63 26 122, of which I beseech you to inform 345. I doubt not butyour lordship
655 847 446 702 773 will thinke it meete to encouradg him to go on by his 537

majesty's notice of the same;

899 376 20 542 720 156 559 787 555 705; and if you please to honour me in it,
hisI shall deliver it. The parliament is dissolved, and now our generall and counsell of state
are to rule the roaft till next parliament; but they say, that some of Monck's officers withothers of the Lambertine army will to-morrow send out their remonstrance against a kinge
or single person; and how the generall will carry himself in it, none knowes; all hope well.I begg, Sir, your pardon most humbly for my hasty scribeing, and for your pardon shall give
the king.

you this assurance, that I will observe my tyme better in the next, and ever rest,

SIR,

Your most faithfull and humble servant,

Massey.

London, 16. March, 1659.

779 253 474 732.

Indorfed, *A Monsieur Monsieur Vander Hoven, marchand, à la poste de Bruxell, pour la faire A.D. 1659.*
tenir à Monsieur Thoma Bets marchand d'Hollande à Bruxelles.

An intercepted letter, probably from Sir Edward Hyde to Dr. Barwick.

SIR,

Brussels.
 March the 27th, 1660. 118.

I HAVE yours of the 9th, which still gives me occasion to commend the conveyance, Vol. lxvii.
 and since that your other of the 4th, though I conceive it contains some passages, which P. 226.
 happened after that day. Concerning the former, which came last, I shall say nothing by way of reply, but thank you heartily for it, it being an excellent account, and very much to my information; and I must tell you, the king looks over no designs with more satisfaction than he doth yours.

If 185 hath shewed you the answer he received from the king by 9, 2, you will by that see, how the king desires the business should be carried on; and that though his friends may consult apart, that he doth not wish any resolutions should be taken and prosecuted without the privity of those, who are now immediately trusted and commissioned by his majesty, and of which some of them may be, if they please, who by communication may carry on all with great consent; and I hope that 501, who knows the king's great esteem of lord 568, will carry him so discreetly towards him, and shew him all the king's instructions, that my lord will not only be satisfied in what relates to himself, but in the whole business; and that as much is done towards the well ordering of it, as can be at such a distance. And then my lord will find himself enough qualified to interpose with any persons, who can bear a good part in the service; and to promise them such satisfaction in all respects, as they can reasonably desire. I do not comprehend, how any thing sent by 516 can raise any difficultys in the consultation. For whatever great assistance we may hereafter expect from the 2 crowns, those we can depend on for the present are very moderate, and on the part of France onely by connivance. I cannot doubt, but that mine of the 24th, under cover to 667, and my former of the 16th by honest 36, are come safe to you, and then 355 hath all you desire. I will not enlarge concerning 641, 378, or 221, because I suppose Thomas (who went the last night from hence for 862) will be shortly with you, and I have inough instructed him those particulars, which I hope he will remember. I pray remember me kindly to 466, 42, 290, the lawyer, and assure him of my service in all occasions. I will by the first opportunity send you the king's for 732 or 380, and 292; but the king hath already writt to my lord 324, which was sent by 323 to his . . . to be delivered by him, who had sent for it, and who I presume is well esteemed by my lord and lady. And the king did in that, as I do now to you, recommend 498 to my lord, who without doubt in many respects is very fit to be employed in the martial part in 314, 705; and you know the superstition of our countrymen, who will be much moved to see 314 defended by the same man, for the king, who did there so much mischief against him. And you may be most confident, the man is as honest and worthy as lives.

I pray tell your dear cousin, (to whom I shall write myself by the first opportunity) that it is out of my kindness to him, that I do not propose any part to him to act himself, till he finds the season ripe for him to appear; but that the king wishes he should be always with lord 562, except he affects somewhat . . . and then if you let me know it, I presume he

G. Monck's

will receive satisfaction. I like 492 last carriage towards his officers in their new combination better than any thing I have before heard of: and I hope he will quickly discern, that it is time for him to declare his inclinations towards the king in compliance with the sense of the kingdom, which would have a great impression upon many, and so would be of the greater merit in him. If the lords could be brought in, I should think they would be . . . committing some few desperate persons, who would be always disturbing them; and who can only be kept from doing hurt by being in prison, and for whom they may afterwards interpose, as they see cause; and then there might easily be a treaty, and suddenly agree on all particulars, which are necessary for their security, and referr as much as they please to be settled afterwards by a free parliament; and this would be the wisest course they could take. I shall be very glad to hear, that any good impressions are made on 452, and dispose him to the king's service. And I need not bespeak you to confirm your cousin; but for their opinion of the king's being abused by former treatys, I do assure you upon my credit, all, that was ever yet proposed from thence, was so without foundation of reasonable hope; that the king never gave ear farther to it, than by returning thanks for their good affections, and desiring they would retain them for a more favourable conjuncture. And this I do assure you upon my credit, whatever they think, or other men have made of it.

715 is so considerable, that I wish him well disposed, and I should expect from him, (which would not be an ill season) after he hath done all he can to erect a republic, and finds there

A.D. 1659. will be a necessity of calling in the king, that he should then oppose all extravagancys to be put upon him, and press, that all should be settled upon the old foundations, which the law can only support, their own securitys being provided for. And he may merit exceedingly by that thing, and is like to prevail far, especially if he can draw his friends 752 and 761 to the same concurrence, who have enough manifested, that they are not enemys to a single person; and they can never be secure under any other than the right one, whom they would love, if they knew. What I have heretofore said concerning himself will be punctually made good, and he shall have it in his own power to make good conditions for his friends. You have reason to wish, that poor 778 may not be deceived by 821; but there is no remedy, when men think they understand better than they, who must needs see more. Let him alone, and take no notice.

The whole matter is, as you say, so ridiculous, as methinks none of his friends received more evidence; though God knows we have much more, and shews how men of witt, when they become ill, loose their witts too. Would you beleived, that 821 and 761 have long combined to serve the king, and joined together for the pulling down of Richard? But this onely to yourself. Poore, and upon my conscience honest, 221 is here, and horribly ashamed, and returns this night with no other, but the verbal answer; that if 761 takes the king's service to heart, and appears fully for him, much may be believed of 821 his good intention, how unskillfull soever he hath been in carrying on such an intrigue so many years, without informing the king, or any of his friends, of it. But I must charge you again, take no notice of this, or of 221 being here, except their own discourse give occasion: and then you have fair room enough. I shall long to be assured, that this is in your hands. God blefs you, and,

S I R,

Your most affectionate servant,

336.

King Charles II. to William Morrice esq;

Brusselles, 27. March, 1660. [N. S.]

In the possession of Hugh Gregor esq;

I AM assured by a person, through whose handes this will come to you, that you have more than ordinary affection to promote my service and interest, and that you have much credit with those, who can contribute very much towards it: all which I believe, and am therefore very willing to give you my thanks, and to assure you, that as your frindes shall have all the reason to rejoyce in the service they shall do for me, that my kindnesse and power can give them, so you shall finde your particular accounte in it; and that I will be alwayes

Your affectionate frinde,

CHARLES R.

King Charles II. to William Morrice esq;

Brussels, 8. April, 1660. [N. S.]

In the possession of Hugh Gregor esq;

I WRITT to you on the 27th of last month upon the general information I had of your good affection; but I have since received a more particular accounte of the many obligations I have to you, and the greater power you have to do me service, and your greater partes, which you have manifested in several occasions. I cannot chuse of good successe, by the blessing of God, in what you are now endeavouring, since I am sure I shall be founde to have the very same good ends, which you propose to yourselfe; and that no man in the kingdom can more, if so much, desire the advancement of the Protestant religion, and the peace, and happiness, and honour of the nation, than I do, or is more an Englishman. The person, who will deliver this, and who is so well knowne to you, will desire you in my name to deliver some letters to your frindes, and your advice in what is farther to be offered to them on my parte; since you cannot imagine, but that I must be very desirous to gratifie and oblige them to any degree, that I shall finde will be acceptable to them; and therefore whatever he and you shall agree as fit to offer, I will make good; and he may be as confident as of any thing in this world, that he shall always finde all imaginable satisfaction and constancy in my kindnesse to him. To yourselfe I will only say, that the good offices you have and will perform for me, are so meritorious, that they deserve all the trust and

and confidence I can repose in you; and therefore you will easily believe I must be alwayes A.D. 1659.
very kinde to you, upon which you may depende; and that whilst I live, I will never expect
any thing from you, but what becomes a true lover of his country, and you shall allwayes
finde me to be

Your affectionate frinde,

CHARLES R.

An intercepted letter.

SIR,

Brussels, 27th March, 1660 [N. S.]

THESE two posts I had not a word from you. Lately I have heard from our friend Vol. lxvii.
Mr. Read, who hath sent me some gammons from Bilboa. They will come in good p. 228.
time to carry for England. When your master goeth, as most believe will be very soon,
unless the devil be in it, then you shall find the benefit of being faithful, and obliging
honest persons. In the mean time God preserve you.

Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.

DEARE SIR,

I AM hartily glad we are now restored to a government, which invites you to that employ- Vol. lxvii.
ment you soe longe and meritoriously discharged, and which on their invitation you decline p. 219.
not to reassume. I wish you may have as much satisfaction in it, as I am confident the
publike will reape advantage by your discharging of it.

I hope, whatever a free parliament shall enact, we shall all actively or passively obey. I
am fully perswaded, the army is of that resolution; and indeed, wher can we rest, if that
be not our foundation? Whatever supream authority we owne, we ought to obey. Pos-
sibly I am not without verry sensible apprehensions; but if I must perish, let me perish in
a way of duty, where inward supports will not fayle, when outward ones doe. I heare
we are much misrepresented in England, as persons, that intend to set up for ourselves, and
to make Ireland a back door to let in Ch. Ste. into England, and thereby at one blow cut
up by the roots the precious rights we have bin soe longe contending for *. I profess, Sir,
I know nothing farther from the thoughts of all my acquaintance and friends; for interest
as well as duty will keep us from soe ruinous a wickedness.

I longe to heare what is become of my worthy friend the controler. I wish my going
1000 miles on foote would serve him; I would endeavour it, as ill a footman as I am. I
had this day a letter from honest Matchevill, who summons me to meet him this next
parliament; but I can scarce beleve a new one will meet soe soone, they that now sitt haveing
soe much to doe. I heere present you with a declaration of that province now under my
care, for want of a better to command ther. However the expressions are, I am certayne
the meaning is good.

Doubtless the death of the kinge of Swedland is of greate advantage to his enemyes,
and prejudice to the Protestant cause through the world. I hope God will close that breach,
which he himselfe hath made, and raise a new assertor of that cause.

I shall endeavour to give you a constant account of all things, and, God willinge,
never cease to be,

DEAR SIR,

Your most affectionate, and most obliged

Dublin, the 17th of March.

faithfull servant,

BROGHILL.

Mr. John Barwick to king Charles II.

SIR,

Mar. 19. 1659.

THIS is only a postscript to another of the 16th, which I mist the opportunity of sending
by Mr. + Rombal. I need not retract any thing,

440 73 536 548 179 34 74 31 12 550 94 291 229 117 247 202 441 187 342

* Carte, Vol. II. p. 243.

† See Dr. Barwick's life, 232.

In the pos-
session of
Joseph Rad-
cliffe, of the
Inner Tem-
ple, esq;

A.D. 1659. though there hath been some misfit ing again between Monke
 622 (I grant) 494 276 75 83 369 103 52 under 184 and 342 3 338 383 600
 and my friend, whom he ed to be too with the republicque party
 255 167 396, 499 33 92 suspect 206 185 75 185 39 intimate 252 370 676 361;
 but now he is it was in order to his service, and that thereby
 62; 299 231 92 218 satisfied, 219 127 51 281 419 185 155 554 255 372 494
 the remonstrance is broken, and the part
 73 370 117 165 36 184 116 37 77 218 198 39 94 38, 255 370 perverse 361
 all ed, so that the only worke now is to model the army,
 203 cover 206 182 372 370 234 164 121 48 98 231 218 185 165 80 30 370
 which he hopes may be done in three weekes; as for
 568 314 92 341 51 412 75 266 281 187 117 13 128 14 98 52; for 195 210
 Monke himseife, he expresse himseife so fully to him on night,
 600 217 41 92 393 10 217 491 182 333 63 185 217 234 saturday 107 212 54,
 as he bides me to assure your majesty you need not doubt
 195 92 136 10 52 103 185 195 183 117 131 538 130 291 229 143 57 5 55
 of him, and he hopes and hath promised to endeavour it may be upon honourable
 171 217, 255 92 241 92 255 276 547 11 185 455 219 412 75 374 525 442
 termes; but he can say no more, but only that the
 123 49 103; 53 199 for the present 92 261 305 168 287 199 234 164 372 370
 violent will acquiesce in what the next parliament shall doe.
 561 190 32 72 178 84 77 281 562 370 417 608 306 143. I shall doe my endea-
 vour in this particular also to manifest myself,

SIR,

Your ever obliged servant,

4.

Mr. John Barwick to Sir Edward Hyde.

SIR,

In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner Temple, esq; speaking with Mr. Wright before
 I AM very sorry I mist the opportunity of 52 112 1 407 252 536 60 364 75 210
 he went over; and yet I cannot quarrell with him for any thing, and
 13 92 376 357, 255 192 94 261 229 362 252 217 210 441 187 342, 255 per-
 because he may be re ed before this
 haps it would be to no purpose, 75 386 92 412 75 117 turn 206 75 210 14 371
 comes to your hands;
 263 84 185 131 22 255; and yet I cannot let slip this first opportunity. I will suppose
 for an acquittance for
 all my former are come safe; and yet I have writt long 310 318 72 178 57 122 36
 an hundred pound, which I I had a promise of; and now I mult
 77 210 318 527 483, 314 94 told you 681 94 156 3 547 171; 255 231 94 226
 desire, that if or you can do it, you would pay ten pound to
 390, 372 220 Mr. Wright 172 130 261 143 219 130 438 111 62 123 36 483
 Dr. Earles, and as much to Mr. Hawly, and I shall se it repayed
 185 205 330, 255 195 228 185 536 91 60 164, 255 94 306 120 219 117 111
 here, to your order: it comes from Mr. Fell of Oxford,
 63 206 216, according 185 131 419 219 263 51 211 536 86 30 32 171 606,
 who doth much good service to the king
 499 265 228 274 554 185 370 408 severall ways. For other things I shall referr to
 Sir John Greenville presents his service to
 my former letters. 666 243 158 153 281 188 31 297 245 54 53 155 554 185
 your lordship. Since went, I have myselfe to him
 131 470 430. 612 121 36 77 Mr. Wright 376, 94 215 applyed 267 491 185 217
 for the better ing on the busines with Monke, which that we may doe, we shall joyne
 210 370 322 carry 342 234 370 385 600, 314 372 128 412 143, 128 306 343
 both our interrests You will see by the in d in what hope
 106 259 294 406 together. 130 190 30 120 73 370 281 close 12 281 562 341
 it now stands. My friend hath a good witt; but it makes him prone
 219 231 184 255 52. 167 396 276 2 274 190 54; 199 219 413 51 217 359
 to it too much which hath bred some jealousy in
 106 185 exercise 219 185 40 228 now and-then, 314 276 198 206 369 529 62
 Monke of late; but now all The republicque party of the army
 281 600 171 99; 123 199 231 194 is well again. 370 676 361 62 171 370 569
 have of late put Monke into some teare, that his life was d at,
 215 210 99 123 360 600 281 185 369 456 372 155 223 127 51 aime 12 196,
 and some were made by the city for him and the councill of state
 255 369 overtures 437 102 80 73 370 78 246 210 217 255 370 573 171 284 1
 to come thither; but he expresse so much fear, though there
 123 185 263 54 526; 199 92 was loath to 393 182 228 456, 622 he thought 494
 127

was some reason for it expecting such a designe.

127 51 369 488 210 219 392 342 367 3 450. The neck of the phanaticall party is broken, since the delivering up of Hull, and Redman's reducing so many strong-holds in Wales and thereabouts, viz. Shrewsbury, Chester, Denbigh, Conway, and Carnarvon

This weeke he will be here, and then the letter

be delivered.

castles. 371 128 15 28 92 190 31 75 216, 255 434 370 411 will 75 80 225 50 206.

The commonwealth's-men wonder to see generall Monk declare for a commonwealth, and yet put so many places of strength into the hands of those, that are not much enamored of that government. For Sir Hor. Townsend is governor of Lyn, Ch. Howard of Carlisle, Tolhurst of Newcastle, Moris of Plymouth, Sir Pet. Killegrew of Pendennis castle. His great work now is to modell his standing army. And it is no small happiness, that most of his officers are *post-nati* to the spoyles both of the church and crown; for there the shoe pincheth most.

I must begg your pardon and excuse, that I stint you so much in paper for the inclosed,

being loath to have my pacquett swell, so as to become suspicious. 94 390 228 185

receive his majesty's pleasure, what is to be done concerning the church,

426 155 538 52 423 249 13 562 218 185 266 512 342 370 200 249 200, as the case now stands. The settling the militia, and encouraging new elections, has drayned this towne of a great many within these 3 dayes. And yet the counsell of state, I hear, have putt out proclamations to drayn it farther, which perhaps may make some usefull elsewhere, that otherwise would have been idle here. My sick friend is pretty well recovered, and

will be here, as soon as he is able, and in the interim presents you with his service. 182
doth my lord of Ely, who is now a freeman.

265 167 470 171 145 62 429 218 231 3 395 289. And so doth hee, who must ever acknowledge himself,

Mar. 19. 1659.

SIR,

Your much obliged servant,

Indorsed, *These for Mr. John Martyn.*

Extract of the resolutions of the states general.

Tuesday, March 30. 1660. [N.S.]

UPON debate it is resolved to appoint the embassade extraordinary for France, and Vol. lxvii.
for the exercise of that charge monsieur de Ghent, and Beuningen, and . . . are p. 245.
named upon the instructions, which shall be drawn up to this effect, according to the instructions of their high mightinesses. The deputy of Friseland persists in the opinion of his principals presented the 9th instant March, and inserted in the register of the resolutions of their high mightinesses, that so he may leave the debate thereof to the said lords his masters. In another of the same date they have appointed monsieur Merode, Amerongen, and . . . to go to Spain.

A letter of information to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURED SIR,

MY humble servis presented unto you, giving you mani thanks for the favor you did Vol. lxvii.
me, for which I am bound to serve you with my lif. Sir, the last night ther cam a p. 238.
gentleman to take his leave of me, whom this day is gon for Flanders with a message from Morden, Massi, and Brown, and divers of the cheefe officers of London, to the king, wherein they do declare, that generall Monk hath vowed to them, he will bring in the king; yet they say, they will not trust him, for he will play fast and loos. The owld members towld my friend, that they and sum of the armi would sudenly agree. Thay towld him; the day the hows broke up, the generall sent them a letter thay showld not go on to settle the malisha, but withall sent them a private message. The leter was only to pleas his officers; and when he hath pickt and culd his army, and put new ofiscers in, he tells them he then will declare for the king; but my frend tells me, they do not beleev him, and ar resolved to goe on with the design, which I fear is nought; for he towld me, if sum know half so much as he, Brown would not be at liberti six days. They will do all they can to invite the gennerall to stai at London; but what ends they hav, I know not. Sir,

VOL. VII.

10 K

I hav

A.D. 1659. I have taken the boldness upon me to trouble your patients with these scribbled lines, you being concerned in it as much as others; I mean in danger, for they say you are the only head-piece. So, with my daily prayers to the Lord for you, I rest

March the 20th, 1660.

Your most humble servant,

ELIZABETH EINZY.

For John Thurloe esquire, one of the honorable counsellors of state, at his lodgings in Whithall. With speed.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Samedy, le 27. Marc. 1660. [N. S.]

Vol. lxvii.
p. 222.

DES ambassadeurs n'est encore rien rapporté. L'ambassadeur Boreel a travaillé en Hollande pour avoir qualité d'ambassadeur extraordinaire vers France; mais Amsterdam a travaillé pour le faire aller ambassadeur extraordinaire en Espagne, ce qui seroit cependant planter le sieur Beuningen en France; mais ny l'un ny l'autre n'est pas encore reussy. Le sieur Renswoude travaille pour faire adjoindre son fils, comme ambassadeur, aux autres ambassadeurs.

Il est apparent, que le sieur Veth sera rapellé (de son gré) au sindicat de Midleborgh pour l'année future estre bourgemaistre illeque; et *bewinthebber* de la compagnie d'Ostende.

Contre le gré et l'expectation de Hollande, tel Smith a eu la pluralité de voix pour le consulat de Smirne.

On minute une garante *separatim* & *conjunctim* pour la paix au Nort.

Mardy.

Les ambassadeurs de Dennemarc ont par un expres memoire representé le tort, que les mediateurs ont fait à leur roy, et principalement que les deputés de cest estat ont susstrait les secours à leur dit roy, faisant retirer le Ruyter avec sa flotte, requerants qu'on veuille continuer en l'assistance, et laisser le Ruyter agir comme auparavant. Sur cela il y aura conference. Tous estats generaux demonstrent d'estre marrys de ce que les deputés ont fait; toutefois on ne la pas desadvoue.

Ce matin en fin on a nommée les ambassadeurs les sieurs de Gent, Beuningen, et un de Zelande vers France; item les sieurs de Merode, d'Amerongen, et un de Frise vers Espagne. En l'affaire de Munster en fin est conclu pour ces 10,000 ryxdalers, qui seront fourny purement et simplement, sans toutefois encore declarer d'ou on les prendra.

Mecredi.

Le plus notable d'aujourd'huy est, qu'il y a eu conference sur les affaires et plaintes de Dennemarc, pour voir s'il y a encore moyen de changer ce qui est fait à Elseneur. Tout tant qu'il y a de membres de l'assemblée demonstrent un grand regret et degoust de ce qui s'est fait, et l'avocation de la flotte de Ruyter. L'on fait mine de grande inclination de vouloir renverser cela; mais je crains fort, que ce ne soit qu'une grimace, et que sous main la Hollande fera bien aise, que le commerce et navigation en la mer Baltique se reestablishisse. Le resident de Pologne aura fait un plainte aussy serieuse de ce, que ce sieur Vander Honart auroit memoire un peu *contra decorum*, ou contre le respect de sa majesté de Pologne; *esse modum in rebus*; et qu'il faille traiter les testes couronnées avec plus d'observance.

J'entens, que le Brandenbourg fera aussy une plainte contre la conclusion d'Elsenur.

Jeudy.

Le sieur resident de Pologne a donné à ce matin un memoire sur le sujet de la pacification, plaintive et aucunement reprochante. J'entens, qu'il sera imprimé, si qu'on l'aura bientost.

Il y a eu derechef conference sur les affaires de Dennemarc. On considere deux choses: 1. de prevenir, que le Suedois ne fassent elusion, recommençant à courresus aux Danois: 2. à ce que quelque satisfaction soit fait aux Danois; et si les Suedois vouloient relascher Bornholm, les Danois se contenteront. Et sur ces deux points on travaillé. Et aux Danois se fera quelque communication là-dessus.

L'on travaille aussy sur l'achevement des affaires de l'ambassade de France; sur cela ayant esté nouvelle conference avec l'ambassadeur Boreel, et conference pour achever l'instruction.

Je me tiens pour bien informé; que tout ce du Nort n'est qu'un grimace; et qu'on desire, que la paix s'y face en la façon comme l'on a commencé. Aujourd'huy est encore donné un memoire des ambassadeurs de Dennemarc; mais cela ne servira de rien.

La

Vendredi.

A.D. 1659.

La conference, qui s'est tenue avec les ambassadeurs de Dennemarc, a esté pour représenter la nécessité de la paix, et pour induire le Dennemarc à la paix.

Toutefois aussi que la Suede se doit et declarer et comporter sans caption ny duplicité.

Car on n'entend pas, que la Suede desire pretendre la moindre chose en recompense ou equivalent de Dronthem; qu'autrement on recommencera d'agir avec la flotte.

Et quoyque les ambassadeurs de Dennemarc ont fait grandissime plainte; si est ce qu'on leur a respondu sur les fondements des lettres, qu'on escrit tant au roy de Dennemarc qu'aux deputés.

Ceux de Dort par deputation ont fait grande plainte aux estats generaux de ce que à Liege on a imposé un 60. denier, et autres nouvelles impositions sur les marchandises, qui d'icy passent par-là; ce que touche aussi les habitans de Brabande ou de Luxemburg.

An intercepted letter of Dr. Gough.

Paris, 31st of March, 1660. [N.S.]

I AM heartily sorry to find by your letter, that you have been so indisposed as to keep your bed of late; but you comfort us with the assurance, that the danger is past. In short, not to trouble you now with long letters, we are well, and pray to God you may be so suddenly, that you may partake of the joy, which we flatter ourselves with here, that the king is shortly to return to his throne, and we shall see better days. I beseech God to protect you and our Catholic religion from the cruel and blind zeal of them, that are likely to govern now.

Monsieur Fresendorf to secretary Thurloe.

ILLUSTRISIME DOMINE,

QUANDOQUIDEM à domino collega meo intellexi, se ab illustrissimo domino prae fide rescivisse non solum verum esse, quod in hesternis literis meis ad illustrissimam dominationem vestram de 400,000 thalerorum remissione tetigi, nimirum id a Dania & Hollandia hic urgeri, sed ipsius etiam Angliæ consilia eo tendere, ut verear ne forte jam conclusa res sit; quum etiam porro videam nuntium vestrum jam in procinctu stare, neque ullam conferentiæ spem adhuc nobis adfulgere, quia nullum responsum voce vel scripto ad tot memoranda nostra hactenus datum fuit, quod maxime attonitos habet; illustrissima dominiatio vestra excusatum me, spero, habebit, quod iteratam hanc molestiam ipsi exhibeam, officiosissime rogando, ut vel dictas literas meas illustrissimo concilio status exhibere dignetur, nisi forte jam factum est, vel mihi consilium dare, an aliis literis ad illustrissimum concilium eadem ipse deferre debeam. Inexcusabile enim & capitale mihi foret, si in re tanti momenti silentio aut negligentia mea aliquid peccatum diceretur; quamvis, si cum adversariorum nostrorum ministris tractetur, & nobiscum non, non nostra ea culpa videri debeat. Ignosce, illustrissime domine, fiducia, quam in generositate tua summam repono, futurus semper

ILLUSTRISSIMÆ DOMINATIONIS VESTRÆ

Dab. Westmonasterii,
22. Martii, 1660.

Addictissimus servitor,

FRESENDORF.

Mr. Downing, envoy in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hague, the 2. April, 1660. N. S.

THEIS are onely to let you know, that the post from England being not this weeke come, I am wholly ignorant of your commands for the business of the Sound. I forbear to send those papers, which I have received from thence, which have passed betweene the ministers of this state and the Swedes, because it is not to be doubted, but that you have them from the ministers of England there. I long much to have your thoughts concerning that business, which many are of opinion is at an end; but others think, that many difficultys may yet arise. I was yesterday with the Danish ambassadors, and find them infinitely angry, if they know how to help themselves; and on the other hand there are heere, who

A.D. 1659. who think, that when the Swedes, by the coming of their ships out of Landschronen, shall have provided their places in Pomerania and elsewhere, they will a little more stand upon their points. I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your most faythfull humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

There is a captain of a katch, which came with the Hampshire frigate with some convoys from the Downes, who is just now come hither to me, who tels me, that he saw a letter in the Downes from vice-admiral Lawson to the commander in chief there, dated the 10th March old stile, in which it was written, that it had been put to the voate in parliament, whether they would be for monarchy or a commonwealth government; and that it was carried by 20 voyces, that they would be for a commonwealth government.

Mr. Downing to the president of the council of state.

MY LORD,

Hague, April 2. N. Stile, 1660.

Vol. lxvii.
p. 256.

MY last gave you an account of matters to the rising of the assembly of the states of Holland, in whose absence there is seldom any thing of moment done in this countrey.

I doubt not, but that you have an account of what is passed in the Sound between the Swedish and Hollandish ministers, as to an absolute cessation of acts of hostility by sea, at which the Hollandish ministers seem to be extremely troubled; and have thereupon presented two memorials to the states general, copyes whereof I have heerein inclosed. And it a little the more troubles them, that the Hollanders have procured an absolute cessation by sea for themselves, without including so much as the Danish merchant ships, who will by the sudden coming out of the Swedes men of warr be in danger to be most of them taken. Besides, the Swedes will have the opportunity of providing Wisemar, Sterin, and other their places in Pomerania and elsewhere, with all necessarys. But the truth is, this countrey are very weary of the troubles of the east; and they hope, that they are now very near an end; and the truth is, the ministers of this state at Copenhagen have by this unexpected suspension of arms so farr offended the king of Denmark, and the people of this countrey also, as that their very person will be in great danger, if the peace should not suddainly follow.

The states of Holland will be heere about a fortnight hence, the which it is my duty to let you know, that I may against that time receive your orders, particularly in relation to the affair of the Sound and Portugal; and to what issue you would have them conducted. I am,

MY LORD,

The post from England is not yet come this weeke.

Your lordship's most obedient

humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

Yesterday night the deputys of this state had a conference with the ambassadors of Denmark, wherein they did declare, that this state thought it reasonable, that their king should accept the conventions made at the Hague; but as to the damages, which he hath suffered this winter, that they would endeavour to obteyne him some reparation. The minister of Brandenburg had yesterday a conference with the deputys of this state, desiring that they would interpose their mediation for the freeing of that place from the great danger it is now in by the troops of the king of France.

The deputys of this state for the affairs of France are this next week to go to the French ambassador here, to conferr with him about the late tax upon foreign vessels in France.

De Witt to Nicuport, *the Dutch ambassador in England.*

MY LORD,

THE post of this week from England is not yet arrived, so that I have received none from A.D. 1659. you since the 19th of the last month.

The last letters, which their H. and M. L. have received from the lords commissioners extraordinary of this state in Denmark, have very much perplexed this state; and their H. and M. L. have thought good to return an answer to the said lords commissioners, as also to the king of Denmark.

The business of Munster we hope in a short time will be brought to a happy accommodation.

We know not what to imagine of the staying away of the post. Some conjecture new troubles to be in England. A few days will clear up things. In the mean time I have nothing more considerable to add, and am, &c.

Hague, 2. April, 1660. [N. S.]

A letter of intelligence.

MONSIEUR,

ICY l'on n'a pas encore rien eu d'Angleterre de ceste semaine.

L'on présume une guerre civile.

Quant à la guerre du Nordt, on la tient apaisée.

L'on escrit au roy de Dennemarc une lettre serieuse, pour luy dire, qu'il est non seulement conseillable, mais absolument necessaire, qu'il accepte la paix.

L'on fera neantmoins appliquer tous les bons offices, qui sont possibles pour faire avoir quelque satisfaction au roy de Dennemarc des dammages, qu'il a paty, depuis que le roy de Suede est refusant de la paix. Mais cela ne sera qu'un persuasif, point compulsoire. Je suis

Ce 2. Avril. 1660. [N. S.]

Vostre très-humble serviteur.

Major-general Maffey to Sir Edward Hyde.

SIR,

MY last unto you was of the 16th present by post in two letters, one sent by the way

Dr. Moore's paquet,

Rotterdam,

of 178 454 41 17 35 272 574 228 664 40 26, the other by the way of 625,

Bruxelles;

from thence to be sent in the ordinary names to 732 476 76; both which, I doubt not,

your lordship's hands

hath found 555 847 446 702 40 20 11 120 with what I therein wrote. I shall not

major Wood

need to trouble you with at present, or now need to be so large, since 555 151 772

and Tytus resolve 137 726 613 353 43 721 655 this day to write to you, and to let you know the full

sence of Mr. Hollis and others.

685 38 14 156 559 450 322 19 40 433 20 773 120 497, &c. Since my last,

yours of the 19th present came to hand. I shall not trouble you in rectifying that mistake,

your lordship writt in the cypher.

as 555 847 446 702 832 406 806 157 571 271. I shall only say, that I understand

instructions I have,

Maffey should act a part;

not by any 773 256 720 24 545 407 750 400, that 474 492 713 126 34 42 506;

lord Mordaunt,

nor doe I knowe the least filable, what is intended by Monsieur 473, or what he is doinge,

I find

to whose commands many of my friends seeme to be tyed up, insomuch that 555 909

myself,

to act, but by his command.

407 294 456 699, as it were, forbid 354 721 126 149 139 324 782 90. And

his aly. be come,

although 884 324 355 141 166, yet I can heare no farther from you; and I conceive,

Tytus

that 726 hath as little of satisfaction as myself; for, I veryly beleive, he never lett any

as that either Tytus or

Maffey

one of his correspondence know so much 884 135 789 206 779 Monsieur 726 655

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p. 261.

In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner Temple, esq;

A.D. 1659.

had any trust from his majesty.
 558 474 327 62 786 690 295 240. I have not been wanting in my observances to
 me to speak
 him; but never yet, that I heard of, did he send to Monsieur 555 452 721 691 43 39
 with him. lordship not trouble your
 4 46 424 831 326. But I beseech your 38 30 34 446 598 702 547 721 784 586
 self therewith. Tytus
 432 847 699 773 795 831. 726 899 253 will do all he can to rectify the same.
 Though at present, I conceive, he hath little traffique, yet we should provide against the
 or grow worse.
 tymes shall mend, 558 40 13 24 17 563 821 30 39 685. As I wrote yow in my
 our alderman
 former letters, 567 124 217 6 271 460 655 hath plagued me for 492 456 38 59
 cypher,
 571 773 271, which hee affirms that he had perticuler order to demaund from
 me by the king,
 Monsieur 476 139 551 345, and which I durst not refuse him, for feare of some worse
 with it againe,
 evill; although I shall hardly write 884 831 655 415, fearing his miscarredge in the
 lord Herbert,
 same. As to what you write concerning 854 440 319 17 27 141 36 30 26, I shall
 Tytus,
 observe your commands in. I have understood last night, from Mr. 726, that
 his majesty Thurlow's office,
 324 376 is not well pleased with 727 20 495, &c. and my dislike, as well as others
 he were understood
 thereof, was the cause I wrote unto you what I did, to know if 555 320 830 736 690
 by his majesty, or St. Johns. coll. Byshop,
 24 8 40 6 139 376 558 651. As for 884 97 353 73, I doubt not, I gave yow
 Wildman is dead;
 satisfaction in my former letters; and I heare, that Mr. 820 40 19 6 460 412 180 6
 Whitlocke,
 36 24; but of the truth I am not so certain as yet. For 203 758, I hear no more of
 Maffey
 him: I conceive, that 732 474 cheked the business as soone as he demanded what was
 he could meritt his majesty's favour by.
 that good service 596 239 320 173 909 452 38 17 672 32 240 31 39 219 139,
 Robin Harley in the
 &c. I writ in my last, that 673 142 14 155 155 113 37 30 432 9 spoke 597 406
 parliament to good purpose for the king, and will go very right,
 787 525 721 314 515 288 345 137 827 599 now, I doubt not, 309 682 733 680
 and be of good advantage to the king's service.
 120 141 559 314 63 718 307 721 352. And therefore, for what is past, I am
 Mr. Titus
 afraide 726 has beene to severe upon him, they being not so good freinds as they should
 lord chancellor,
 be; but he is very well satisfied with 249, and professeth he will serve him all he can
 Maffey collonel
 possibly. This morning he appointed a meeting betweene 884 474 and 909 97 146
 Bridges, who is the great commissioner come from Ireland, from
 29 38 6 23 272 826 417 806 316 87 271 166 295 331 1 673 12 40 the conven-
 tion of estates, and a very great man there, of my former acquaintance, who desired to
 I would
 speake with mee, but could not till this evening; and desires much, that 884 537 407
 satisfy him concerning the king, to cleare those cast upon
 843 636 33 326 95 420 345 721 40 23 42 30 36 2 796 aspertions 655 354 155
 his majesty, which Maffey
 690 734 240 839 474 773 217 doubts not to doe to the full, that he may give a true
 he being now upon his dispatch
 accompt to his freinds of the same, 320 750 141 420 549 734 324 185 574 26 40
 back. your lordship. Mr. Shaw hath payed
 5 11 38 5 18 35. I humbly thanke 555 847 446 702 781 450 689 42 819 399
 that fifty pound,
 582 267 789 876 593, which comes to very good purpose, haveinge not gott one penny
 since the first wrot of. Nor will I doe any thing to gayne the world, that might disad-
 the king's service, the duke of
 vantage 555 352, which some have offered at to put upon me: From 806 264 559
 Bucks
 77 I have heard no farther; so leave that to another tyme. At present all men are
 goeing downe into the country, to their severall relations, to make their elections for next
 parliament. They say, that many of the king's party bid heigh, and labour with all
 their strength; and I was told last night, that Thurlow had asked leave to goe into the
 country for a small tyme, it is said, to wayte upon his master St. John into Linkolnshier,
 or the fenny countries. Poore Maffie, they say, cannot get his freedome to goe about
 his

his businesse, as desired; the session of parliament was so short, that they could not then A.D. 1659. bring him into play. Ther hath beene great knavery, as they say, in the falce printing, or printing of falce names, in the order for the commissioners for the militia; and coll. Burch is reported to have beene the cheefe agent in the same. Generall Monke hath layde 2 or 3 collonells of his in prison, coll. Berry, one Littcott, and Creede, and begins to take resolution against those caballists of the army. And I am assured, from a very good

hand, that ^{Monck is very right,} 857 537 393 412 733 680, (i. e.) ^{assist the citty in their militia,} 56 866 107 406 798 453 433 720, ^{upon which he much relyeth. Massey} 38 42 734 839 320 466 671 437 40 2 71 6 474 is resolved next weeke to goe to Gloucester, and other parts, to get himself and Tytus, ^{into} Mr. 235 537 137 497 586 20 721 596 311 326 750 689 120 726, if possible, 254 ^{the parliament, that we may be sent to the tower for} 550 525 789 819 459 141 655 698 721 657 288 773 talkinge. 354 474 598 ^{he} intends next weeke to goe out of towne; not that 555 320 regards so much 909 806 ^{votes or proclamation of... since as} 811 32 40 272 558 518 42 720 561 559 708 135 732 in hope to doe good other- wher with his freinds; and he doth not doubt, haveing such testimony of the affection of ^{if he were free, he could assist many of his} his friends, but that, 419 320 830 292 40 34 11 43 173 239 56 451 886 541 2 ^{friends} 559 324 300 31 655 on that behalf. 446 492 431 25 787 17 39 6 124 is very ^{the Presbyterian ministers, but little to the king's.} busy at present with Mr. 203 787 523 10 182 383 20 38 149 357 721 345 ^{I much} 20. 407 466 779 feare, notwithstanding Mr. 555 259 474 31 690 8 38 5 18 40 ^{Massey's stock of} 559 899 reputation bears him up. 450 572 406 hath exceedingly asserted the 856 ^{right.} 436 20 58 58 680. We have here a noyse, that the French and Spanish armys draw towards the sea-lyde, and startles us here, and expedites the militias of this citty and country; but the generallity are for the kinge, of whose welfare all the faithfull of the ^{that he may be kept out of} land long to heare, and for whom they hartily pray, 789 320 459 141 426 32 565 ^{ill hands.} 559 416 319 14 640. 272 806 456 145 272 226 120 773 124 789 434 809. ^{The Lord blesse him, and all that love him.} 537 326 407 127 8 17 446 702 31 462 2 291 773 474 885. ^{I am your lordship's most faithful, Massey.}

Your very humble servant,

London, 23. March,
1659.

TRIS. THOMAS.

An intercepted letter to lord chancellor Hyde.

MY LORD,

THE militia being put into new hands, and a new parliament to be in April, invites Vol. lxvii. me to tell you, that our just cause hath now a far more chearful countenance than ever, P. 199. the people generally seeming much to desire our king, which is so out of the consideration of their own interest, and the best loadstone of this world's affairs, who can neither trade, sow, reap, or enjoy any thing peaceably without him, as I wish they never may, unto which refuge their own various, senseless governments have at last drove them; which must be persecuted by the choice of honest, worthy persons for the next convention: to the effecting whereof we intend to use our utmost endeavours. On my observation in severall counties, I cannot mislike the general inclination of the subject; but I find, that endeavours are using by the officers of the army, and others, to persuaade the general to declare against admitting of his majesty, which yet is prevented by the care and persuasions of some prudent, vigilant persons.

London, 23. March, 1659.

Mr. R. Bradshaw to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURED SIR,

I MAKE bold to inclose the petition, which I shewed unto you, haveing annexed copies of Vol. lxvii. the report of the committee, and order of the counsell, humbly and ernistly intreatinge P. 265. you to endeavour to take the first opportunity of presenting them to the counsell, and to endeavour

A.D. 1659. endeavour the obteyning of an order for the money due to me. None knowes my case so well as yourselfe, how often I have exposed my life in the service of the state, and what odium I have derived upon myself for my faithfullness from the enemies thereof. If therefore, after all, I should lose such a somme, being more then I have got in my 17 yeares service at home and abroad, but not the haulfe of what I have lost in the first of the warre, my case would be unparalel'd. Truly, Sir, if I get not satisfaction in this interval, I dispaire of obtayninge it hereafter. Therefore I hope you will stand my friend, in doing what possible to be done, before the opportunity be lost. I humbly pray you alsoe to remember to speake with and satisfye Mr. Knightley of the unjustness of the clamour of the merchants against me, that he obstruct not my business at the counsell. I have a promis from my lord general Monck, Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Sir John Holland, collonel Morley, collonel Thomson, Mr. Weaver, and others of the counsell, to be my friends. If I cannot obtayne the whole at present, because of the want of money, I beseech you, at least, obtayne me an order for some considerable part thereof, for my necessary supply; and the rest, as money comes in. If I had any employment, that would bear my charge, or that the counsell would think fit to confer any upon me, I could the better bear the want of so great a somme. Haveinge thus layd open my condition to you, I beg your speciall favour, and profess myselfe,

HONOURABLE SIR,

Your very humble and thankfull servant,

23. March, 1659.

RIC. BRADSHAW.

I beseech you acquaint my lord St. John with my case, and make him my freind.

A paper delivered to the Dutch ambassador.

Vol. lxvii.

p. 258.

In the handwriting of secretary Thurloc.

THE councill of state having, since your excellency's paper of the $\frac{2}{12}$. March, 1659. delivered unto them at your last publick audience, received from the English commissioners and plenipotentiarys at Copenhagen, a large and full account of those transactions, which have been in Denmark for reconciling the 2 northern kings, and in what state those affairs were at the time of the sending away that dispatch, which was the 25th last; they thought it necessary in itself, and very agreeable to that confidence, wherewith England and the United Provinces have proceeded towards each other in the management of that business, to communicate to your excellency, the ambassador of the lords the states generall, the true matter of fact, as they have received it from the said plenipotentiarys, and which is conteyned in the paper annexed hereunto; with this further, that the sayd plenipotentiaries, upon the king of Denmark's annulling his declaration of the 4th. Sept. and refusing to make peace with the king of Sweden, upon the terms and conditions agreed upon and propounded by the three mediating states, have demanded of the commissioners of the lords states generall of the United Netherlands, that, according to the treaty's made at the Hague, the assistance given to the king of Denmark by the United Netherlands be forthwith withdrawn, as from the refuser of the peace; which demand being transmitted in writing to the councill, who have caused a copy thereof to be also annexed hereunto. And as the councill have given us order also to make this free communication to your excellency, of what they have received from Copenhagen; soe they are also pleased, that we should declare to your excellency, that this state is still resolved to hold to, and observe on their part, the respective treaty's and agreements made and concluded at the Hague, the 21. May, 24. July, and 4. August, 1659; all which have been ratifyed and confirmed by the lords the states generall of the United Provinces; not doubting, but that their lordships have the same mind and intention; and likewise, on their part, will fulfill and observe the same treaty's, and co-operate and joyn with this state and France in all things, which may tend to the promoting of the said peace, upon the conditions contained therein. And in order thereunto, in case the king of Denmark shall continue to refuse the peace, as aforesaid, that the United Provinces doe withdraw all aid and assistance, according to what hath been demanded by the English plenipotentiarys in the Sound, in pursuance of the treaty's at the Hague.

And this is that, which we are commanded to insit upon with your excellency; and to know what the resolutions of your superiors are therein; there being no other difficulty now remaining (in the judgment of the councill) in bringing this unhappy war to a happy conclusion.

Read and agreed 22. March, 1659.

An

An intercepted letter.

SIR,

Brussels, 3d. April, 1660. [N. S.] A.D. 1659.

I Omitted writing the last post, because I had nothing to say; and this I am more at a loss, as well as many others; for, to our great admiration, no post is yet arrived; whence variety of conjectures are made; so that if it had not been to acknowledge the receipt of your last, I had now been silent; we being all here at a gaze.

Vol. lxvii.
p. 271.*An intercepted letter.*

SIR,

Brussels, 3d. April, 1660. [N. S.]

IF it had not been I was pressed by him, that gave me this answer, I would have forbore writing, till I had heard from you; though I am much concerned to have your friend Peters's answer concerning the match propounded to him long since. This week we have heard nothing from your side; whether it be the storm, or the disturbance the secretaries may give, I know not; but I hope it is the first. Let me hear from you as soon as you can. God keep you.

Vol. lxvii.
p. 264.*An intercepted letter of Sir Edward Hyde.*

LOVING FRIEND, and dear SIR,

Salute.

Brussels, 3. April, 1660. [N. S.]

IT much rejoiced me to receive yours of the 22d. of February, in that it brought me the assurance of your recovery, though it were the first news of your indisposition, that came to your servant's hands and knowledge. Indeed I should think, that air agreed not well with you, that you no sooner breathe it, but you fall into some indisposition. Did not I conjecture at some more legal motive to it, which time, you may be sure, will certainly overcome, if you will but contribute your patience towards your obtaining your longed for desires, which I hope are not far off from enjoying, letting me assure you, your godfather continues in very good health, and thinks of nothing more than making you happy, and settling you in the possessions you have aimed at. By his favour, and for his better making over to you his estate, he purposes to take the advice of his friends and lawyers with you, who have been of his counsell all along; and hopes to compass matters so by Easter term, as to be with you before it be done.

Vol. lxvii.
p. 267.

I presume your sister hath acquainted you particularly of the match preferred her by the great Don, that hath been long a courtier or servant to her; so that I shall only say, that she hath been so discreet in the management of her love, as it hath been a main inducement to bring him the more eagerly on. Indeed, the great proffers, that have been made her, (besides the temptations of the enjoyment of a world of jewels) are such, as no lady in Christendom would well refuse; and her consent and acceptance to his full and large proffers are pleasing to him, as you never saw a man more overjoyed than he is; yet the day of rejoicing and celebrating of the nuptials will not be this month.

Darby is abroad again, and Harrison is well, and Tom Barbe is here, and kisses your hands. I shall give you no further, but that I hope to be with you shortly, to save you the trouble of my tedious lines; yet pray let me hear from you, till you receive more particulars to forbear writing; my remove being yet on such uncertain terms, as, till I see how my progress will go with me there, I dare not stir. So wishing you all health and happiness, &c.

An intercepted letter.

Brussels, 3. April, 1660. [N. S.]

THE last post failing us, makes me I know not what to think, war or peace. 71 55 Vol. lxvii.
45 62 47 8 and 4 must consult how to get 61 50 57 62 72 66 54 61 68 60, else p. 270.
you and many will fail. When I can take a resolution, I will send 45 58 44 50 72.

An intercepted letter.

A.D. 1660. DEAR SIR,

Calais, 3. April, 1660. [N. S.]

Vol. lxvii.
p. 269.

THIS last packett I received none from you; it arrived here but yesterday, at 5 of the clock, the wind and weather being contrary. I hope ere long we shall all meet, and rejoyce together, all things being so fair towards it. I am still tyed by the leg here for want of money; else I would immediately repair to his majesty's court, if he remove into these parts.

Mr. John Barwick to Sir Edward Hyde.

SIR,

March 26. 1660.

In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner Temple, esq;

BESIDE my letter of the 23^d instant, which I hope you have received by Mr. Wright, I have this morning deposited all things within the compass of my knowledge, with a person of honour, 3 112 48 182 36 171 525, who will be with you much sooner then this can; so that this would signify noe more then a work of supererogation, if it were not, that I am desired

by my worthy friend 201 82 52 112 30 289 to present his service to you, and to tell you, that 548 92 91 51 318 146 319 139 31 100 202 344 171 194 298 170 he has an exact collection of all printed papers, that came about the time of the king's death,

206 111 112 181 372 76 103 forth 70 295 370 496 171 370 469 51 80 2 187, with his owne observations upon all ages of that time;

252 155 293 106 108 493 196 344 51 374 194 pass 320 51 171 372 496; 255 and if you they may be usefull for his majesty's service at this time,

220 220 130 think 433 412 75 373 333 210 155 538 53 554 196 371 496, 92 he will send them to you; or, to prevent bring them

190 30 345 10 432 185 131, 172 185 297 126 170 mistakes, 52 198 342 432 himsele to. what service he is able. He now a place, which

217 491 185 performe 562 554 92 218 442. 550 92 231 speaks of 2 422, 314 he calls the clerke of the pelles, which he

92 76 31 100 51 370 201 147 98 171 370 112, 30 100 52 314 92 549 seemes being of more profit, and less

to like better then the other I last mentioned, 75 342 171 287 359 87 55 255 286 trouble,

559, which he desired me to mention to you.

I make no question but 665 did well understand 2 385 before 92 376 462, 314 92 met with since, that the common souldiers are soe

103 54 252 121 36, 77 372 370 263 165 37 182 31 81 147 51 257 182 80 deluded by some officers of the republique party, as to beleve they shall loose

163 11 206 73 369 418 181 171 370 679 361 63, 195 185 323 433 306 347 not their trade, but also their arreares, if the king comes

229 only 557 247 80 199 194 182 557, 133 117 257 51 220 370 468 263 84 to his right, and thereupon to putt them into a very great hatred of

185 155 364, 255 494 374 185 360 432 281 185 1 436 336 91 54 117 10 171 his majesty; it is designe, and will ruine

155 538; 690 219 218 a desperat 450, 255 190 32 in all probability 180 281 the whole party; Monck is troubled at it, they are so

370 499 100 111 48 246 155; however 600 218 559 10 196 219 433 257 182 neere out, as he must hasten his new model, and

553 breaking 342 295, 195 92 226 91 184 83 155 290 165 80, 81 255 perhaps declare then he would. This day coll. Knight is gone hence with fix troopes

80 201 257 sooner 147 434 92 438. 371 327 594 218 273 463 252 121 501 309 of horse to prevent or quell some party of them. They com-

232 184 171 401 185 297 498 55 172 177 31 369 361 62 171 432. 433 263 that Clobery hath them, and Monck finds how he hath no reason to

playne, 372 636 276 trapan'd 10 432, 255 600 458 51 231 92 276 168 488 185 be angry at him, it be, that the busines in to the king

75 318 153 62 196, 217 unless 219 75 372 370 385 281 relation 185 370 469 is brought ou faster then he would have had it, to the greater

218 198 479 234 85 184 147 434 92 438 215 156 219, 185 370 336 147 advan- of his majesty. He sends me word, all things go as well

tage 171 155 538. 92 245 10 51 103 191 50 11 194 187 342 51 151 195 128 as we can desire.

31 195 128 261 390.

I have severall times expressed my feares, that that pacquett miscarryed, wherein was

A.D. 1660.

the king's letter to the earle of Derby;
 548 370 408 51 411 185 370 330 171 80 46 75; but now the cause of my com-
 it came to me in- in yours of
 playnt is farr greater; for 219 70 103 185 103 281 closed 206 281 131 51 171
 with order to deliver it to coll. Redman, and to the matter the more,
 Feb. 20. 252 419 185 80 225 50 219 185 678 255, 185 blind 370 473 370 287,
 you me in the same letter, you hope the letter to the lord of
 130 tell 103 281 370 368 411, 130 341 I have received 370 411 185 167 470 171
 Derby, and I that the wrong
 80 49 73 255 94 never perceived the error till yesterday, 372 370 60 179 36 20
 letter was delivered to Redman; the letter, that was wanting,
 411 127 51 80 225 49 206 185 678; for indeed 370 411 372 127 51 377 342
 that which should have been to him; and though
 was 372 314 492 215 75 83 delivered 206 185 217; 255 622 I make no question
 but Id. Mordant to send another, yet I leave it for you
 199 665 will remember 185 245 10 318 40, 370 50 192 94 348 219 210 130
 to judge of what give, and how much I have been
 185 405 171 562 bad consequences such mistakes 275, 255 277 228 94 215 75 83
 troubled about this in to make the best of it, which at last
 559 10 70 295 371 281 particular 185 413 370 75 184 171 219 314 196 99 184
 I have done he is a man of very great with Monck,
 94 215 266 well enough: the truth is, 92 218 2 289 171 436 336 esteem 252 600,
 and that
 255 372 deservedly.

When the city auxiliaries are armed, I suppose the general will draw most of his forces out of this town to particular quarters, where he may modell them with more security.

I litle thought of this length, when I took my pen in hand; it is my infirmity and your trouble, which I hope you will pardon in him, who is, SIR,

Your most humble servant, 572.

Indorsed.

These for Mr. John Martyn.

The council of state to Mr. Downing, the English envoy in Holland.

SIR,

WE have received from the English plenipotentiarys in the Sound an account of their Vol. lxxvii.
 negotiation there for reconciling the two Northern kings; a copy whereof, and the p. 289.
 other papers then received from them, we have thought necessary to send you; as also of In the hand-
 the paper, which we have caused to be delivered to the Dutch ambassador upon this subject. writing of
 What resolutions we have thought fit to take upon those affaires, you will see by the dif- secretary
 patch we have sent to the English plenipotentiarys in answer to their letters, coppies Thuroloe.
 whereof you will likewise herewith receive; and upon the receipt thereof, you shall in such
 manner, and by such meanes, as you shall judge most proper, communicate unto the lords
 the states generall the intentions of this state, as they are exprest in these papers, and con-
 ferre with them, or such as they shall delegate on that behalf, that they may take the
 same resolutions, and give suitable orders and instructions to their commissioners in the
 Sound; and such answers as you shall receive from them, or what you can otherwise dis-
 cover of their minds in reference to any of these particulars, you shall carefully make known
 to us, that you may thereupon receive such further direction as shall be necessary.

26. March, 1660.

Nicupoort, the Dutch ambassador in England, to secretary Thuroloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I WISH, that my son (whoe is going over into Holland) might have the happines to Vol. lxxvii.
 carry over the draught of the proclamation for preventing of pyracys; and that the same p. 283.
 may be speedily published and duly executed on both fydes. If your honor be pleased to
 name

A.D. 1660. name a time and place, I shall not fail to wayte on your honor, and to shew mysele to
 be really and truly,

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Your honor's

Most humble and most affectionate servant,

In Westminster, the 26th of
 March, 1660.

WIL. NIEUPOORT.

Major-general Massey to Sir Edward Hyde.

My verry good LORD,

London, 27. March, 1660.

In the pos-
 session of Jo-
 seph Radcliffe,
 of the Inner
 Temple, esq;

BY this bearer I have presumed to kisse your lordship's hand most humbly in these, and to begg your commands by his returne. I have writ your lordship the lesse here, because I intend by post to give you some small accompt of things as I shal be able in this minute of night-tyme I have only to work in; for I intended a day's stay longer here, when the mallice of my enemyes, the breede of the rumpe, through the prudentiall cowardice of my seclused fellow-members, have caused me to walke *incognu*, and still most by owle-light. But some letters comeinge this evening to my hand, I find a necessity of my journey betymes in the morning, to goe downe towards Gloucester to get myself in for one of the next so miscalled parliament, and I have not beene free from all care to get my neighbour Mr. Jennings in for another, if possible, who went out of towne yesterday to his sister's to take the ayre. I have beene exceedingly angry at him, that he would never be got to write any thing in season. He hath wrote somethinge concerning the elections, but so late ere we could get him to it, that it will now signify nothings, London haveinge already

Id. Mordaunt,

chosen. I could tell your lordship a pleasant story of 473, that he is fallen into intrige with

Id. Lawderdail and Sir William Waller,

596 278 431 25 806 17 6 124 117 767, one of the prudentiall cowards, &c. so that

Id. chancellor
 249 must now looke to himsele, if all be true, that I am informed. I here that

Id. Lawderdale,
 787 278, &c. claws Jennings away, and would fayne fasten upon 474, if they durst; for though some of his good freinds had scandalized him sufficiently, yet few give credit to it, and returne it upon them: so he is yet the quieter. For my part, I shall ever watch and pray, and rest

Your LORDSHIP's most faithfull,

TRIS. THOMAS.

I beseech your lordship, pardon my haste.

Indorsed,

*For the right honourable Sir Edward Hyde knight,
 lord chancellour of the kingdome of England, &c.
 his very good lord, these humbly at Bruxell.*

Heads of advice to king Charles II.

In the posses-
 sion of Joseph
 Radcliffe, of
 the Inner
 Temple, esq;

I. THOUGH it be a faire day, yet how the evening may prove, is not knowne. I therefore humbly desire your majestie to walk with that weariness, that if things succeed otherwaies then well, you may not be in a wors condition then now you are.

II. You may remember 'twas once the generall opinion, that the army would restore your father; and he then sent me word they were all his owne. I returned this, that I had dived into the breasts of those, that had great power with the cheif of them, and found they meant nothing but to juggle with him, and sent him word accordingly. I mention this, that too hasty a beleif be not given to faire pretences, but still to provide for the worst.

III. It is most certainly true, that Presbitery is a very ill foundation to monarchy, and therefore it must be said with great care and circumspection. You know what your father suffered by them, and yourself alsoe in Scotland, whether when you went, though all were for it, I was absolutly against it, and gave my reasons to one, who I suppose now attends you, which experience hath proved true.

IV. I

IV. I sent to your majesty by a doctor of divinity, a good while before your going into A.D. 1660. Scotland, that my humble advice was, you should goe into Ireland. He sent me word, that you liked of it; and I wish you had so done, for then in all probability you had bene in England before now. I speak not this, that I would have your majestie decline any reasonable offers, (God forbid!) but that you be cautious in dealing therein.

V. By any meanes, be not perswaded by any from England upon their single account, to yield to any thing highly prejudiciall to you, though they assure your majestie never so much, that in a little time it shall be redressed; for there is not one of that power and wisdom, that is able to effect what he promises.

VI. The conditions (if any) questionless will be hard, and I beleive much after the nature of those sent your father at the isle of Wight. The most dangerous one is, that of the militia, without which a king is scarce half himself; and though now they have it *de facto*, yet there is great difference between that and having of it *de jure* and *de facto* both, which they will have, when you please to confirm it to them. It would be very well, if you could gett it putt into such hands, the equall number whereof might be of your election; but however, if other things they propose be fitt for you to grant, I humbly advise you should not break upon that point. Soe desirous I am to have heere, and I hope busineses may be soe ordered, that the power of the sword may in a short time revert to you againe, to whom justly and truly it belongs.

VII. 'Twill be of great consequence, that you mainly insift upon a tolleration for all, as well Roman-catholiques as others, or att least to take of the penall statuts against them. There is not any thing you can doe will be of more advantage then this; for thereby you will satisfy all heere and abroad. Moreover, by doing thus, you will secure yourself against the Presbyterians and sectarys, by equally poisoning them with others of contrary judgments; for you may doubt, that the Presbyterians and sectarys will at length fall to their first principalls againe, and endeavour to make you at the best but a duke of Venice, if they see not a visible power to defende you. The like course hath maney times bene used by great princes, and never succeeded ill, when they saw one faction rise too high, to suffer a quite contrary to grow up to ballance it.

VIII. That your majestie give commande to your friends in England, that they should not vaunt, as if all was their owne, and that they will call all others to an account; and the same injunction laid upon your friends with you; for should they doe thus, it would turne to your extreeme prejudice; for their is enow, that lye at the catch for such advantages. I doe use all possible meanes to repress such speeches, and will so continue, and to do all other things, that I apprehende may be serviceable to you.

IX. I humbly submitt, whether it be not expedient, that you may acquaint the two crownes with the proposalls, when they come to you, and seeme to advise with them what you shall doe therein. This they must take as a high civility, and soe thereby your majestie may ingage them to se articles performed, which will be of mighty advantage to you; for if hereafter these heere faile with you, they are strictly tyed in honour to see them performed, and your majesty righted; and feare you may have neede of such friends.

X. That your majestie will be pleased to lett your concessions be only probationers, and be not ty'd to any, untill all be concluded; for els heereafter there may be advantage taken against you.

XI. Paradvventure it may seeme strange to any, that he, that has the power to doe so great and meritorious an act, will leave it to be done by others: if it shall be said, that he has the will, but not the power with his army, it is worthy of doubt, whether those, that will not ruled by him, will be by the succeeding assembly.

March 28. 1660.

Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

I HAV this week received from you a most welcom letter, that you ar again ingaged in Vol. lxvii. the publik servis of the state, whereat I much rejois, becaus I hav that assurance of your P. 301. honor's wisdom and integrity, that the whole nation will receiv much benefit by it. I se the long-parliament wer intended to dissolv, and a new one summoned to meet the twenty-fifth of April, which God giv his blessing unto, that thos nations may again enjoy a happy settlement. The princes and states of Italy (as indeed al Europe besids) ar in great expectation, what the result may be of this approaching parliament, which God direct with wisdom from above; for the wel settling the government of thes nations makes them perpetually happy or miserable.

I shall use my best endeavors to settle a correspondency at Rom; but as I writ your honour formerly, it must be the force of money, that must procure it, and that from som man of quallity, whos reward or pension must not be smale or mean ('tis that only must

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10 N

bring

A.D. 1660. bring them to it); for they hate us exceedingly, as the only nation, that disturbs their trade of making merchandize of bodies and souls of men. Now I shall attend to know from your honor, what pension you intend to bestow on such a man; for, as I formerly advysed, a man, that can be brought to do this servise, will not stand to your courtesy, but will know what his reward shall be, whereof at least six moneths pay must be paid before-hand. This is the Italian way and humour. If the intelligence lyks you not, then it is in your pleasure to leav it. Here is advys by severall ways of the king of Sweden's death, which causes much rejoycing in Italy. Here ar reports, that the French send from Toulon twenty ships and ten gallyes to Calais, to join with som sea force of the king of Spain upon som design, to what intent not known. In what I may serv you, pleas to command,

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Your most humble and faithfull servant,

CHARLES LONGLAND.

Leghorn, 9. April, 1660. new style.

Mr. Downing, envoy in Holland, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Sound,

Vol. lxvii.
p. 290.

THIS weeke I received two from you, and as to the affaires of the 459 153 104 33; England, if I may speak my opinion, I think it is clearly best for 547, that an end to the war between the king of Sweden and the king of Denmark over hastened; 487 231 150 160 42 43 390 536 207 537 be not 112 153 286 319 140 466 that trade 390 35; for that by the continuance thereof, 467 149 437 263 would certainly by English. little and little fall into the hands of the 41 105 56 362 143 65. Besides, if in this in England, the states general conjuncture of affairs; while all things are in such an unsettledness 339 447, 537 sea force at liberty, should have all their 142 43 14 305 251 219 362 231 133 475, as then they would, you will readily apprehend, that the consequence thereof may be dangerous; and besides the K. of Sweden peace with the king of Poland, emperor and the elector of Brandenburg 536 having made 427 500 538, and the 40 100 426 443 153 134 207 543 being included therein, which if it be not actually done, is yet in all probability very near the states generall and the K. of Denmark horse beat the K. of Sweden it; 535 207 537 will not be able to get 328 133 142 to 231 219 536 half out of those places, which he holds; and so there appears no pressing 321 146 in the the states generall, and K. of Poland, and the emperor, and the matter, as there would have been, in case 535 207, 538 207, 42 100 426, 443 155 elector of Brandenburg had joyned together, 134 207 543 319 34 71 113 339 279 477 311 468 133, of which there seems at the states generall dare present not any fear, 535 262 directly recede from the agreements, which were made the last year at the Hague, as long as France presseth, as it doth, the keeping to them, and that England also sticks to them, which certainly it is both yours and the king of Sweden's intrest, that you should do; for it is those agreements, which have kept off a generall league against the king of Sweden; and it is those agreements, which keepe this state from a retreating downright to the treaty of Bromsburg; which, if it were not for them, they would certainly doe; but that they fear, that in that case England and France would join together, and enter into a league with Sweden to assist him downright by land and sea; and therefore you see, that the lord Nieupoort doth not at all speak of receding from those agreements, but only of something by way of reparation to the king of Denmark for what he hath suffered by the not making of the peace this winter. But this is directly contrary to the expresse letter of the third clause of the convention made at the Hague the twenty-fourth of July last; the words whereof are as followeth: "Quod si a jam dictis oratoribus ante diem decimum quintum elapsum concordia inter ambos reges non aliis quam Roschildianæ pacis conditionibus integrari possit, ita tamen ut omnino illic mutetur tertius articulus, aut ut interpretatione commoda ei consulatur secundum ea, quæ Hagæ Comitum die xxi^o mensis Maii proximi elapsi sancita sunt, reliquum erit, ut dicti oratores classesque, tam Anglorum, quam fœderatorum Belgarum, paci inter regem utrumque constituendæ, idque ex præscripto fœderis Roschildiani graviter insudent, eoque contentantur, utque loca ab alterutro regum aut intercepta aut expugnata post initam Roschildiæ pacem restituantur, illique parti denuo accedant, cujus aut fuerant, aut ex auctoritate fœderis Roschildiani debuerunt fuisse, ita tamen ut prætura Dronthemienlis cum omnibus suis appertinentiis regi Daniæ addicatur, quamvis de ea Roschildiæ aliter sit conventum.

"Quantum

"Quantum ad reliqua, Roschildiano foedere vim roburque suum obtinente, nihilque ei A.D. 1660.
 "vel detracto vel addito, quo minus utrique parti ratum habeatur, ab exemptione mandetur.
 "Cæteroquin exacte observabuntur ea omnia, de quibus die Maii proxime elapsi xxi. Hagæ
 "Comitum convenit; ita tamen, ut per hæc conditiones non tollatur libertas agendi apud
 "regem Sueciæ, quo Daniæ regi quater centena talerorum imperialium millia nomine damni
 "in Guinea accepti promissa remittantur." Wherein you find a direct exprefs rule, how
 England and the United Provinces should demean themselves, in case the peace were
 not made within the said fifteen daies; to witt, that they should endeavour the reall exe-
 cuting and bringing about of what had been, and was thereby agreed between them con-
 cerning that matter, and nothing more or less. And for the 400000 ryx-dollars, the playne
 truth is, that in my instructions, which I had at that time, it was wholly left to me to have
 quitted to the king of Denmark as well as the 400000 ryx-dollars, as Dronthem; but yet
 I thought it my duty, not to do all I might do, but to make the saveingest bargaine I
 could for the king of Sweden; and so, although I was much pressed by this state, that that
 of the 400000 ryx-dollars might have been set down in as exprefs and obliging terms, as
 was that of Dronthem, yet I positively refused; but did consent, as you find it is sett
 down, that there should be a solliciting of the king of Sweden about it; and that upon
 this account, that had not some such clause bin heere sett down, the Dutch could not so
 much as have opened their mouth to the king of Sweden about it, in regard of the strict-
 ness of the foregoing words, which take away all liberty of changeing any thing, other
 than what is therein exprefsly set down. But yet this withall I told some of this state, that
 I would not sayle to write to some at London about this matter, and lay before them the
 poverty of the king of Denmark, and his nonsolvency of such a sum, that so they might
 be induced to concurr further with them therein. And this is the true matter of fact in
 relation to the 400000 ryx-dollars; and indeede the king of Denmark is very poore, and
 not in a capacity to pay it; so that indeed I think it were great charity it were forgiven
 him; but the question, whether the king of Spain will engage to oblige the king of Sweden to do it,
 244 468 126 152 287 150 345 160 61 289 62 286 545 503 42, 107 308
 is a thing
 311 477 112 22 362 311 536 477 270 70 150 71 149 140 16 470 not well to
 be 133 287 40 109 466 37, that one should 267 138 431 138 44 even of
 another's almes work from England,
 205 112 468 135 142 199 379 138 and 508 306 547, who have already 41 395
 enough disgusted Sweden; the states general ar rich enough,
 155 54 60 267 143 318 142 148 279 554; and besides, 535 213 40 442 43, 395
 that post is worth all that to them;
 152 35 60, and 467 428 346 158 416 149 64 199 477 468 102; and some of the
 Amsterdani me, they pay it,
 deputies: for 566 at that time said to 379, that 468 171 would rather 423 72 149
 that should hinder the peace;
 then that 467 142 328 86 38 325 109 263 135 468 427. But the worst of this
 itates general Sweden, in vaine for them
 matter is, that 535 doe by all meanes endeavour to possess 554, that it is 339 515 305
 to depend upon England; England Sweden's
 468 102 477 263 426 110 37 in any kind 523 547; for that 547 considers not 554
 turn England they
 142 interests; and besides, that they can 105 154 133 109 547 which way 468 156
 please; and this is a thing of very great importance and consideration. And truly, while
 the states general talke thus, England the French ambassador
 535 463 82 77 147, 62 524 547 may altogether as well with 532 speake of an
 equivalent for the king of Sweden for Dronthem,
 285 157 70 154 16 358 107 150 305 536 305 34 443 107 468 102, and that
 that reputation with the king
 would be the way to regain entirely their in a great measure 467 133 40 434 220
 of Sweden,
 500 536, and so in the conclusion bring the whole matter to a temprement; and in the
 the states general suffer by the continuance of
 mean time (to say no more) to be sure 535 140 154 49 50 286 239 468 254 108
 475 108 153 205 251 408 those troubles; and of this you may rest confident, that if
 England will not in this matter yeild to the states general, the states general must yeild to England.
 547 503 395 149 339 469 371 148 466 134 170 43 199 34 477 555 535 386
 France.
 168 39 199 32 477 547. In this you are sure of 549. And truly for my part I doe think,
 England regain their credit with Sweden
 that it is necessary for 547 quickly to doe something to 133 41 308 339 468 70 133 30
 making of that peace;
 133 44 267 466 500 554 before the 376 339 56 408 467 427; for after it wil be too late:
 ld. Nieuport may talke,
 there wil be no opportunity to do it. And however 527 377 463 82 77, and what may be in
 the

A.D. 1660. the answer of the states generall to me, which I send this post inclosed in myne to the
 president of the councel of state; 170 289 370 353 69 48 70 323 343 72 247 367
 states generall change their note.
 535 29 319 106 311 468 70 140 395 466. But what you do in this kind, you must
 do without delay. The states of Holland will begin to be heere this next weeke; and it
 England
 would give 547 a generall reputation, to shew at this time something of 24 441 143 350
 Coyet very discontented,
 390 144. And I find Mr. 254 171 289 154 39 441 267 142 254 110 466 109
 instructions come to me he if England
 466 38, that 343 255 477 379 at this time; and 324 faith, that 71 49 547 will not
 words make a peace as
 at least bestow a few 161 416 38 144 upon them, they must 376 15 427 217 468
 they can, England.
 171 247, and accordingly heereafter consider 547.

As for the busines of 551, there is no appearance at all at present of 535 their sending
 the states generall
 fleet against it.
 any 49 358 289 16 308 339 143 156 71 151. I know not what may be, if the
 peace be made in the Sound; nothing to
 426 231 375 339 468 459 155 108 36; for that then they will have 395 470 477
 do with their ships; send
 270 500 468 69 134 456 141; and they will be very much pressed to 454 some
 ships on the coast of Portugal, some ships and men to Brazeele.
 456 140 412 468 254 217 150 408 551, and 460 456 143 207 380 477 23 437
 profit is
 174 41 42 358; and you know, that the interest of 120 443 302 150 346 predomi-
 here. The states generall 34 ships in the Sound.
 nant 324. 133 535 have about 34 456 140 339 468 459 156 109 36. And heere
 equipping forty-
 hath been debating these three months about 285 157 72 123 429 110 58 305 475
 eight more. of a peace,
 40 69 56 63 150 384 135 45. But being in a continual lingering hopes 408 16 427,
 and that there must have been a provision of money for it by some extraordinary meanes;
 the king of Sweden,
 and that what they have there already, is sufficient to over-balance 536, and able to carry
 England;
 on their busines, if not hindred by 547; and that their extraordinary 285 155 72 123
 alarme England;
 124 339 58 might too much 199 213 379 547; upon theis grounds there is nothing
 ships
 done in it as yet; nor are there here any 456 141 ready, but what are for ordinary 254
 convoys.
 107 155 116 170 287.

Ch. Stuart,
 As for 572, I not know or beleive, that there hath been or is as yet any trinketing
 the itates generall and him;
 betweene 535 207 326; but there are some commissioners, who went from 61 42 108
 Bruxells princeps royal Orange; him
 351 477 585 to the 570 about the busines of 416 205 311; and they were with 326
 the princeps royal
 to interpose his interest with 570 about that matter. And this might give occasion to
 Opdam
 discourses of that nature. But this I do know, that 530 and diverse others of the greatest
 here addresse to him,
 324 135 have in particular sent their 15 36 37 134 287 142 287 477 326, and that
 the states generall
 in very pathetique terms. And 535 are very wonderfully alarmed, and upon the coming
 post
 of every 432 ready to take some resolution what to do therein; for that they say, that if
 England will receive him in, too late in making
 1547 503 135 278 43 72 155 326 339, it concerns them not to be 477 116 355 466
 their peace with him; devil
 339 376 339 57 468 67 135 426 427 500 326; for that they say, that if the 263
 rule in England, they must fair
 155 337 135 154 83 40 339 547 468 170 386 hold 298 71 135 with him. And
 pr. of Orange,
 moreover, however those, who are engaged against the 546, would rather have one to be
 family of Orange;
 there, who were not of the 298 381 362 408 416 205 311; yet all heere universally
 trade, England
 think it is best for them, upon the account of their 149 437 263, that 547 be under a
 king.
 352.

I doe

I doe finde, that 572 hath for this month last past almost every 261 an 294 122 137 A.D. 1660.
 England. ^{Ch. Stuart} And as to 327 present intentions, I am well informed, that 324 is ^{his} ^{express from} ^{he}

287 306 547. ^{conditions be offered to him, to accept of them.} resolved, in case any 254 107 267 475 412 143 231 409 279 477 326 477 184 251 124 149 468 102. But you know, for a continued and particular carrying on of an ^{money will be necessary.}

inquisition in relation thereunto, 384 393 503 231 390 251 142 143 213 172. I have given you this long account, in relation to the queries in yours; and am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your most affectionate humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

England

As for 547 appearing here vigorously in representing their mind

and thoughts concerning the present ^{war} ^{the states generall and} 487 between 535 207 ^{king of Portugal,} ^{the king of Portugal,}

541, it would not only be exceedingly well taken by 541,

but also be of use to him, and encourage 327 people, which ^{his} at this time is more than necessary.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Samedi, le 3. d'Avril, 1660. [N. S.]

LES sieurs Gent & autres sont requis d'aller voir cest après-diner le sieur ambassadeur de France, lui dire les raisons, pour quoi la France doit desister du last-gelt, alleguants les vieilles traités, par où est promis de ne pas charger ceux de cet estat plus haut, qu'on ne charge les François même. L'on a aussi resolu de donner une réponse au sieur Downing. Vol. lxvii. p. 288.

Dans la réponse à donner au sieur Friquet, est changé quelque chose, où estoit mis, comme si les deputés de l'evesque avoit fait ouverture; & y sera mis, que les lettres de l'evesque ont donné quelque ouverture aux traités d'amicable composition.

Dimanche, le 4. dito.

Hier en la conference le raet-pensionnaire a dit, que l'on avoit conceu la réponse donnée à l'ambassadeur de France, en termes doux & civiles, pour ne pas mettre dans la bouche du peuple semblable matiere de scandale, comme son excellence avoit fait par les termes rigoureux, dont son excellence s'est servi dans sa proposition, declarant que jamais cest estat n'avoit esté remontré de telle façon, que le roi Henry IV. en la proposition, que son ambassadeur Morlans avec Busenval (l'an 1593. on la trouvé en Barr) declaroit bien autrement; & qu'il estoit obligé à cest estat presque toute sa couronne.

Quant au last-gelt, dit, que par infinis traités, promesses, &c. estoit à cest estat promis, que ceux d'ici ne seroient plus chargés, que les propres subjects du roi. En fin parloient aussi de Bornholm, que cela devoit estre restitué au Dennemarc.

Quant au premiere, l'ambassadeur dit, que ce avoit esté par ordre expres de la cour de parler ainsi.

Quant au seconde, dit, que venant en France, l'ambassade auroit occasion de redresser cela.

Quant au troisieme, dit, que le Suede quiteroit bien Bornholm, mais en donnant quelque equivalent.

Au reste, l'ambassadeur interrompt à tout propos la harangue du sieur raet-pensionnaire, & ne souffroit pas les longueurs, toutefois donnoit bonnes paroles.

Lundi, le 5. dito.

Il y a eu debat pour une charge vacante dans le conseil de Flandre à Middleborg, comme aussi le consulat de Alicante.

Il y a eu conference sur l'instruction des ambassadeurs vers France, & y a discrepance touchant l'alliance à faire avec la France, craignant & prévoyant, que la France voudra opprimer ceux de la religion; & qu'en ce cas cest estat pouvoit être obligé d'assister le

A.D. 1660. roi contre ceux de la religion Reformée; & qu'au contraire l'Angleterre assistât ceux de la dite religion.

Tant y a, qu'il n'y a encore rien d'arresté en ces instructions.

Mardi, le 6. dito.

Le sieur Eickberg, ministre de cest estat à Berlin, estant mort, il s'est manifesté un & autre pour sa place; mais on a resolu de mortifier ce ministre, & deputer personne vers là, d'autant que aussi la paix se fait.

L'on a resolu d'escrire à l'admirauté de Zelande, Amsterdam, & Rotterdam, d'ordonner à leurs capitaines de mer de faire devoir de prendre certain pirate François, nommé Du Quesne, soi tenant environ Brest.

Le sieur Beuningen est venu sur la notification de ce qu'il est nommé pour l'ambassade pour France, & pour considerer aussi les ingredients de l'instruction.

Mecredi, le 7. dito.

Le resident de Groot a requis pour son altesse electorale Palatine libre exportation des peintures, que son altesse electorale a fait faire ou acheter ici; mais la Hollande n'y a pas voulu entendre sans la conference.

La responce sur les propositions & memoires du sieur Downing lui a esté porté seulement aujourd'huy par l'agent de Heyde. L'on a encore aujourd'huy eu conference sur l'instruction à former pour l'ambassade vers la France, & demain derechef s'en tiendra conference; mais touchant l'alliance à faire avec la France, il se trouve de plus en plus des difficultés. Le sieur vander Hoolck s'oppose contre cela crainte de la religion; car pour la prinse du chasteau d'Orange, & pour le bruit, que le roi de France en veut aussi à Geneve, & pour la demolition de Montauban, on a peur, que ce roi voudra entierelement opprimer la religion; & pourtant on a peur de s'engager.

Chez la princesse royale sera nouvelle, que le comte de Dona auroit rendu le chasteau pour 200,000 francs, & qu'outre cela le roi payeroit les ammunition & artilleries.

On a escrit, que le sieur ambassadeur Nieuport voudra ici demander sa dismission.

Jeudi, le 8. dito.

Les ambassadeurs de Dennemarc ont derechef présenté memoire, où ils font nouvelles plaintes contre les procedures des deputés au Sond; prétendants aussi la million, qui par le traité de Stetin (il y a bien cent ans) est constitué pour emende & mulcte sur celui, qui rompt le traité. Cela est encore mis en mains des commissaires.

Le conseiller de raet de la princesse royale a communiqué aux estats generaux des conditions, sur lesquelles le comte de Dona a rendu le chasteau d'Orange, dans lesquelles entre autre il a stipulé 200,000 francs pour lui.

La princesse douariere par le sieur Weyman au président a fait communiquer, qu'elle ne sçait rien de tout ce qui est passé à Orange, s'excuse de tout, n'en ayant rien reçu, promettant de faire communication, sitost qu'elle en auroit quelque chose.

L'instruction pour France hesite encore.

Vendredi, le 9. dito.

L'ambassadeur d'Espagne ayant fait notifier son retour par le sieur président, & offrir ses bons offices pour continuation de bonne correspondance; l'on a ordonné, que l'agent de Heyde ira en remercier son excellence, & dire, que l'estat se conjouoit de son heureux retour.

Et quoique l'ambassadeur n'en a pas fait faire mention, si est ce, qu'en l'assemblée a esté dit, qu'on taschera de faire fin de ces disputes pour l'Outre-Meuse, soit par l'interim, soit par partageement.

L'on a resolu d'envoyer le memoire des ambassadeurs de Dennemarc aux deputés de cest estat, pour faire devoir à obtenir ce que ce memoire dicte. On a derechef conféré sur les instructions; on tachera à en faire fin, & en rapporter demain, estant aussi maintenant fait quelque concept de celle des pour les ambassadeurs d'Espagne.

L'on continue à faire des conferences touchant l'affaire de Munster, quoique l'assemblée n'en sçache rien.

Le president a proposé, à fin que la Zelande & la Frise declarent les deux personnes, qui iront en France & Espagne. Item, à fin que l'equipage & l'ameublement soit préparé.

A letter

*A letter of intelligence.*France, 30. March, 1660.
9. April,

YOU had by my last of the 24th of March the articles touching the rendition of Orange to the king. Two days after the king, accompanied with some of the nobles, went thither; and having stay'd some hours there, returned again to Avignon, where the queen, Monseigneur, and the cardinal stayed for him. The court was engaged so far, and their hearts so much set upon this business of Orange, that no other issue could be expected from it; and the troops in Dauphiné being all ready to besiege it, it was to be seen, that they had a design to take it, whatever it cost them; so that there was a necessity, that the count of Dona (being abandoned by all) should accommodate this business. And that, which made him the rather do it, was, because the place was ill provided of all things, and could not have held out fifteen days: besides, the town was in very ill intelligence with the castle; and the states of Holland, which ought to have contributed most for its conservation, had writ to the king, that they would be guarantee, if the prince of Orange should approve what the count of Dona should agree with his majesty.

In the possession of the right honourable Philip Id. Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain,

The court goes on friday from Avignon to Nismes, and the troops, which are also marching that way, and intend to dismantle it, in revenge of some disorder, which fell out there between the Catholics and those of the religion, wherein a priest was hurt. This success of Orange is like enough to stir up some inconsiderate zeal to do other things; and the people of Languedoc being full of discontent, it may drive them to some extremity; to prevent which it's hoped, that the court will but fright them to get a sum of money out of them. At Monteban also the like is to be done.

The cardinal hath given order to fit up with all expedition all the ships and galleys, that are capable to put to sea at Toulon, which are nine in number, which carry from 60 to 35 guns, six big fly-boats, and two galleys; and for building of three ships, one of 70 guns, two of 44, and the other 30. These may be ready in six weeks. They are first to carry 5000 soldiers to land at Candy in the Venetian service, under the command of the duke of Modena, who either is or is to be made a nobleman of Venice; and as soon as this service is done, the ships are to return to Toulon, to take in 3000 excellent brass guns, and to carry them to Brest, where they are arming sixteen stout ships of war, who are to attend the arrival of this squadron; and France useth all endeavours to make themselves considerable at sea. They demand ten galleys of Genoa in lieu of those destroyed by them many years ago.

Marseilles continues in the former condition, having a garison in it of 6000 men, their privileges taken away, and the citadel almost finished: besides, the cardinal demands of them a million of livres, whereof 200000 to be paid down, the rest by 40000 *per ann.* They are so perplexed, that many families intend to leave the place.

The French army quarters some in Picardi, the rest in Champagne and in Normandy. They are all dispersed into villages by four and five. Their foot is about 5000, and their horse as many. There are no orders come for the reducing any of them; but instead thereof the prince of Condé's officers have orders to recruit, and are intended to assist the siege of Dunkirk, if need be, and if that other business be not accommodated by other counsels.

Aire and St. Omer are to be delivered to the French upon a new treaty.

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

Paris, 9. April, 1660. [N. S.]

THE king of Spain will be assuredly about the beginning of May upon the frontiers. Vol. lxvii. The Spanish slowness began to tire out the court; and if the marriage had been P. 300. deferred any longer, the king would have returned hither. But the infanta did so press the king her father, that he set out sooner than was expected. The king of Spain hath desired, that there may be but two persons at the interview and embrodery. The marshal of Turenne is made marshal general. I would fain know the certainty of your affairs, which make a great noise here; and every body doth believe, that this next parliament will call home their king.

A letter

A letter from Dantzick.

MY LORDS,

10. April, 1660. [N. S.]

A.D. 1660. **U**PON the seventh of April was my last, to which I refer myself. Since, the lords commissioners have held daily conferences in the Oliva, where several debates have happened concerning the project, and the drawing of the articles. Amongst the rest the Poles will have inserted, *Renunciat rex Poloniae jus suum, quod habet in Sueciam & Livoniam*. The Swedes have prevailed, that these shall only stand, *Renunciat rex prætensionem suam*. Also the Poles thought to have got inserted, *Gaudeant incolæ & advenæ Catholice religionis in Livonia exercitio religionis*. The Swedes have obtained, that the word *advena* shall be left out. Yesterday the Swedes and Poles agreed, and have signed six of the chiefest points; and it is hoped, that the rest will be finished to-day, being of great consideration; and so the peace will be wholly concluded.

Vol. lxvii.
P. 322.

An intercepted letter.

DEAR DICK,

Brussels, 10. April, 1660. [N. S.]

Vol. lxvii.
P. 294.

I RECEIVED yours with the inclosed, which I delivered. I cannot tell where I am like to be for the future; yet I hope it will not be long, before we meet at London; for I am of opinion we shall be there very shortly. The king removes to Breda on monday next, where the states of Holland will not be so unwilling to find him, as formerly, they having now a better opinion of his affairs.

An intercepted letter.

MY DEAREST FRIEND,

Brussels, 10. April, 1660. [N. S.]

Vol. lxvii.
P. 295.

I HAVE nothing to return you now, but my most humble thanks for your last of the twenty-third of March; which was soon seconded in all its parts by the arrival of some of your friends, who I hope at length wind up the bottom. What they can or will do in order to what you and I desire, I doubt not but you are better informed, than I can pretend to. But so it is, (as to my particular) I hope to visit you at London in a few weeks.

Ch. St.

Breda,

Your mistress goes two days hence to visit her sister at Binly, and takes with her almost all her family; so that I believe she will not speedily, if at all, return to her old habitation. Excuse this brevity, since I have neither much to say, nor time, but only to desire you to

Ch. St.

write no more hither; for I shall remove with Mr. Kops, and shall not be constant in any place. Where I am, you shall hear from me.

Mr. Richard Bradshaw to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Vol. lxvii.
P. 307.

I AM verie forrie my occasions urge me thus to importune you; but you see the tyme lapses, and are not ignorant, how necessarie it is, that the council be moved to take some order for my redresse, which I cannot otherwise hope for, if no course be taken before the next convention. My lord president, to whom you have delivered a coppie of my petition, and hath promised me his favor in the furtherance thereof, when it shall be read in councill. I have many worthie frindes there besides, as Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Sir John Holland, Sir Anthonie Ashley Couper, col. Moreley, col. Thompson, and others, whoe I know will all effectually second it. I therefore request you to present it, and to move, that at least I may be ordered some parte of the money due to me, for my present supply, and that the rest may be charged in the list of debts, which the councill shall think fitt to present to the parliament at their next sitting. Your favorable remembrance of me herein shall ever oblige me.

SIR,

31. March, 1660.

Your thankfull servant,

RIC. BRADSHAW.

A letter

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

SIR,

IN answer to yours of the second of April, and of your former, you know very well what ^{A.D. 1660.} is common here, and that it is as well out of compassion to the king, as out of ill ^{Vol. lxvii.} will to those, that made war against us, as also from a desire of novelties, that the king's ^{P. 357.} restoration is much wish'd for; and, which is more, the most of the regents desire it, not

only for the above-mentioned reasons, but for the interest of ^{pr. of Orange.} 148. And forasmuch as the English are at enmity with the Spaniards, and that therefore they will be loth to send to Brussels to him, some are of opinion, that the king be invited to come hither. But this is only the thought of some particular men; for the states take no notice of those things, but wait the issue of them on England; *Et quo fata vocant, virtus secura sequetur.* Nevertheless it is probable, that the ^{friends of princeps pr. of Orange} 145 and the 148 also expect great advantage by the re-
^{king Charles;} establishment of 138; and that consequently the 173 174 here are not without apprehen-

sions. Notwithstanding all this, ^{pr. of Orange's} 148 business is not yet done; for he is very low and poor. And this business of Orange will render him very contemptible; for *paupertas ridiculos homines facit.* The more prudent judge, that if the king be not re-established or recalled by the next parliament, he will never. But I am of opinion, that the hopes of the king will never die, so long as discord and contention remain in England.

The great expectation of peace in the North is the cause, why the ^{raising money} *equipage* here goes on slowly; neither are the final resolutions taken concerning that, which was formerly designed.

In fine, the provinces have not yet fully given their consent; and there is but little money, without which the admiralty can do nothing, and people are weary of contributing so much. Nevertheless provision must be made as well against the Turks and Portugals, as for the transportation of ambassadors; and as soon as there is a settled government in England, they will send thither also.

Since England has shewn its backwardness towards, or some jealousy of ^{Sweden,} 141, it has been ^{Sweden} impossible for ^{k. of Sweden,} 141 to continue the war. But since the death of the late 141, doubtless the jealousies are not so great. The time, when the ambassadors are to set out hence for France, and for Spain, is not yet pitched upon; neither is the day appointed yet for the kings and infanta to meet; for it is certain they will not come before, but after the solemnity, in regard they are not invited to the wedding, but go of themselves to congratulate. Moreover there is to be a treaty in France concerning the last-gelt, and in order to the renewing the amity, which will not signify much; for as long as this state will maintain commerce, and that their neighbours will partake with them, there will be always jealousies, and matter of contention. In Spain it will be nothing but a business of compliment. If it be possible to see any thing of the instruction, I will endeavour it. I am

9. April, 1660. [N. S.]

Yours, &c.

Saturday, 31. March, 1660.

At the council of state at Whitehall.

Ordered,

THAT the humble petition of Richard Basse of London merchant, concerning a bill ^{Vol. lxvii.} of exchange of 250 l. drawn on the council's contingency, by Sir Philip Meadowe, as ^{P. 308.} public minister of this commonwealth at the Sound, be referred to the committee of the council for foreign affairs, to be by them considered of, and the case stated and reported with their opinion to the council.

W. JESSOP, cl^r of the council.*Col. Algernon Sydney to secretary Thurloe.*

HONOURED SIR,

I DID yesterday receive two letters from you, which, though they were not dated, by ^{Vol. lxvii.} the matter contained in them, and coming after that, which I formerly received, ^{P. 324.} dated the $\frac{16}{20}$ th of March, shewed they were very freshly written. Though the important

VOL. VII.

10 P

points,

A.D. 1660. points, that have been in controversy between the crowns of Sweden and Denmark, are by generall declarations one both sides admitted, we still find difficultys and delayes in the treaty. The commissioners on both sides did the last week meet three days successively, one after another, without advancing one step towards a conclusion. The method they agreed upon as the most expeditious was, to go through the Roskyld treaty, examine every point, and change that, which should be necessary. The first day was spent by the Danes in a dispute upon the second article, they desiring such a mutation, as might leave them a liberty of continuing and contracting defensive alliances. The Swedes knowing, that under the name of defensive alliances they did intend thoes, that were truly offensive, and that there was a design betwixt the emperour, kings of Poland and Denmark, and elector of Brandenburg, under pretences of mutual defence, to make a league against Sweden, would not consent, that the article should be changed. The mediators, according to their orders, joyned with them: the Danes yeilded. Nevertheless the next day they brought the same point again into dispute, and spent their whole time upon it, without coming to any conclusion. The third day the Danes proposed the changing of their methode of proceeding, offering, that they would give unto the mediators a project containing the conditions, upon which they would make peace. I was ready to accept this, knowing, that they must in that conforme themselves unto the agreement of the Hague; and then the peace could be immediately concluded; or by varying from it, they must be refusants. But the other mediators did rather choose, that equally on both sides they should deliver unto us thoes mutations, which each of them desired should be made in the treaty of Roskyld, in writing, that we might do our office in reconciling the differences between them. The Swedes assented unto that alsoe. This morning was appointed for receaving the papers on both sides. The Swedes are ready; but I hear nothing from the Danes. I cannot but wonder at the confidence of thoes ambassadors, that desire satisfaction for their losses by the delayes of the peace this winter, when nothing is more true, then that they have bin caused by the Danes, at least as much as by the Swedes. And now they do in all things proceed with more frivolous disputes, to evade the conclusion of the peace, then the others; and unless they be forced, will never consent to the conditions proposed, notwithstanding all their declarations and promises. In my opinion the states had no reason to wonder at our protest, unless they thought, that we, having no force here, should in all things receive the lawe from their ministers, as if we served a state, that had not a ship in the world, or that was plunged into such difficultys and disorders, as we could never hope to see it recover out of them. We were of another opinion; and though England hath noe force heare, nor is at present in a condition of sending any, whereby we can defend ourselves against the wrongs we receive, we thought it necessary to leave such a paper, as might justify our proceedings, whensoever it should please God to put us into a condition of demanding right and satisfaction. The truth is, the proceedings of 292 is

insupportable; for besides their insolency in 112 109 76 181 330 207 302 217 137
 treating with France and England as subjects, Sidney cannot trust what they say. The Fr. embass. and
 147 48 86 63 11 142 138, 631 212 443 142 113. 176 141 113 332 207 11 61
 we

66 do sometimes humble them; but they return again to their old course. This obliged us to deliver the paper, which Slingerland did professe was reasonable, and that they could expect no lesse. And when they could not find fault with the matter, they took exceptions at it for being false Latin, which probably is true; for our two secretaries being absent, I writ it, having never in my life written so much as three lines in that language. But I am not sollicitous for that reproach in a man of my profession; the breaking of Pritian's head is noe great crime. Pray do you take care, that the Danes doe not obtain any order, that may retard the peace: perhaps they will not be sorry to be denied. They think they must ask for the satisfaction of their allyes; but I think are willing to be forced to the peace by the Hollanders, that they may visibly deny them any reward for their assistance. And I beleive the cheif reason, that makes the Hollanders unwilling to force them, is the knowledge, that they shall thereby ruin their pretence to be reimbursed for their charges. We shall not be unmindfull of the interest of England in any time, wherein we may advance it; but very little liberty is left unto us more then by obtaining the same priviledges in trade for our nation in the dominions of Sweden and Denmark, as by any treaty is allowed unto the Hollanders. And whatsoever is in the treaty of Elbing, which may be drawne unto prejudice under the name of *turbatores pacis*, &c. it is not in our power to hinder it; the agreements of the Hague ratified by parliament and our instructions obliging us to endeavour the confirmation of it, together with its elucidations. I am, SIR,

Copenhagen, April $\frac{2}{12}$. [1660.]

Your humble servant,

AL. SYDNEY.

Monf.

Monf. Frezendorf to Secretary Thurloc.

ILLUSTRISIME DOMINE,

QUAM indigne serenissimum ducem Holsatiæ contra pacta conventa ipsamque rei æquitatem tractare cœperint Dani, illustritati vestræ antea prolixius exposui. Quum autem in hesternâ conferentia obliti fuerimus hujus mentionem injicere, illustritatem vestram officiosè rogandam duxi, haud gravetur illustrissimum concilium status de momento rei debite informatum movere, ut non tantum illustrissimi domini plenipotentiarîi mandatis instruantur de habenda serenitatis suæ ducalis æque ac nostri ratione in pace Danica, sed & ut ministris Danicis atque Hollandicis hic remonstretur cœpta contra serenitatem suam indignitas atque summa injustitia, non modo contra pacta Roschildiensia, verum etiam contra ipsas vobiscum Hagæ-Comitum initas conventiones. Cætera illustritati vestræ coram exponam; mansurus,

ILLUSTRISSIMÆ DOMINATIONIS VESTRÆ

addictissimus ad serviendum paratus,

Westmon. 3. April. 1660.

FRESENDORF.

Extract out of the register of the resolutions of the H. and M. lords states general of the United Netherlands.

Mercurii, 14. April, 1660. [N. S.]

THE lord Huygens, and other their H. and M. lordships commissioners for the Danish affairs, have exhibited and caused to be read in the assembly, a certain project of treaty upon the conclusion and upon delivery of the obligation mentioned therein for the 60000 rixdollars, mentioned in their H. and M. lordships resolution of the eighth and twenty-seventh of March last, and the sixth of this month, which are to be sent by this state to the king of Denmark, and likewise concerning the security, which their H. and M. lordships desire for the reimbursement of the charges, which this state hath been at by assisting of Denmark against the king of Sweden during this late war, over and above the ordinary assistance and succour promised in the alliance made in the year 1649. the said projected agreement being as followeth:

This day, the — of April, 1660. is between us the commissioners of the king of Denmark on the one hand, and the states general of the United Provinces on the other, agreed and concluded, by virtue of our respective powers, that there shall be sent by the state to the said king of Denmark the sum of 150000 gilders, at 5 per cent. and under a promise to pay in the said capital sum at the end of a year; for security of which sum his said majesty is to give bond, and likewise secure the same unto this state out of the revenue of Drontheim. And the said revenue is also to be security for the charges, which this state hath been at in assisting the king of Denmark during his war against the king of Sweden, over and above the assistance promised in the alliance made between the king of Denmark, and their H. and M. lordships.

Whereupon being debated, their H. and M. lordships have approved of the said agreement, and resolved, that the same shall be sent to the lords commissioners extraordinary in Denmark, and to conclude the same with the lords commissioners of the said king.

An intercepted letter.

DEAR SIR,

Calais, 14. April, 1660. [N. S.]

WE have little on this side to acquaint you with: only 'tis said the court of France is moving towards the frontiers to meet the Spanish court, who intend shortly to have their interview, and the marriage to be consummated. Our king, we hear, is lately come to Breda to see his sister the princess royal. Sir, I hope the time approaches likewise for our interview, if all things tend so well there still, as it was expected, and is hoped by us. I presume, till the parliament sit, little of moment will offer.

Sir

Sir Robert Honeywood to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURED SIR,

Copenhagen, $\frac{16}{6}$. April, 60.

A.D. 1660.

Vol. lxvii.
p. 279.

THE changes on that side have been so many of late, and so suddain, that before we in this corner of the world could have knowledge of the first, a second and third have been brought forth, which has kept us much in the dark as to the knowledge of many things very essentiall to our negotiation. It is but very lately (and that by accident too) that we got notice of the present turn of things on that side; whereby finding yourself a member of the councell, and more particularly deputed to the management of forreigne affairs, I have presumed to recommend unto your favour whatever may concern our business here, or ourselves. In order thereunto we have weekly given an account to the councell of our proceedings, which I presume hath come safe to your hands; and by that, which goeth hearwith, you will see, that in all probability the differences betwixt those two crowns are drawing to a conclusion; wherein I should speak with more confidence, did not their animositys and slow manner of proceeding render things more subject to change. Yet this is such a truth, that the Swedes find it now their interest to make peace; and the Danes cannot make war alone, or without the assistance they have hitherto had from Holland, which now seems to be very weary of giving it any longer. And those ministers do at present so much press a conclusion, that a few days will put it to an issue, which I hope will be that of peace, which will render our further service here useles; and therefore obliges us to desire the favour from you, to procure and send the councell's leave then to returne, which will be no small satisfaction to us, after so long and so much unexpected absence. I shall then be glad to give you a further account of our proceedings, and more particular assurance, that I am,

SIR,

Your humble and obedient servant,

ROB. HONYWOOD.

*For my honourable frind Mr. secretary Thurlo,
these, at Whitehall.*

Mr. Downing to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hague, 16. April, 1660. [N. S.]

Vol. lxvii.
p. 131.

I RECEIVED yours by the last post, with all the inclosed, concerning the affairs of the Sound, and have in myne to the councell inclosed a copy of the memoriall, which I have made ready on that subject, and intend to deliver to the states general to-morrow; and in the mean time I have acquainted Mons. Coyet, that I have received orders concerning his affairs. He said, he was very glad; but withall that the lord Nieuport's sonne had reported, that instructions were gone into the Sound to the ministers of England, to make the 400,000 rixdollars a condition *sine qua non*, as to the peace; and said, that in that England, which pretends so much friendship to Sweden, is still doing to their prejudice; and that whatever Holland hath a mind unto, they cannot persuade them to. But I told him, it was not so, nor any other order, than as formerly to use their endeavours therein; at which he was very glad, and said, that they valued the money, but yet not so much as that England, from whom they expect advantages, should be still putting them on things to their losse. The last post I wrote you my owne mind about this business, and that which is, I am confident, their interest.

When you have drawn up the proclamation concerning pyracies, and that I have a copy, I shall quickly send you my thoughts about it. I dowpt not, but that you do consider that, which was publisht at my instance by this state in November, 1657. And

although

something, yet I think, the leis, the better.

199 146 328 158 it is fitt, that you do 460 470 168 289 68 146 325 106 75
468 358 140 141 468 231 146 466 132.

As for the business of Poland, I weekly send you such letters, as come from the minister of this state there. If the emperor and Brandenburgh cannot finde that peace, it's thought, they will be comprehended in it, and restore what they had taken in Pomerania; yet some talk, as if they have a mind not to restore them, Poland shold make peace; and also to keep what they have taken from the king of Denmark. But that will be hard for them for them to do. France will certainly not suffer the king of Sweden to be beaten out of Pomerania. Of that you may rest assured, in regard of the king of France his interest in Alfatia.

It's

It's said, that this great meeting of the king and his brothers at Bredagh is to meet some, A.D. 1660. that were to come to him from England; and much talk there is, as if a person of quality came lately from England to Rotterdam. It is said, that if the Spaniards do really apprehend his being called to England by the parliament, that they will stoppe him to gett Dunkirke. There came last weeke in one day eight expresses to him from England.

The deputy-governor of Bredagh, upon notice of his being to come thither, wrote to the

committee de Rade 254 88 38 145 466 39 263 437 263, to give them notice thereof, and to desire to know how he should carry himself. 263 502 150 207 525 were 294 251 279 339 53 362 that he had written to the state about it, 390 149 151 358 33 467 324 319 36 160 441 150 466 105 477 468 142 463 466 182 70 150, as finding themselves 120 152 178 258 491 477 270, and sent privately for the governor, who was then her, 120 441 152 219 362 305 468 314 153 286 395 135 498 488 468 324 136, and commanded him to write to the deputy-governor, that when any thing of that nature arrived hereafter, he should only privately advertise them 413 362 125 441 157 219 362 17 33 152 286 475 of it.

174 42 468 102 408 71 151.

Lord Nieuport's son reports,

527 462 134 284 416 146 142, that there are thoughts in London of making 365 lord Craven 136 34 25 437 153 42 109 major-general of the city-militia's.

I have this day charged a bill of exchange of one hundred pounds, to enable me for to pay for the papers, which I weekly send to the councell, of publique affaires, and such other contingencys of my employment here, upon Mr. Frost; and I pray your care, that the bill may be accepted and payd. I have not had any thing since my coming out of England on that account; and you know I cannot do those things without charge. Also I pray your care for the payment of my salary, which before my coming out of London was settled to be paid monethly by Mr. Frost. My servant Fawley will wayt on you about that, if he find any obstacle therein. I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

Nicupoort, the Dutch *embassador* in England, to Ruysch.

MY LORD,

Westm. 16. April, 1660. [N. S.]

I UNDERSTAND in the beginning of the week, that there was a design on foot to Vol. 1xvii. persuade the council to believe, that their H. and M. lordships, closing more narrowly p. 338. with Denmark, had sent new orders thither to assault Sweden again by sea and land with all their power; as also, that their H. and M. lordships had a design to get Drontheim and other places under their power, thereby to cut off the commerce and fishing-trade of the English nation about Iceland and Muscovy. So I thought it my duty to make all such stories and fictions fruitless; and upon the twelfth instant I fully informed the general of all that I had heard, and clearly demonstrated, that their H. and M. lordships had proceeded with all integrity and justice, and had not in the least transgressed against the conventions at the Hague, nor did not pretend to get any place into their possession, to the prejudice of this state. His excellency said, that there were many people, that endeavoured to sow jealousies between both nations; but that he conceived, that the present constitution of affairs, as well of England as of the United Provinces, ought to move them to unite closer to each other. I spoke likewise to his lordship about the piracy committed at sea, and related to him several particulars about it. Upon which he declared to me, that it was highly displeasing to him; and that he would speak with the council of state about it.

The next day some lords came, and had a conference with me, and delivered me a project of a proclamation against the excesses of the pirates and private men of war, desiring to resume the conference as soon as I should be ready to communicate my considerations unto them, declaring, that they were not qualified without special order from the parliament to conclude with me the articles formerly agreed upon with me; but that they conceived the publication of the said proclamation would be of good operation. After I had taken the proclamation, I asked their lordships, if they had made report of what I had proposed in the last conference concerning the pacifying of the two Northern kings. The said lords

A.D. 1660. told me, that the report was made, and such orders given to be sent to the lords plenipotentiaries in Denmark, as will put an end to the long-desired treaty of peace. I then assured their lordships, that the reports spread up and down, that their H. and M. lordships intended to get Drontheim or other places of Denmark into their power, were false and fictitious, and were only invented to raise jealousy; and that some people had often endeavoured to make use of such stories, to the prejudice of their H. and M. lordships; but that truth had still suppressed those lyes. Yesterday in the afternoon I spoke with Sir J. Holland and others, and proposed to them my considerations upon the said projected proclamation. I shewed them, that there was no penalty specified in the said proclamation, being only a general prohibition; and that there should be proceeded in the court of admiralty against the transgressors, according to the rights and laws of this nation. Their lordships said, that they had no legislative power, and therefore could dispose no further concerning it. I declared to their lordships what their H. and M. lordships had done to cause all complaints to cease, which had been made on the side of England; and I delivered unto their lordships copies of such placarts, as had been published by their H. and M. lordships. Their lordships said, they would report the whole to the council of state.

Monf. Fresendorf to Secretary Thurloc.

ILLUSTRISIME DOMINE,

Vol. lxvii.
p. 281.

QUUM ad superiores literas meas in negotio serenissimi ducis Holsatiæ, nihil adhuc dum responsi loco intellexerim, & eo extremitatis cum serenitate sua deventum sit, ut per literas suas nobis injunxerit ab Anglia, in qua unicum sibi refugium in tantis angustiis superesse dicit, auxilium petere; incluso memorando ad illustrissimum concilium status rem hanc porro urgendam duxi, officiose rogando, velit sibi eandem illustritas vestra eatenus commendatam habere, ut, si fieri potest, ante abitum hujus tabellarii favorable responsum una cum exemplari mandati illius ad ministros vestros obtinere queam. Præterea etiam, si serenitati suæ aliquo modo subveniri posset navi quadam bellica, de qua olim minister ejus huc sollicitaverat, magni id beneficii loco reputabit; qua de re, uti aliis, cum illustritate vestra oretenus conferre prima occasione magnopere desidero; mansurus,

ILLUSTRITATIS VESTRÆ

addictissimus ad serviendum paratus,

Westm. 6. April. 1660.

FRESENDORF.

Secretary Thurloc to Mr. Downing, the English ambassador in Holland.

SIR,

Vol. lxvii.
p. 342.

I HAVE received yours of the ninth of April, N. S. and am fully of your minde touching the peace in the Sound, and have been soe longe; but I finde, that all here are not of that opinion, which is the reason, that the instruction touchinge the 400,000 rix-dollars was given to the plenipotentiarys there in the manner, that my last mentioned. The postscript I got put in afterwards, whereby it is wholly left to them upon the place; and I hope they will manage it accordingly. The Dutch ambassador presseth here very much to know, what direction is given touching the 400,000 rix-dollars: but the councill do delay to do it; and it will not be fitt for you to take any notice of it where you are. The last week you had direction from the councill, how to carry yourself in the business of the Sound, which I hope is come to your hands. Since that the councill have given an answer to several papers of the Danes, a copy whereof is herewith sent to you, which will be a further light, how to carry yourself in that business; the scope whereof, as you will see, is to keep the treatys exactly upon the foot of the conventions of the Hague, though possibly to be a little lax therein would be the best wayes to delay the conclusion; but this is the way the councill intends to goe.

Monf. Nieuport acquainted his commissaries yesterday, that the cessation is accepted of; and that the treaty is renewed between Sweden and Denmark; and that a peace will follow forthwith; and that the fleets of Sweden and the Dutch ride together like good friends, whereof I finde noe mention in yours.

I am of your mind, that England shall doe well to appeare with a little warmth in the business of Portugall; and I shall endeavour to obtain from the councill an instruction to you touching that business, to be sent away by the next post. I am

Whitehall, 6. Apr. 1660.

Your very affectionate servant.

As

As to the articles about the pyracies, as the Dutch ambassador calls them, the councell A.D. 1660. chooseth rather to goe by way of a proclamation, and enclyneth to issue this proclamation. I pray let me have your opinion of it, and whether they should not issue one to the like effect.

There are here great thoughts of heart touching the present constitution of affairs. The sectarians with the commonwealth's men look upon themselves as utterly lost, if the king comes in; and therefore probably will leave no stone unturned to prevent it; but what they will be able to do, I see not, of themselves, unless the Presbyterian joynes with them, whereto I see no disposition; yet many of them are alarmed also, and are thinking how to keep him out, and yet not mingle again with the sectaries. Others of the Presbyterians are studying strickt conditions to be put upon the king, especially touching church-government, hoping to bind him that way; and therein are most severe against all the king's old party, proscribing them, which are already beyond sea: not one of them is to returne with him, if he comes in upon their termes; and prohibiting his party here to come near him: he must also confirm all sales whatsoever. The peeres and others of the more moderate party speak of the isle of Wight treaty: but there is another brisk party of the old and new cavaliers, and these are the most numerous, that would have him in the same condition his father would have been in, if he had prevailed in the warre against the parliament. And these being generally armed through your nation, will in all likelihood carry it, if they will push for it; and scarce a day but reviling pamphlets come out against all the parliament did, from top to toe, without making any difference. All are trayters now, all rebels. One doctor Griffith printed and published a little book, justifying the kinge in all his warrs against the parliament; and wherein he called the five members traytors; and the warr the parliament made in the beginning of it, rebellion. And being sent for to the councell, he justified it: whereupon he is committed to the gate-house to be tried according to the nature of his offence.

There was like to have been a great stirr at Gloucester. Massey went down thither to stand for a burgesse. Before the election some of the soldiers by order of the general seized him. Upon this grew a great tumult, the people endeavouring to rescue him. In this scuffle many were wounded on both sides. The soldiers at last taking Massey's paroll, the matter was appeased, and Massey is sent for to appear before the councell.

What elections are made, you will see by the printed diurnall, which I suppose is sent you by another hand.

There is a test signed and signinge in that army, whereby the officers do oblige themselves to submitt to and acquiesce in the determination of the next parliament. St. Omers and Air, by a new treaty, are to be delivered to the French; which is strange.

I heare the king is at Breda. If you could have a person there, or where he is, that might give some constant intelligence immediately, and acquaint me with what persons go and come, I would return to you an hundred or two hundred pounds for the service. I do not see, but that the next parliament will endeavour to settle the nation by the king; but certainly great difficultys will attend it.

Col. Algernon Sidney to Mr. Downing.

HONOURED SIR,

I WROTE this inclosed letter some days since, but had not an opportunity of sending it Vol. lxvii.

since that time. Wee have received a long formall project from the Swede, with a multitude of elucidations of the Roskyld treaty, and other littell things they would endeavour to bring in, but not in any materiall point contrary unto it. The Danes did at the same time give us thare exceptions to our project delivered to them in January last. They do not consist of so many sheets of paper, as the other; but do directly contradict the Roskyld treaty, theare own declarations, and our agreements in all the materiall points, concerning alliances, the cession of provinces to Swede, and the businesse of Holsteine, with some others. We forget not to make use of this, to shewe the sinceritie of theire desires of peace, and how well they deserve the satisfaction expected. Wee have had somme conferences with the commissioners one both sides upon thare severall papers communicated unto each party, what we had received from theire adversarys, and heard what they could say to justify their own pretences; finding that they would dispute and cavill for ever, without concluding any thing. The mediating ministers are to meet to-morrow, and forme a project suitable unto the treaty of Roskyld, the declarations of both kings, and theare owne orders; by which wee hope both partyes will sufferr thare interests to be regulated. I am

Your humble servant,

Copenhagen, 7. April. [1660.]

AL. SYDNEY.

Sir

Sir Robert Honywood to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURED SIR,

Copenhagen, 17. April, 1660.

A.D. 1660.
 Vol. lxvii.
 P. 353.

I TOOK the liberty the last night to accompany the dispatch with a few lines to yourself. Having this morning early received yours of the 23d of the last month, (though the post be in a readiness to be gon) I cannot omit the acknowledgement of the receipt of it, and further acquaint you, that as concerning that clause about the remission of the four hundred thousand, we have so far debated it with the Swedes, that we do not doubt, but they are already resolved to quitt it. All the advantage we have proposed to make of it for them is, that some part of their troupes may remain in quarters here, till grasse be growen, that they may live elsewher. We are immediately going about the forming of the treaty mentioned in our dispatch to the councell, and have our materialls so far prepared, that I hope it may be finished before night, and perfected to be presented to either party within five or six dayes; and to your view by the next occasion. I shall in the interim take the liberty againe to mind you of our desire to returne, when the worke is don; which whenever it shall be, shall beg of God, that we may find the spirits of the distracted people quieted by the happy beginnings and stedfast hopes of the like conclusion of such a settlement, as may be a just foundation of rest and peace to the three nations in all their concernes.

SIR, I am

Your very humble servant,

ROB. HONYWOOD.

General Monck to the bailiffs of Bridgnorth in Shropshire.

GENTLEMEN,

Vol. lxvii.
 P. 355.

THE consideration I have of the great concernement of the nations in the good event of this next parliament, and the desires I have to contribute my endeavours in any thing, that may tend to that end, give me this occasion of writing to you. I know there is nothing can rationally be of more service to this nation at this time, then that persons of known ability and fidelity to publique and rationall interests be chosen for this parliament; upon which account I do assure mysele, the request I shall now make will not be unwellcome to you, in recommending to your choyce John Thurloe esq; to be one of your burgeses, in which, as I do undertake it will be for publique advantage, so I shall particularly owne it as an obligation and respect to,

GENTLEMEN,

Whitehall, 7.
 Apr. 1660.

Your assured friend,

GEORGE MONCK.

Sir William Killegrew to king Charles II.

SIR,

In the possession of Joseph Radcliffe, of the Inner Temple, esq;

I HOPE your majesty will allowe me in their number, who are very glad for your coming into England, and one, that maye as reasonably as many others have hopes, by your favor, to gett some preferment or reparation for my losses, and make that my designe in my perticuler adress unto your majesty on the account of my neere relation to your father, and his favor to me grounded on his assurance, that I preferred his service before my owne interest; which this inclosed letter, all his owne hand writing, doth clearly shewe; which was the occasion for my so frequent walkinge with him at Oxford, of which your majesty was then a daily witness. And, Sir, that I maye now make good my old character, I have no perticuler sute unto your majesty. I wish only to share in the general good of the nation, and doe humbly begge leave to present unto your view and consideration these followinge conceptions, from a heart, that will ever prefer your majesty's prosperety, and the generall good, before my private interest.

First, Sir, your character is presented heere as the most polliticke prince livinge, that understands all the artes of a courte, and as capeable to make these nations happie as any of your prediceffors have done. And from this those now at the helme of government doe raise arguments to dought their owne security; and will therefore bringe your majestie in

on

on termes, such as maye looke like fetters unfitt to be imposed on their kinge, for whom A.D. 1660. they have so high a vallew; and at a tyme, when the nation calls alowde for you, as the only cure for all their evells. But, Sir, 'tis conseaved, that if your majesty doe putt on such golden fetters frankely, they will rather adorne, then clogge your government; and insteed of restraining your free heart, you will have more power in a short tyme to grattefy and reward such as have merited favours from you. Sir, I doe not presume to sett your majesty a rule, but to offer unto your consideration some of the discourses, which the kinge your father did alowe me, in my frequent walkinge with him every morninge at Oxford, when his condition was not so desperate as yours since has bein.

Suppose, Sir, that you were now called in without any restrictions, how impossible a worke it would be, to please all those, that have really served your father and your selfe, with them that will pretend to it. By what I frequently heare is the expectations of many, half the revennue of England will not doe it, did you come in a conqueror. For if your majesty doe but thinke on the numerous clergie, with their famelyes, and on the innumerable multitudes of all those that have suffred on your side, that will expect a reparation or recompence; naye, Sir, it is evident, that all the people in generall doe looke, that you should bringe them peace and plenty, as well as a pardon for all those, who have offended. And I doe feare, you will find it a harder matter to satisfie those, that call themselves your friends, and those who really are so, then all those, who have been against your majesty. Then, Sir, when I consider, how many there are of greate meritt, that you are in honor obledged to consider, who have lost a parte or all their estates, and have ventred far for you; such as maye justly pretend to greate places of trust, of honor, and profit; and also, that some of the grandees heere, who have now done your worke, will expect the like from you; 'tis not your three kingedoms, that will aford halfe enough places or imployments for them all, which will dissatisfie all those, that miss of their hopes, in case your majesty have all at your disposinge. From such thoughts as these I gather, Sir, that however your comminge in on termes may looke at first sight as a lesninge of your dignity, 'twill prove more advantagious to your future happines, then to come in without conditions; for no sober man can repine, if your majesty doe not give what you have not power to give.

Next, Sir, if you come to your crowne as freely as you are borne to it, how will you settle church-government at first, to please the old true Protestants? And how the Presbyterians, who now call you in, when all other interests have failed to doe it? And how the Papists, who doe hope for a tolleration? How satisfie the Independents, the Congregation, and all the severall sortes of violent sectaries? Whereas if your majesty be tyed up by articles, none of all these can blame you for not answringe their expectations.

Then, Sir, for the militia by sea and land, how can your majesty let fall the greevous taxes, which the people groane under, and then defraye that vast expence? for though some perticuler persons doe desire your comminge for love to your selfe, 'tis the generall affliction, that invites the generallety to wishe for your majesty, as the only remedy to remove their opressions. But if the parliament takes the care and charge of the militia, the people can have no argument against what their owne trustees shall doe for the good and safety of the nation; and whatever the nation does well, will be honor to the kinge; and whatever miscarries, he will avoyd the blame this waye.

Then, Sir, suppose you alowe the parliament to preferr halfe your councillors to you, and halfe your greate officers of state, they must be your servants, and confirmed by your greate seale, and atend on your person, and no doubt will seeke your favor. And then, if any doe not discharge their trusts, they must answer it to those, that preferred them to you; by which meanes your majesty will be well served in emulation by both partyes, and be free from the old custome of your prediceffors, to have all your officers faults layed to your charge; which lost our kinges their peoples hearts more then all other things. So that 'tis humbly conseaved, if your majesty doe parte with some of these ornaments of your crowne for a while, your majesty maye be now much happier, then in these distracted tymes to have all fully in your owne power, accompanied with the evells, that will necessarily atend them for some yeares, till this giddy humore of the people be allayed by there experience in your majesty's happie reigne.

'Tis also humbly conseaved, if your majesty have a large yearly revennue settled for your owne and famelye's support, 'twill be of greater use to your selfe and servants, than two millions a yeare to defraye the land sea militia with. By your owne private revennue your majesty will have enough to reward who you please, without controule, and maye in a fewe yeares laye up a treasure to your owne use; that insteed of borrowing from your subjects, you maye at any time be able to lend your parliament a grand summe, if occasion require, and be reimbursed againe with love and thankses from the whole nation; and so become the father of your people, and lord of all their hearts; and thus invite them to compliment you into all your rights and royalties in fewe yeares; for when they see their kinge is become their best friend, who can they trust before him? A little honest arte,

A.D. 1660. Sir, this waye, would bringe you to more greatenefs and power, then any of your predecessors ever had; for the Englishe is to be wonne by kindness.

I am bould, Sir, to shewe unto your majesty these heads, (which I heare will be offered unto you) for argumentation with your owne heart, only because many tymes the conceptions of weake men have inlightned the judgements of wise princes. This is not fitt to be debated at your councell; yet, Sir, this discorse I have often entertained the kinge your father with in the garden at Oxford, when every body wondred what he could find to talke so much alone with me about. I looke not on myselfe, Sir, as a fitt counsellor of state, nor have I any pretention to any preferment or rewarde: I doe knowe, this discorse has nether eloquence nor arte to sett it out; but is really from a true heart, that loves you; 'tis my mite, Sir, havinge noe other waye then my prayers and wishes to serve you in. I shall rejoyce to see you happie; and if I thought any body else would offer these things unto your consideration, I would not have troubled your majesty with these rude lines. But havinge some reasons to apprehend, that some from hence maye give your majestie arguments not to accept of the conditions, that will be offred you, on hopes that France and Spaine will bringe you in on better termes, which I shall ever dought of their good-wills to doe; or if they would, it is not very likely they can, because a forraine warre may unite these nations (now full of solldiers) to their utmost opposition, which is the only hope of the sectaries, which maye begett a hazarrdous newe warre. Whereas by comming in by consent and on articles, you will be welcome, and be secured by generall Monke and his army against all opposers, if any shall apeere; for who can meritt more your trust, then he, who under God has done this great worke for you, beyond the indeavours or the hopes of all your friends, and who has refused the supreme power proffred and pressed upon himselfe?

Lastly, Sir, I do humbly conseave, that your majesty may with honor and safety throwe yourselfe freely into the armes of your people, and rely on such conditions, as they will thinke fitt for their kinge in honor to accept of, who is fully resolved to raise his owne happines on his subjects love; which I beleeve your father's reign will shewe. Such a trust in them must in a short tyme begett their trust in you; and maye make them impose less at present: however, in my poor opinion, such a generall free offer is more then can be desired, and will be more honorable then by submitting to perticulers.

Now, Sir, if all this, that I have proposed, be what you knewe before, 'tis more then I am acquainted with. My excuse is my affection to your majesty, without any designe for myselfe. There be so many, that have merited your favors, beyond any pretence of myne, that my only sute is, that your majestie will be pleased to pardon this presumption to give my opinion in this greate affare, which I doe not thinke fitt to have the approbation of any man in; but however my good-will be accepted, I shall ever live and dye,

Horsely, Sir,
Apr. 8. 1660.

YOUR MAJESTIE'S

Sir, I do humbly begge the returne of the kinge your father's letter, which I keep as a testimony of his favour to me.

most affectionate, humble, and
obedient subject and servant,

W. KILLIGREW.

Resolution of the states general.

April 20. 1660. [N. S.]

Vol. lxvii.
P. 359.

THERE hath been reported in the assembly, that the heer Huygens, and other deputies of their H. M. had examined the proposition of the deputies of Zeland; to wit, that during the employment of the fleet in Denmark, not one command had been given to any captain of Zeland, but always to an Hollander, though he were younger than the other; which might cause disorders, by reason that it is contrary to the custom of the militia of this state; and that one province cannot pretend any superiority over the members of the union; as also that the states of Zeland declare, that they will not suffer it any longer. They have also complained, that vice-admiral de Ruyter being desired by some Zeland captains to give them victuals, absolutely refused the same; saying, that he had orders to give them none, altho' he had abundance thereof; which their superiors do take for a sign of ill-will, which ought not to be between the members of the union; and having also conferred thereupon, the deputies of the provinces of Guelderland, Utrecht, Friseland (those of Overysfel being absent) and Groningen, have said nothing touching the 1st point, that letters shall be written to all the colleges of the admiralty, that the intention

intention of their H. M. is, that the elder captain shall have the command of a Squadron ^{A.D. 1660.} or of more than one ship of war; and that he shall command without distinction of the colleges of the admiralty, from whence he comes: and that the states of Holland shall be desired to yield hereunto. As for the second point, before any thing be resolved, the advice of the admiralties of Holland shall be expected.

Mons. Fresendorf to Secretary Thurloe.

ILLUSTRISIME DOMINE,

QUUM adhuc ad sæpius iteratas sollicitationes meas, in negotio ducis Holsatiæ, nihil ^{Vol. lxvii.} ^{p. 296.} responsi percipere licuerit, et navis quædam hodie ad istas partes abitura nobis scribendi occasionem ad serenitatem suam suppeditet; etiamnum illustritatem vestram rogandam duxi, velit me favorabili responso dignari, quo illud ad serenitatem suam hodie perscribere queam, mansurus de reliquo,

ILLUSTRITATIS VESTRÆ

Westmonast. 10.

addictissimus ad serviendum paratus,

Apr. an. 1660.

FRESENDORF.

The princess royal to the states general.

HAUTS & PUISSANTS SEIGNEURS,

COMME la saison approche, dans laquelle vostre ambassade extraordinaire en Espagne ^{Vol. lxvii.} ^{p. 360.} doit estre prest à partir, & que les considerations, qu'il a pleu à vostres seigneuries de faire paroître au bien du prince mon fils, me poussent à vous demander les suites dans cette occasion; j'auray à prier bien-fort vostres seigneuries de vouloir trouver agréable de recommander les interêts de mon fils envers le roy catholique; à fin que par l'entremise efficaceuse de vostres seigneuries, & par les offices de leurs ambassadeurs, la maison puisse une fois retirer de sa majesté les satisfactions deües, à faute desquelles mon fils souffre des grandes incommodités, desquelles vostres seigneuries ont trop de cognoissance pour avoir besoin d'en estre informés par la presente, que j'acheveray par l'assurance, que je les prie d'avoir, que je suis,

HAUTS & PUISSANTS SEIGNEURS,

Vostre très-affectionnée amie,

Signé,

A Breda, le 21. d'Avril, 1660. [N. S.]

MARIE.

From Mr. Kingstonn.

SIR,

I HAVE yours of the 3d, and going to make my ordinary visit to 644, I mett 693 ^{lord Aubony} coming out of his chamber, whom I entreated to return againe, telling him, I presumed, that after 644 had heard what I was to say, would have occasion to speake a worde or two to him. When I read the letter to 644, he againe caused it to be read the second time, and explained it 322 757 187 693, who begins his journey 187 300 to-morrow, and intends to leave a letter for 452 505. I am to lett you know, that 644 was to visit 593 on munday, who entertained him in privat for two houres: the subject of their discours was, the state of the times, and of 452 595 91 467 90, in relation to 540. That principally insisted upon was, the disposition 322 662 187 117 58 59 322 363 505, which, 593 sayd, he was very certaine 282 113 214, 232 the wayes to it were 338 163 267 84. 207 127 644 465 127, that 140 was perfwaded,

A.D. 1660.

on the king's part
 swayed nothing ought, and he beleaved nothing 342 363 566 91 446 would bring
 any impediment 187 234. I, but sayd 593, the men, that managed the matters,
 the power, are the Presbyterians, Lord Aubony
 and have 363 615, 198 27 363 703 91. 644 replied, that he tooke every
 would doe the worke,
 hand to be proper, which 282 124 452 818; and without examining 252 459 179
 of what sect or profession they he
 207 70 259 131 91 180 342 454 were, 140 was of opinion, that without 8 335
 more iure way the king should not his crowne their
 182 175 275 were visably shoven, 452 505 627 251 stick to take 229 476 at 542
 hands, it him, such conditions, givers
 410 91, that would give 234 142, upon 539 652 91, as the 227 83 should thinke
 fitt to propose,
 222 187 259 169 179, their being scarce any thing, which might be esteemed unrea-
 sonable in a matter, to which their lay but one way open. Yow are in the right, sayd
 lord Jermir, the
 593, and I am exceedingly glad to find you of that opinion; but I am still affrayd 363
 king
 505 will suffer himself to be perswaded. But can you, replied 644, (though I know
 the power lord chancellor with him) the king
 you feare 452 615 857 hath 458 142) that have seen 452 363 595 here, and are but
 Flanders, his
 newly come from 669, and doubtless has observed 228 carriage, thinke, that he is not
 master of his owne affaires, them himself? lord Jermin, ld. chancellor
 515 252 344 161 467 91, and directs 540 142 358? I, but, replied 593, when 857
 him and him letter of intelligence,
 hath 142 with him among his papers, 200 shoves 140 this and that 596 252 502,
 them, the king, who likes not to
 and comments upon 540, and that 452 594, 547 239 91 251 187 be overprest with
 would himselfe, he may lead him
 such knotty and intricat things, 282 divert 142 358, 140 243 150 11 140 to a reso-
 the king, lord Aubony, he
 lution. For what I have knowen of 452 505, sayd 644, I cannot judg, that 140 is
 he enter
 so easely wrought upon; and I doe beleave, 140 will be of the mind to 218 184 86
 into his kingdomes party's upon
 322 187 228 689 91 upon any 346 49 215 invitation, and almost 456 342 110
 any conditions, lord Jermin, the cardinall
 105 652 91. You have reason, and that is it, sayd 590, which 363 833 would have
 him you the queene she
 140 doe: but advise 194 363 529 to be of that mind: 270 is yet very opposit to
 she may be reclaimed; she should thinke wee
 184 fenc; but I hope 270 243 113 175 17 8 236 127; and least 270 627 722 101
 our buliness, you in first, and I
 27 concur'd to make this 43 469, goe 194 322 399, 200 143, will follow soone after.
 the king's abilitys; them
 But lett me tell you, that for 363 505 91 8 114 58 151 285 215, I know 540 very
 they are me
 well, and 454 198 27 very great; and he has given 155 as much satisfaction in all
 as I could desire: yet I I am
 things, 111 143 383 290, 283 143 cannot say, that 143 109 contented.
 the queene saw lord Aubony, she, my lord,
 As soone as 452 530 178 101 644, O, sayd 270, 156 508, I heare, you say, that
 the king to goe to England, you are
 363 505 is 187 136 27 186 662, and that 194 290 glad there is such 8 229 55 50
 layd open him the Presbyterians are those, are
 122 343 218 for 142. Doe not you know, that 363 703 91 290 365, that 290 to
 him? Lord Aubony he who they be; he
 invite 142? 644 answered, that 140 car'd not 547 454 113; that 140 look'd only
 his being there. the conditions, the queene, as
 upon 228 113 323 363 175. But 363 652 91, sayd 452 530, may be such, 111
 they would the king his father
 454 282 have pressed upon 363 505 228 130 363 86.
 Madame, lord Aubony, a king crowned, dominions,
 134 26 155, replied 644, 8 505 476 127, and in his owne 124 156, had more
 to insist upon then an exiled prince,
 reason 187 322 180 267 368 342 tearms, 541 110 305 235 127 525, that hath not
 accepted, by them, him
 been 107 108 77 184 24 201 540. What would any one have 142 doe, other then
 his kingdomes they were given him? if
 receave 228 683 91 by what means soever 454 101 175 227 68 142? And 232
 some

some better way then this occurs not, 459 130 99 59 184 147 187 113 found 458 ^{with A.D. 1660.}
 that be mended? 363 which cannot 113 247 122 24? These and other such arguments brought 452
 queene lord Aubony he her in a good
 530 to think, there was reason in what 644 sayd, so as 140 left 229 322 8 317 157
 moode. lord Aubony lord Jermin's part is this,
 13 122. Now the judgment, which 644 makes on 593 91 346 in the story, 147 451,
 the king restored, by the Presbyterians touch any
 that he indeed would have 363 505 622 24, and rather 201 363 703 91 541 110
 other, of his to their principles of faith,
 105 700, not for any adherence 252 228 187 542 258 69 119 78 213 252 402,
 himself into England, ne
 but that though 142 358 should be denied admittance 322 187 662, which 140 fears
 the Presbyterians themselves
 363 703 91 540 179 59 189 91 will be of opinion is fitt to be donn; yet he would
 lord Jermin, lord chancellor excluded,
 be sure, that whatsoever should befall 593, 857 would be 305 17 99 122 24, whom
 he Lord Aubony
 140 hath very little affection for. 644 thinks likewise, that he will not perhaps be
 of hard conditions on the king, he
 much displeas'd at the putting 252 409 652 90 342 363 500, since 140 may hope,
 they to indent, that the queene his mother
 that among the rest, 454 will not forget 187 322 122, 66 362 452 530 228 157
 abroad, her majesty her dowry,
 363 87 should live 8 15 73 11, provided always 229 603 receive 229 124 102 176,
 he will manage, he
 which it is probable 140 281 246 159 38, as 140 hath donn hitherto; and so care
 England. Lord Aubony overture for bringing in the king,
 little for seeing 662. 644 is so much taken with this 791 219 293 323 322 452 594,
 his majesty
 that he congratulates with 228 603 by a particular letter, besides the directions I have
 to entreat you to lett him know, how much he is joyed at it. Thus farr I give you
 lord Aubony
 the copy of a rough draught readd and approved by 644 yesterday; what remains to
 be added to-morrow is yet unknownen to me.

Sir, the inclosed was given me this day, and is to be delivered to 228 603. My
 his majesty.
 additionall instructions extend no further, then to lett yow know, that 644 intends at the
 lord Aubony
 next visit to tell 363 529 after his manner, that his joy was so great for 451 791, that
 the queene this overture,
 the king
 he could not forbear to send 452 505 a congratulatory letter upon that subject.

I have seen my lord of Insiquin's letter to coll. Fithpatricke from Algiers, where he is
 prisoner. He is in health himself, but I am told his sonn hath lost an eye in that
 fight at sea, which wee were generally perswaded, was not entertained with the shipp that
 carryed him. Though now it seames the contrary of what I formerly writt to you upon
 that subject be true; yet if nothing more ought to be retracted of what I wrote, the
 volume doubtless would be too great, which Paris will take an order shal be prevented.
 Thus humbly taking leave, I remaine

Paris, this 8. of Aprill,
 1660. [N. S.]

Your faithfull humble servant,

KINGSTONN.

From Mr. Kingstonn.

SIR,

I HAVE yours of the 10th, and I hope mine by the last poast, wherein there was a In the posses-
 his majesty, com-fion of Joseph
 letter for 228 603, be come safe to you. I am to lett you know, that 452 563 31 Radcliffe, of
 mandeur Souvres, the Inner
 181 99 189 175 91, (for which name 925 may stand in the cipher) who is a great Temple, esq;

confident of 781 91, sent to intreat 644 to give order, that he might have a place in
 the church of Nostre Dame, to heare some concert of oure musicke, which was there
 yesterday; and they two were so placed, as they might conveniently entertaine one an-
 other, as they did for a long time before the musicke begann. The affaires of England,

which are now the whole subject of mens discourse, was willingly entred upon by 644;
 lord Aubony,
 and

A D. 1660. and after they had agreed in the judgment both of them made upon the favorableness
of the present conjuncture; 925 tould him, there were newes arriv'd that morning by
an expresse, which were imparted to few; and that he would not trouble 644 with repeating
them, before 593 had acquainted them with them. But 644 replying, that perhaps he
might not see him in three or four dayes, he then told him, that for certaine the counsell
of state in England had resolv'd to call in the king eaven upon very easy tearms, and
that before the parlement sate: that the counsellors now about him, among whom he
asked, whether there was not one they cal'd 837, might perhaps be excepted against, and
left behind; to which 644 answered, that doubtless 837, if his present going might
bring the least prejudice upon the king, would willingly condescend to stay, knowing
the king as well as he does; for whether he goes or stayes, his majesty, who
beleaves him faithfull and useful to him, is more constant, then to change his affection
upon such circumstances; and that being preserved, none knew better then 925, that saw
the cardinall expel'd and brought in againe to rise higher, how many ways there lye open
at court to compass what the princ hath a mind to. 925 tould him besids, that he had
spoken freely to 452 529, and let 229 know, that 270 ought not to thinke of going
suddenly into 662; and that those, who would advice 229 to it, or intertaine 229 with
such hopes, were not 229 freinds; that length of time would be requisit for settling
matters there. 644 thinks this to be an arrow shott out of 593 91 bow, and a
warning-peece given to prepare 363 528 for that, which perhaps he may consider to be
for his own advantage; it being certaine, that if 454 (which perhaps 140 fears) exclude
himself, 140 cannot but be desirous, that 229 603 should stay, by whom he 330 91,
and for whom 140 is 175 91 167 21 184 24. 925 added likewise, that 363 594
ought to leave behind 547 454 348 127, and satisfy 540 322 all such 719 91; and
363 833 was of that opinion. The court goes by the way of Parpinian with a few
select persons only to the place of conference, there to solemnise the marriadge.
The B. of Drommore tells me, that cardinall Grimaldy is againe cal'd to court, and to
be imploy'd to Rome, to mediat the surrender of Avignon, mortgaged, we say, for a
sum of money, whereof the one half is to be payd in hand, and the other, (if wee be
possest of the place) God knowes when. The situation of it pleases the king; and
men say, that it will render the face of France more intire on that side. There remaines,
that I tell yow, how I blest and admire the providenc of God, in the great work you
have in hand; and seems to be so disposed, as it is morally certaine it cannot fayle of a
happy conclusion; for I am much deceived, if wee shall not see this, that is the less
faulty party, and now has the power, prosecute those, who have imbrued their hands
in that crime of blood with more violenc then another; and all of them lay their hands
on the sacrifice, as the best mean to expiat their offences, and recover their innocence;
so as those most interesteed need but looke on and contemplat, how God hath reach'd
forth the hand of his mercy and justice both at a time; his mercy, in restoring our king;
his justice, in exposing to the odium of the people those few heads, that contrived the
murder of his father; and what blessings he hath kept in store for England, that after
such civill discentions, and such various and ridiculous changes of government, hath rescued
it from being the sinke, into which all the excrements of neighbor nations, now after a
tedious warr preparing to make cleane their owne dwellings, were in all likelyhood reddey
to fall. Thus humbly taking leave, I remayne
Paris, this 16. Aprill,
1660. [N. S.]
For Mr. Lawrence.

Your faithfull humble servant,

KINGSTON.

Admiral

Admiral Lawson to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I WAS ordered, by the councell formerly, and Mr. Scott, to gett a trustie person to A.D. 1660.
 indeavour to gain what intelligence he could off any preparations of forces ether in Vol. lxvii.
 Flanders or France, that probable might bend towards England; as also what prepara- p. 363.
 tion of shipping there would happen in the ports of France, as farr as Brest. And I did
 make use of a gentleman of Dover, who was heare yesterday, and shewed me a letter, that
 at Brest what shipping the king of France hath there, are fitting for the sea, which are in
 number about seven. This person hath and is willing att any time to go over into
 Flanders or France upon that affair. I humbly intreate to knowe, whether you have
 occasion, and will have him still to continue to gett what intelligence he can, and to be
 ready to go over upon any emergency. I heare, the prince of Orange house at Flushe is
 preparing for the king of the Scotts. My humble service being added, I crave leave to
 subscribe myself,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

On board the London in the
 Downes, this 11. April, 1660.

Your very humble servant,

JO. LAWSON.

To the right honourable John Thurloe, *esq;* and Jo. Thompson,
esq; secretaries of state, these present, Whitehall.

Mr. Tho. Gilbert to secretary Thurloe.

Highly HONOURABLE and truly HONOURED SIR,

Vol. lxvii.
 p. 365.

NEVER was stone more impetuously hurried downward by the inward pressure of its own
 natural weight, and the foreign impressed force of the strongest hand, than the seven-
 fold greater part of Bridgnorth are by the native bent of their own inclination, and over-
 powerfull sway of their great landlords, meeting together, irresistibly carryed on to an high
 cavalier choyce of both their burgessees. None could indeed certainly tell, what execution the
 enclosed engine might do, till it had been fully tryed; but the minister of the place,
 (a very discreet man) together with mysele, and a little colledge of our most select
 friends, setting ourselves critically, as wee were able, to feel the pulse, and curiously to
 inquire into the temper of the town, doe, upon the best prudential observation we could
 make, jointly conclude, that the generall's writing would be so far from speeding your
 election, that his standing would not have carryed his own at Bridgnorth, except he would
 have declared himself absolutely for the king, and without any such terms, as they hear
 are about to be offered him. Such a spirit is there set up, and so active in Bridgnoth,
 and even this whole county, that I am verily afraid there will scarcely bee on either knight
 or burgesse chosen amongst us, that is not a very high royalist. Being therefore tender
 either of prostituting the general's letter to a baffle, or your name (ever precious and
 honourable with mee) to a contempt, you have the letter returned, with much trouble
 and grief of heart, from,

Highly HONOURABLE and HONOURED SIR,

Shiffenhall post-house,
 April 11. 1660.

your most faithfull humble servant,

THO. GILBERT.

You are much more honourable and good, than to need my apology for the trouble I
 have given you, when you know, it was in my heart to have spared neither pains
 nor charge, (in a place, where I formerly had so good an interest, as to prevail for bur-
 gesses unworthy to be named the same day with Mr. secretary Thurloe) that I
 might have given the nation the hopefull advantage of your sitting in that parlia-
 ment, which is so dreadfull to the sober, godly people in the nation; and so much
 the more to me, as having been the only active minister, as you know, in these
 parts (though never, as I know of, rashly and imprudently, in the old and young
 protector's tymes); nay, tho' I never carryed incivilly in the least toward the cavalier
 party, my best and surest friends tell me, I am so much threatened by them, that
 I cannot (as they apprehend) be long safe among them; so that I shall humbly offer
 myself to wait as chaplain upon an ambassador (for I hear the councell is about to
 send

A.D. 1660.

send divers). If you think me worthy of such an employment, I have upon that consideration enclosed the last peece of Latin, that hath come from my pen at a late visitation of a new free-schoole in our neighbourhood; whereby you will bee somewhat the better able to judge, whether, amongst other things, my poor stocke of Latine may suffice for such a service.

Mr. Longland, agent at Leghorn, to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

In the possession of the right hon. Philip Lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

I WRIT you a fortnight since, in answer to a letter received from you, being very glad of your return to act for the publick, your honour being by long experience so well acquainted with those affaires. Concerning a good correspondent at the place you desire, I doubt not but to effect it to content, when I shall have your resolution, what you intend to spend therein, which must be obtained only by money; for those people cannot be gained but by the force of money, being profest enemies unto us; but for money they will do any thing; adventure both body and soul too. I shall now wait for your direction, what sum to spend, which I humbly conceive must be proportionable to the information you aim at; so yourself must be the only decider of this doubt. I know you look not after common newes, such as the currant or diurnal affaires; but to that, wherein the welfare of state consists: such intelligence must be procur'd from principal men in that court, a monsignor, or secretary at least, if not a cardinal; so that you must not be sparing in the pension, lest the harvest prove accordingly. I cannot approach or address myself to any man to do this office, but with the money in my hand, and ask him this question, whether he will earn so much money yearly for writing a letter once a week. Besides, to avoid jealousy, which the Italians are all infected with, I must not speak or correspond with this man myself, but by another hand, which likewise will cost money; wherewith I acquaint your honour, that you may see and know the depth of the charge for your government. If you will have me go through to settle this intelligence, be pleased to send me the heads of what you desire to know, for my direction; as also the money I shall give, or the yearly pension, which must be paid beforehand, and must be a sum proportionable to the quality of the person, and the intelligence you desire. If you should ask my opinion, what sum were fitting to give, I should answer, a thousand pounds *per ann.* were well spent, to have such intelligence, as I suppose you aim at; and when least, 500 l. a year pension, and now-and-then 100 l. gratuity, according as the intelligence shall please you. These are really my thoughts; which I humbly refer to your honour's more mature consideration.

Upon the death of the king of Sweden, the queen is hastening from Rome to her own country; but it is believed, she will very hardly find entrance there. At Rome she is very poor and retired, and 'tis believed, want of means to be a chief cause of her departure; for the pope is weary of her. All Italians are strait-handed; they love not such converts, as want money.

This next month the duke of Parma is to marry the duke of Savoy's daughter, and in September next the great duke's son is to marry the duke of Orleans daughter, for which solemnity they already begin to make preparation here.

This week has come no letters from England, which gives much occasion of discourse to the subtle Italians, who absolutely believe, that general Monk is for the king, having, as they say, brought in the secluded members, who have settled the militia in the hands of the king's friends. In Paris the somtymes queen of England gives it out for certain, that her son is suddenly to return, having had promise from them, that are able to perform. In Holland they lay wagers, six to one, of the king's return; and from Brussels, secretary Nicholis writes, with confidence, as much. God direct the parliament's hands to do that, which is for the nation's entire good and welfare! I must not omit to let your honour know a passage, that happened yesterday, in discourse with a couple of Italians concerning the affaires of England, who were very knowing men, as most of them are; but because this discourse may be more than this paper may contain, I shall give it you in a paper apart.

About a month since the state's four frigates, under command of captain Poole, were met off Sapiientia, going for Smyrna to victual. Nothing else offers, but that I am,

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your faithfull servant,

Leghorne, 23. April, 1660. new style.

CHARLES LONGLAND.

Inclosed

Inclosed in the preceding.

SIR,

23. April, 1660. [N. S.]

I MUST not omit to let you know, what discourse happened yesterday with a couple of Itallians, concerning the affaires of England, who wer very knowing men, as that nation generally is. The opinion of the one was, that the approaching parliament would assuredly call in the king, seing the secluded members had prepared a way for it, by turning out the commonwealth's-men from commanding the militia, and being sheriffs of the countyes, and putting into theyr places the king's friends and cavalliers; instancing the citty of London, who of itself had an army able to bring in the king, and Sir George Booth, who has now the parliament's authority for that, for which he was so latly apprehended. The other answered, althoh this be true, yet it cannot be imagined, that so grav and wys a body as the parliament will soon forget the late great expence of blood and treasure, as again to set up the said government, that caused it; which would be an action of such levity, not to say folly, that so wys a body could not possibly be guilty of. When the Athenians, Tuscans, and Romans, cast off kingly government, they never willingly reassumed it; and yet it never cost al thos nations together half the blood it has England. He further said to the other Itallian, You and I hav wyves and children. How soon it may pleas God to send siknes and death, we know not. Would it be discretion in us to leav our children and estates in the tuition of one of the princes, (the great duk's brothers) or in the hands of a marchant of our own rank and quallity, who may be accountable for his administration? *Ovum non ovo similis*; and that great and wys body, the parliament of England, not only deliver up theyr own, but the estates, wyves, children, religion, and libertyes too, of three great nations into the hands and custody of one man incontrollable; and not rather put thes pretious jewels into the hands and keeping of twenty or thirty of theyr own members, of whom they may frely demand an account at al tymes. This certainly is consistent with right reason, and the true interest of that nation. To say, that they will bynd the king to such conditions, as no opportunity shall be left him; al such must needs vanish with tyme, and piple's libertyes must again becom inthral'd, whereof the world is full of witnesss and examples.

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

Sir Edward Hyde to Sir John Grenville.

SIR,

April the 23d, Breda, 1660. [S. N.]

THE king hath received yours of the 18th from Ostend, and you will easily beleave he wished you a quick and a safe passage, and is impatient to heare from you, after you have spoken with the gentleman. Since we came to Breda, every day hath brought us more expresses than you imagine from England, and, truly, some from considerable persons of all parties; and all pretend to have great power and credit with the gentleman, and great hope of disposing him to serve the king, in order to which many propositions are made; and from some, the very advises, which are already followed, you will easily thinck the king retournes thancks to all; and desires them to use all their power to so good an end. Now, as the king resolves to conceale nothing of moment from the gentleman, upon whose affection he relies intirely, and that whatsoever he shall be informed of by his majesty, shall not be turned to the prejudice of any man, soe I am directed to let you know of one particular embassaye he hath received, which puts him into some wonder, and the gentleman will better know, what use to make of it, than the king doth. Here is a gentleman comme from my lady Carlile, who went first to the queene at Paris, and from thence hither, with instructions in writing, which the lady professeth are the gentleman's positive advise, derived to her by the secretary Tompson, who is the sole confident betweene them. They conteyne the gentleman's positive exceptions against the king's being in Flanders, or in Holland, as unfit places for them to treat in; the first, as an enemye's and a catholique country; the other, as too much interested in trade; and so like to take advantage of the king's presence; and thereupon his advise is pretended to be as positive, that his majesty should immediatly goe into France, as a place without all exception, as if it were Geneva, for religion, and a country not at all affected to its interest. You will imagine the king beleaves this not to be the gentleman's opinion; yet he thincks it necessary he should know it, that he may the better judge what designe there may be in this, and whither in truth Mr. Tompson be like to have any hand in it. There is another thing, in which the king doth as much desire the gentleman's advise. We have, since I saw you, received very francke overtures from secretary Thurlo, with many great professions of resolving to serve the king; and not only in his owne endeavours, but by the service

In the possession of Hugh Gregor esq;

In the possession of the right honourable Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

A.D. 1660. *W* vice of his friends, who are easily enough guessed at. This comes through the hands of a person, who will not deceive us, nor is easily to be deceived himself, except by such bold dissimulation of the other, which cannot at first be discovered. Yet it is enough suspected by the king; there is somewhat of curiosity accompanys Thurloe's professions; for he is very inquisitive to knowe, whether the king hath any confidence in the gentleman, or hath approached him the right way; which he desires to know only, that he may finish what is left undone, or be able the better to advise his majesty what he is to do therein.

The king returned such answers as are fitt, and desires to see some effects of his good affection, and then he will find his service more acceptable. Both these particulars the king thinks fit the gentleman should know, that his majesty may receive his advice, and to know what his opinion is of Thurlo, and whither he be able, if he were willing, to contribute much to his majesty's service: but this being of such a nature, as, being communicated, may be turned to the prejudice of persons, to whom his majesty wisheth no hurt, and may draw reproach upon himself and his counsells, the king would not have you impart either of them to any person whatsoever, except the gentleman himself, and Mr. Morice; because, possibly, you may not so conveniently at present be admitted to the gentleman; and then no inconvenience can arise from it. I am,

SIR,

Your most affectionate, and humble servant.

Indors'd by Sir William Morrice:

Lord chancellor, to Sir Jo. Grenville, from Breda.

A letter from Paris.

23. April, 1660. [N. S.]

Vol. Ixvii.
p. 367.

BY my former I mention'd what had passed in the cessation of the new charges upon the merchandizes of strangers, that are imported, as cloth, and other things; so that this trouble mean while is over. But the crown upon every tun of all ships, that lade, is still exacted; and also of those ships, that do not lade, and that according to the amplification of this edict touching the tax. After the departure of the last Holland fleet from Nants, came into that river 2 men of war, to cause the tax of a crown upon the tun to be paid, by reason that those of that country would not believe, that that tax should be in the sea-towns. It is believed, that the court will not come hither till August; and for the voyage towards the frontiers, there is on both sides little preparation at present.

Four thousand foot, and two thousand horse, will be shipp'd at Toulon upon the king's fleet, and upon the merchants ships, there stayed. The orders for the employment of those forces are not to be opened, nor read, till they are all at sea. Monsieur Bartet hath brought from Madrid divers letters for the cardinal Mazarin; and saith, that the infanta is the most sweet princess in the world; and that she hath a most admirable wit.

The marshal de l'Hospital, governor of Paris, is dead.

The Dutch commissioners at Copenhagen to the states general.

H. and M. LORDS,

Copenhagen, $\frac{16}{26}$. April, 1660.

In the possession of the right hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

MY lords, The letter which your H. and M. L. were pleased to write to us, of the 19th of this month, is come safe to hand. We thought it our duty to return an answer to the contents thereof with all speed; and, namely, that at this present hour the Swedish fleet of war (except two, that are sail'd to Elsenore, and two more, that are in the bay of Wisnar) doth still lie in and before the harbour of Lantscroone; and none of their fleet never advanced further seaward than near to the fleet of your H. and M. L. which lay at an anchor between Lantscroone aforesaid and this city. And this is also really true, that the Swedish ships of war never took but two Danish vessels, that came running in amongst them, and which might have afterwards escaped, if they had pleased; so that the information, which hath been sent your lordships, hath been falsely grounded, and is an abusive and an erroneous information; and we can with reason, and of our knowledge, assure your lordships, that not the least damage hath been done to the ships of the king of Denmark, and of the subjects of the same kingdom, in sight of the fleet and ships of war of your H. and M. L.; much less, that the hostile actions of Sweden against Denmark

mark would have been suffer'd or permitted by the said fleet; having always made it our A.D. 1660. business to prevent the same. And we are rather of an opinion, that since the fleet of your H. and M. L. withdrew from before Lantscroone, there hath been far more damage done to the Swede by the Dane at Sea, than the Dane hath sustained. We shall not fail, in continuation of our duty, punctually to regulate ourselves according to the contents of the said your H. and M. L. letter, and use such prudence in the conduct and management of our negotiation, as we have hitherto used; and we hope your H. and M. L. will have a favourable opinion of our good endeavours against all abusive and sinister impressions, which some may endeavour to make.

A letter of intelligence to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I HAD by the last post your honour's order and command for to continue to write the Vol. lxvii. intelligence to him, intimated to me from Mr. Isaac Johnson in his letter; and withall, P. 351. your honour's promise to take care for to see me satisfied for my paines, to which I give full beleeif and credit, being your honour's pleasure and command to Mr. Johnson to signifye unto me your honour's order, which I shall strictly observe. And I will not faile to write weekly the intelligence to your honour, and the insides of affaires, as possibell as may be. As for newes, by letters from Danzig, of the 20. currant St. N. we have, that the peace betwixt the Pole and the Swede is concluded: the articells of it are not yet divulged, but as yet kept private, till some small appertenances, belonging to the perfection of the treatie, be debated. The French envoye, Monsieur Colbert, is gone from Wien to the treatie in Prussia, at the Olive, for to intimate to the Swedish commissioners there, that the emperour offers to the Swedes a cessation of armes for 6 weekes, to which the Swedes will not condescend, seing it is done out of meere pollicy for to recreut the forces in Pomerania, especially their cavallery, which the great part of them want good horses, and are much weaker then they were before. Their intent is nothing elce, but to gaine time. The Swede will in a short time be ready to march for to encounter the ennemy in Pomerania. As for the treatie in Dennemark, it sticks on the Danish side, which insift still to have satisfaction from the Swedes, for the losses and dommages since the first of September, when the Swedes did refuse to accept the project of peace made at the Hague; and for satisfaction, they demande from the Swedes to have Bahus in Norway. Besides, this they demand from the Swedes a satisfaction for the losses and dommages since the last breach of the Roscheld's peace, and desire to have from the Swedes, Landtscreon, Malmore, and Christianstadt; but the Swedes will never consent to such impertinent demands. He remaines still to adhere to the project made at the Hague; and if the king of Denmark does not submit to reason, he will be forced to it. But if the Hollander had not played the wagg, and had not pretended this and that, the peace had been concluded much sooner then now. The English expresse coming from England, being sent to the English embassaders in the Sound, is past, and gone further in his journey. The treatie at Izehoe in Hollstein, betwixt the Dane and the duke of Hollstein, is not ended; yet the successe of it is feared to be fruitlesse. The Danish forces continue still the siege before Tonningen. This is all at present from

Your Honour's

Most humble and faithfull servant,

Hamburg, the 17th of
April, 1660.

DE LAWERIN.

A letter of intelligence to secretary Thurloc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I MADE bold to draw up a bill of exchange, for to be payed of your honour to Mr. Vol. lxvii. Richard Basse, the sum of fiftene pound sterling, the value received here from Mr. P. 352. David Hecheester, per addresse. I hope your honour will not refuse to pay the sayd summe, for I have been necessitated for to take up so much moneys for to sublist here; and formerly I have been at the charge of or postidge of letters to your honour in time past, which comes to 5 pound sterling, and the 10l. sterling are layd out for dyet. I humbly intreath your honour to accept my bill of exchange, and to order it to be payed. I do engage myselfe (upon the intimation made to me by Mr. Isaac Johnson) herewith to your honour,

A.D. 1660. honour, to continue to write weekly the intelligence to your honour, and to observe exactly his honour, and all his future commands. I pray my lord to pay the said bill of exchange, and excuse me for my boldness; and I subscribe to remaine

Your LORDSHIP'S

obliged and verie humble servant,

Hamburg, the 17th of
Aprill, 1660.

DE LAWERIN.

Col. J. Jones to secretary Thurloe.

HONOURABLE SIR,

Vol. lxvii.
p. 368.

THE bearer, Mr. Hordley, hath somewhat to informe you of, which I humbly conceive proper for your cognizance; and therefore I have advised him to wayte on you. Sir, I am not in complement, but in trueth and reality one, that loves and honours you, and would very gladly imbrace any happie oportunitie to approve my selfe,

SIR,

Your sincere freind, and humble servant,

19. Apr. 1660.

JO. JONES.

Mr. Petit to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

St. Vincent, 5 leagues from Bayonne, the
 $\frac{30}{20}$. of April, 1660.

In the possession of the
right hon.
Philip lord
Hardwicke,
lord high
chancellor of
Great Britain.

I MET in Thoulouse with two letters of his excellency my lord embassador Lockhart, desiring mee to writt the occurrences of this court unto your honour, which I did beginne there to doe the $\frac{23}{13}$. of this instant.

What I have new to saye, is the arrival of the king and cardinal together neere Dax, intending to come on sunday next to Bayonne. Yesterday an expres of Spaine brought newes of the marying of the infantado with D. Louis de Haro for the king of France at Burgos, from whence that court was to come to Fontaravie within the 5th or the 6th May, St. nov.

They saye the mariadge will bee complished soone after, and the king shall come back immediately with his court at Bourdeaux, except his eminency, who is to stay at St. Jean de Lus, to work with D. Louis de Haro about some busines; which seemes, concerneth rather the strangers then the French.

Maye bee the Spaniards will try to ingage him against the English; but I doe beleve, if once their majestys can carry the infantado out of their hands, his eminency will found pretences enough to excuse himselfe; specially, if the parliament cause the commonwealth to bee united, and soe much considerable upon the sea, that little hopes bee left of a good succeze against that nation, who seemes att last to bee in a condition to proceede forward in the glorious and hapy work of a true stablishment, after so much blood spendeth in itt. The mareschal of Turenne is with the court. I hope your honor will doe me the favor as to excuse my bad languidge, and give mee the permission to remayne still

Your HONOUR'S

Most humble and most obedient servant,

RE. PETIT.

Mr. Downing's memorial to the states general.

Vol. lxvii.
p. 233.

THE underwritten envoy extraordinary of England hath lately received the resolutions of their lordships the states general, together with certain papers of the admiralty of Amsterdam, concerning a parcel of rye belonging to one Thomas Bawtre, of London, merchant. And, however the said admiralty are pleased therein to pass as hard a censure upon his memorial, touching that matter, as they have against the corn itself, viz. that

that it was founded upon misinformation, or not right apprehending thereof; yet, having seriously perused and considered the same, he cannot find, but that the matter of fact, as it is therein set down, is intirely in substance the same with what is set down in the said papers to be matter of fact; to wit, that a certain parcel of rye, belonging to one Bawtrey, merchant of London, was first taken by the Danes, and after by the Swedes, and at last by some ships of war of this state, and sent back to Amsterdam. Nor doth he find any difference in point of circumstance, save only, that whereas in the said memorial it is said, that the Swedes intended to carry the said rye into some place in Pomerania; in the same papers it is alleged, that their intention was to carry it to some place in the Nering, the which, as it is very little distant from Pomerania, so it is not at all material, whether the intention was to carry it to the one or the other.

And for what is said, that the plenipotentiaries of England, in their letter, do only make mention of the rye, and not the ship; but that he, the said envoy extraordinary, in his memorial, doth declare the ship to be an English ship, and so would thereby insinuate, that the less belief is to be given to what is therein demanded; it seems, that however the sentence passed against his memorial is very severe, yet that it hath not proceeded from any over through examination, in reading thereof; the said envoy, in his said memorial, expressly calling the said ship a ship of Lubeck, and demanding nothing but the lading.

And for the reasons, by which the said admiralty would justify the sentence, which they have given, they are such, as, had it not pleased their lordships the states general to have taken the pains to have sent them unto him, he should not have thought them worth the answering; nor yet, that it had been possible for a court of admiralty to have taken away from an honest merchant his goods upon grounds of that nature.

Is it a good argument to say, that the said corn was good prize to the Dane, because it came from a place of Sweden? And what can the consequence thereof be, but an intire making it unlawful for England to trade with any part of Sweden? And may not, upon the same account, all the ships of this country, which come from Spain, be seized by the English, and be good prize unto them?

Or is it a good argument to say, that neither the Danes nor the Swedes did look upon the said corn as belonging to the English; and therefore, that neither ought they also to do it?

Is it a good argument to say, that because justice hath not been done by one, therefore it shall not be done by another? And yet neither doth it appear, that justice was by either of them denied.

As for the passage in the letter of count Magnus de la Garde, in which he calls the ship, in which the said lading was, a prize; doth that any more make it to be a prize, than the letter of lieutenant-admiral Opdam to the said admiralty, wherein he also calls it a prize? And is it not ordinary (*pro formâ*) to call any ship, that is taken, a prize? Doth it appear, that the said ship was judicially tried before any court of admiralty in Sweden or Denmark, whereby really to make it a lawful prize, and alter the property thereof; or that the ship or lading were so much as demanded by any, that had interest therein? She was taken by the Danes ^{28. June,} _{8. July,} 1659, and continued some time in their hands, and afterwards taken by the Swedes, and by them carried from place to place, and ^{3.} _{13.} August following taken by the ships of this state. And what possibility in so short a time (and in which the said ship was so oft shifted from hand to hand, and from place to place) for the proprietors to be able so much as to know, to whom or which way to address themselves, much less for the perfecting of a process? It was from the 13th to the 30th of August, ere any one came to lord vice-admiral Opdam, so much as to demand either ship or goods, altho' he lay so near to Lubeck.

And for what is in one of the letters of the said admiralty, that they are astonished at one passage in his memorial, to wit, that Thomas Bawtrey, proprietor of the said corn, had already spent above 2000 gilders in the prosecution of this business; they may consider, whether it be possible for a merchant to make a voyage from London to the Sound, (thinking there to have found his ship) and from thence hither, and to stay here so many months, and be at the charge of advocates, and the like, for less; and that he must not have been a very good husband to have spent no more.

And for what is said, that in case he find himself aggrieved, he may have recourse to a revision; it is true, that where there is new matter to be alleged, it may not be improper to have recourse to that way; but here is, in this case, nothing of new matter to be pleaded. And therefore the admiralty justifying the sentence they have already given, what hopes, but after a long expence of time and money, they will give another of the like nature? And besides the injury being done, not by any private person, but by a ship of war in the service of this state, and sent hither by their admiral, it is but reasonable the state should do justice herein, as was this winter done in England, in the like case, upon a ship of this country, seized by an English man of war.

A.D. 1660. The said envoy extraordinary doth therefore demand, that seeing it is not all denied, that the said corn doth veritably belong to the said Bawtrej, merchant of London, and was never out of his possession, nor ever in the hands of any enemy, by which the property would be changed; that it will please their lordships forthwith to command the said rye to be restored unto him, without farther delay and expences.

Given at the Hague, 29. April,
1660. [N. S.]

Mr. Downing to secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Hague, 30. April, 1660.

Vol. lxvii.
p. 242.

I Received yours by the last post, and doubt not but you have since received myne, which was kept in the merchants hands. This comes to you, and so shall my others for the

future, under that cover, which you directed in your last. As for the business of the

153 106 34, in short, thus: 70 49 510 376 17 141 64 43 160 467 5 10 501 140 282

244 149 161 41 108 475 317 456 142 477 468 459 155 109 38 535 503 270
the states generall will doe what you please; but themselves please

491 510 120 83 40 217 44 244 if otherwise, they will doe what 468 101 142 43
with the king of Sweden, let him know, that

82 153 287 125 358 217 45 500 536, and that on purpose to 360 326 353 467
him, for the future, to depend upon them, and not upon England.

it is best for 326 305 468 50 157 150 152 133 477 263 426 109 34 523 468 103
grudge against Sweden is,

207 395 146 523 547. And indeed the fundamentall 58 447 35 311 17 308 339
not doe what they would have had them during the

140 148 554 346, that they would 395 150 270 491 468 169 501 323 319 38
war between England and this state;

468 88 37 153 441 106 55 468 487 231 149 160 40 41 390 547 207 469 143
send one ship; if

463 466; and you need not 454 413 456; it would be abundantly enough, 70 51
only given out, that you will doe it. councill

413 362 it be 313 108 418 467 510 503 270 72 148. And if that the 254 153
deliberation about it, the alarm

107 251 84 would but be in 263 362 231 437 149 345 182 71 147 468 199 213
hither. you have

101 would quickly come 325 468 135. And 510 323 all the reason in the world to
the states generall delay the giving whether they will keep to the accords made

do it; for that 535 not only 263 355 170 468 313 339 56 159 62 289 63 286
at the Hague;

468 169 503 350 284 477 468 185 140 375 219 468 319 318 44; but, in the
their ministers do quite contrary thereunto.

mean time, 468 71 133 381 393 140 466 134 146 270 126 152 67 466 254 107
150 437 441 468 135 154 109 477. And by a paper, which you will find amongst

those, which I have this day sent by the post to the councill, you will see, that there is a
neat occasion given breaking the cessation

390 219 406 313 109 for the quite 23 133 40 198 339 57 468 251 140 141 220
by sea; order contrary to the agreement

239 140 41 16; the which 416 263 135 is also in itself directly 254 109 149 437
made by the ministers of the states general with the king of Sweden. The Portugall ambassador thinks, that

441 477 468 17 55 134 42 43 379 108 150 375. 239 468 381 393 142 466
England

131 138 400 535 500 536 468 551 202 227 141 449 416 150 325 109 78 140
desert them noe instructions come yet to me.

467 547 will quite 263 142 286 150 468 100 in regard 395 343 255 170 289.
477 379.

Ormond brought a letter from the king to the princeesse dowager

576 23 443 154 55 61 146 16 361 306 468 352 477 468 120 441 107 251
and directed à madam

143 270 483 311 136 very full of kindness, 207 267 133 278 466 35 15 371 260
ma bon cousine, De Wit also gave him

89 371 241 107 254 524 339 45, which is more than ordinary. 263 502 149 201
a visit privately, his

308 154 41 3 26 15 152 346 72 466 121 441 155 219 362, assuring him of 327
to serve his master; in case

utmost readyness 477 142 286 154 40 327 271 140 466 135; and that, 339 241
of a treaty, he should be invited hither.

140 43 408 14 479 324 141 328 81 33 231 339 155 70 466 35 325 468 136.
And,

he and his friends are daily makeing up their differences with the prince of Orange his party. A.D. 1660.

And, in the mean time, 324 207 327 51 441 282 143 213 42 261 362 376 339 58 522 468 69 134 267 50 51 286 43 109 251 143 500 468 546 327 422 171.

And it is said, that the 142 463 466 132 408 557 503, in compliment, 313 477 468
states of Holland will, give to the young prince of Orange place of grand veneur, which is now void.

170 112 154 110 58 546 468 121 355 251 408 56 437 108 37 152 43 395 155
a deputy.

136 493 346 397 155 117 173 38, with power to make 17 263 434 173.

I pray that I may have money for my maintenance: I am now five weeks behind hand, and the councell of state, before I came away, ordered Mr. Frost to pay me, or when I should appoint, monthely 150l. for my mayntenance, as envoy extraordinary. And I pray, that accordingly it may be paid by him, who is in Frost's place, to my servant Fawley; besid, they gave order to pay me a part of my arrears by Frost, the first of May. Fawley, my servant, hath both the orders; and unless you please to take me under your patronage, as I am by some of that place, I am sure I shall fayre ill. I charged a bill of exchange for one hundred pounds for paying for the papers, which I weekly furnish the councell with, which I dowbt not but is paid, I having ever since my last coming hither been fayne to do it out of my own purse. I am,

• RIGHT HONOURABLE,

Your most faithfull humble servant,

G. DOWNING.

Monfieur Weyman, principal minister of the elector of Brandenburg heer, is gone to Bredagh, by exprefs orders from his master, to salute and congratulate the sonne of the king; and heer is talk, that the French ambaffador shall do the like.

Mr. Downing to William Jessop esq; clerk of the council of state.

SIR,

I Received yours by the last, with the inclosed for the king of Denmark, the which accordingly I delivered to Monsieur Ottho Kraeg, one of the Danish ambaffadors heere, with my own hands, and in the better manner I could; and he hath promised, that he will take care, and that the answer shall be by me sent you; and if you had thought fitt to have let me know the matter, which it concernes, I should have endeavoured to have said something in particular to it also; and shall be very heartily glad of any occasion, wherein I may testify, how much I am,

SIR,

Your most affectionate humble servant,

Hague, Apr. 30. 1660.

[N. S.]

G. DOWNING.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Samedy, le 24. d'Avril, 1660. [N. S.]

L'Admirauté d'Amsterdam a escrit une serieuse complainte de ce, qu'on ne leur fournit point d'argent; & que pourtant ils seront obligés de rapeller la flotte de Ruyter; qui bientost sera au bout de ses victuailles. Ceux de Geldre & d'autres ont mis sur le tapis l'affaire de Munster, desirant savoir, en quels termes cela est. Le sieur raet-pensionnaire a promis d'en faire ouverture.

Les ambassadeurs destinés vers Espagne se preparent maintenant tout de bon & pour avoir un secretaire, qui s'entende un peu bien sur les affaires. Ils parlent de requerir tel Pester pensionnaire à Maestricht.

Le sieur Cojet a fait plainte, que Ruyter a prins un navire Suedois, depuis que l'armistice est fait entre cest estat & la Suede.

L'on

A.D. 1660. L'on delibere encore pour donner une response sur le memoire de Downing, & du depuis il a donné un autre memoire.

Lundy, le 26. dito.

L'on a eu une conference sur les affaires d'Outre-Meuse, & demain s'en tiendra un autre; l'on en aura discoursu, si le sieur ambassadeur d'Espagne a de l'inclination pour en faire un fin; que dans 3 à 4 jours on en viendroit bien à bout, voulant dire, que l'intention de son excellence seroit de conserver des certains cavaliers, certains ecclesiastiques, & le passage ou communication de navaigne vers Roleduc, &c.

L'on aura aussy eu sur le tapis les ingredients de l'instruction pour l'ambassade d'Espagne, qui ne contient rien de nouvelle alliance; ains principalement une confirmation de la paix, &c.

Mardy, le 27. dito.

C'est aujourd'huy seulement, que l'ambassadeur de France a fait presenter son memoire: que Vlacq avoit desja imprimé le 25. si que son excellence a au grand peur, que le memoire ne tombast en naufrage, feu, ou autre interruption. L'affaire de Munster, & composition de cela, a esté rememorié par ceux de Gueldre & de Frise; mais le sieur raet-pensionnaire a esté absent.

Les deputés en Dennemarc eserivent, que dans peu ils esperent de parachever le traité au contentement de cest estat; mais autres particularités ils n'en donnent.

Sous mains l'on parle d'envoyer une deputation d'icy au roy d'Angleterre pour le complimenter; mais on attend advis de Breda, si on le trouve asses tempestif & à propos.

Mecredy, le 28. dito.

Le sieur president a derechef mis sur le tapis les affaires d'Outre-Meuse, & devoit les achever; si que demain derechef on les entreprendra.

La Hollande a proposé qu'à present, & en ces deux ambassades, on devoit garder l'honneur; que pourtant on devoit doubler le reiglement, au moins pour cette fois.

La plus-part est bien enclin à cela; mais la Frise & Groningen veulent, que ce soit donc general, & qu'à l'avenir cela se pratique aussy bien qu'à present; & à cela la Hollande ne veut pas entendre.

Jeudy, le 29. dito.

Le sieur Downing aura derechef fait plainte par un memoire escrit, de ce que l'admirauté d'Amsterdam ne fait pas droit touchant la prinse de certain seigle mal jugé & confisqué; mais c'est *fulgur e pelvi*, tant que les Anglois eux-memes entr'eux sont si mal unys, & ne meritent pas la consideration, qu'ils on fait cy-devant.

Il y a eu plainte de ceux, qui ont credité de l'argent pour le bastiment de temple au Sas, aux quels on ne paye ny capital ny interest.

Tel Bailly aussy emprisonné & deporté par le conseil de Flandre à Middlebourgh fait sa plainte, sur quoy on escrit au dit conseil.

Vendredy, le 30. dito.

Il n'y a rien eu qu'une plainte de Maestricht, qu'on y fait quelque turbe touchant la possession ou jouissance d'icelle, requerant la maintenue. Ce qui est mis en mains des commissaires deciseurs.

Estant meu l'affaire des ambassades vers la France & l'Espagne, a esté dit d'aucuns asses froidement, que cela estoit encore chose éloignée.

Derechef est mis sur le tapis le pretendu accord de Munster, & qu'on en desire avoir ouverture. Ce qui causera encore du discours.

La Frise a fait memorer, que la dit province desire estre donnée satisfaction au Dennemarc.

Commissioner Pells to the states general.

H. and M. L.

Vol. lxvii.
p. 371.

MY lords, as far as I can learn, all differing points, as well between Poland and Sweden, as with the allied Imperialists and Brandenburgers, are now concluded and agreed in the cloister Oliva; and to-day, it is believed, the same will be signed. God grant it may be a firm peace! I hope to send over the articles by the next post.

His majesty of Poland, presently after the subscription, intends to return for Poland.

Dantzick, 1. May, 1660. [N. S.]

P. PELLs.

Postscript,

Just now I receive advice, that the peace was not signed to-day, but will be to-morrow, without fail.

Mr.

Mr. J. Aldworth to Secretary Thurloe.

RIGHT HONORABLE,

SINCE my last to yow, dated the $\frac{20}{30}$ March, I have been absent from this place, A.D. 1660. which have been the occasion of my not writing unto yow; but being now returned, and in probability shall reside here for a considerable time, I shall not fayle to give your honour a weekly accompt of what passeth in these parts, according as you desire in your letter, dated the 5th April. The chavalier Paul, commander in chief of the ships of this place, parted here 3 days past only with four ships of war, and three fly-boats, having aboard them about 2500 soldiers: the remaynder being 5 ships of warr, and three flie-boats may follow them in 15 dayes, attending only the arrivall of some soldiers, that are to imbarke on them. The number in all will be about 5000. It is generally supposed, their rendezvous will be at Naples, where is to joyn with them 20 Spanish ships of warr, and a like number of galleys, with about 7000 soldiers; and the pope sends 10 ships, and all his galleyes, with soldiers also. The states of Genoe, and duke of Savoy, furnisheth ships, galleys, and soldiers; so that in all, it's thought, the army may consist of about thirty thousand. The French admirall, with his squadron, carryes the pope's standard and collors, which undoubtedly is only to avoid an avarie, that the grand signeur may say on the French nation. Their designe is either for Candy or Cyprus. It's most probable, their intent is to surprize the latter, whereby to have Turkes sufficient to exchange for the Christians, that are slaves in Turkey. The French squadron hath aboard them three hundred excellent brasse gunns, with provisions for six months; and it is still said, that assoone as the soldiers is landed; the ships goes for West France. The 3 ships, that are building, will not be ready this six monthes, for want of timber, masts, &c. The cardinall Mazarin hath laid such heavy taxes in the people of this province, that they already begin to murmur; and undoubtedly, in a very short time, great disorders will be not only in this province, but in many others, the nation being generally unsatisfyed, especially those of the religion, since the taking of Orange; which is all, that offereth at present, worth your honor's notice; so humbly remayne,

RIGHT HONORABLE,

Your Honor's faithfull servant,

Tollon, the 4. May;

1660. [N. S.]

JO. ALDWORTH.

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

I HAD no letter from you by the last post; but the post before it, I have had one, with an intimation, that you had order from Mr. secretary Thurloe to signify unto me his pleasure and command for to continue here for to write the intelligence to him, which order I shall observe exactly and faithfully. I hope Mr. secretary will be pleased to pay my bill of exchange of fifteene pounds sterling, being but a verie small summe, which I stood in need for to supplye my present necessities. As for newes, since my last to you of the 17th courant, we have by letters from Coppenhagen, of the 14th courrant, that the Suedes have taken prisoner general Schake, and lieutenant-general Alefeld, the two chiefeft commanders of the Danish army, who have done to the king of Denmark the best service in the late warrs against the Suede. They were coming from Funen, in a Hollandish galliot, intending for Coppenhagen, and were mett by the two Suedish men of warre, which tooke this galliot, with the two sayd generalls, and withall, a considerable summe of moneys, above 60,000 rixdollars. The vulgar opinion is, that the Hollander did betray these Danish officers. The Danes can soone change out their two generalls, with some great Suedish officers, which are their prisoners yet, as the prince of Anhalt, the lieutenant-generall Ham, the two counts of Waldeck, the count Conigsmark, and many great ones more. The treatie in Denmark is not yet ended, but it's neare to be concluded. The Danes stick so obstinately to have Balius for their satisfaction, to which the Suedes will not consent, not being expressed in the project of peace, at the Hague, the 4th of August. It's reported but now, that the Suedes will deliver the lands about it to the Dane, but not the castell. The treatie at Ilzehoc, betwixt the Dane and the duke of Holstein, is not yet ended. It's thought it will take no effect; the duke is able enough to hold out the siege of the Danes, before he will stand off from his souverainty of Sleswick, being once agreed to him by the treatie of Rostschild. From Dantzic we have, by

In the possession of the right hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

A.D. 1660. letters of the 28th currant St. N. that the peace betwixt the Pole and the Suede is certainly concluded; the articells of it are not come out yet; some of them you had in the Dutch printed newes by the last post. The count Conigsmark is now sett at liberty, and is brought from the castle (where he was prisoner) into the towne of Dantziq. The king of Poland is much displeased with the Hollander, and with the city of Danziq. There are great jealousies, discontents, and fears, amongst them. Elbing comes to be delivered to the Brandenburger. This being all at present, I remaine

Your friend and servant,

Hamburg, the 24th

Aprill, 1660.

DE LAWERIN.

For Mr. Isaac Johnson, merchant at London.

I send you herewith inclosed onely one Dutch print of this day; there was none elce printed this day, being the great holy-dayes of Easter, the hand-crafty men being at their devotion.

RIGHT HONOURABLE,

I make bold to send your honour my second bill of exchange, and intreats your honour to make good payment to Mr. Richard Basse. I hope your lordship will not take it ill, being a verie small summe for to supplie my present necessities.

DE LAWERIN.

A letter of intelligence.

SIR,

Vol. lxxvii.
p. 384.

MY last to Mr. secretary Thurloe, and to yoursele, inclosed in Mr. Richard Basse his letter, was of the 24th of April. Since your last to me, of the 6th of April, with the order from Mr. secretary Thurloe, I have had none in two posts from you. I must confesse, I am with you at a great uncertainty, sometimes in hopes, sometimes in fear; but I hope, when the next post from England comes on, I shall be at more certainty then, expecting from Mr. secretary Thurloe an answer, if he hath pleased to accept my bill of exchange of fiftene pounds sterling. As for newes, we have by letters from Coppenhagen, of the 29th of April, that the Hollandish fleet hath besett 12 Swedish men of warr, coming from Landskrohn. The Hollander would not let them passe further, nor to returne againe to Landskrohn, but desired them not to stirre from the Hollands fleet, till further order came from the Hollands embassaders; which base action of the Hollanders (if it continue to be true) will be highly resented of the Suedes. It's reported, that the reason of the Hollanders detayning the said Swedish shippis is, that the king of Sueden refuses to keepe the agreement made with the Hollander at Elbing. Others say, that because the Suede domineers upon the seas *pro lubito*, and hath taken 2000 Danish seamen coming from Norway, and going for Coppenhagen. This newes is come yesterday by severall letters from Coppenhagen, but the Suedish letters from Elfeneur doe not make mention at all of it, but rather, that peace is neare to be concluded. Betwixt the mediators there is of late a great jealousie arisen, which to remove, the Suedish commissioner, seignior Rosenhalm, is gone to Coppenhagen to make them agree together. The French and English embassaders have been hard with words together; they have more yet discovered the Hollanders suttellness; they plague most all nations with their infidelity; the period of their felicity may be neare enough. By letters from Danziq we have, that the peace there is concluded; and nothing more but the ratification to be expected. The Polish parliament is to sitt in the midst of May; I would willingly adde more to this, but at present I have no more of note. Therefore I conclude, and remaine

Hamburg, the 1st of

May, 1660.

Your friend and servant,

DE LAWERIN.

I pray, Sir, impart my letter unto Mr. secretary Thurloe, and let me know his further pleasure, with his owne subscription, if I am to continue here, or not.

The yung Graf Conigsmark had leave from the duke of Brandenburg, with a passe from him, to goe and see his mother at Hamburg, upon parole; and intending to return from hence to Berlin againe, was taken againe upon the Elbe, and is brought prisoner to Gluckstat. How the duke of Brandenburg (whose prisoner it is) will like this folly of the Danes, by the next you shall know it.

Extract

*Extract out of the register of the secret resolutions of the H. and M. L. states
general of the United Provinces.*

Martis, the 4th of May, 1660. [N. S.]

WAS once more produced to this assembly the letter of the four lords extraordinary A.D. 1660. commissioners in Denmark, writ at Copenhagen the 16th of April last, directed to the greffier, containing amongst the rest, in effect, that they had received their H. and M. L. letter of the first of that month, and that they would punctually regulate themselves, according to the contents thereof, also not fail to give this state a further account of their proceedings for the effecting of the contents of the said letter. Whereupon being debated, that notwithstanding the said promise their H. and M. L. have not received any letters from the said lords commissioners by the two last posts, it is therefore resolved, that a letter shall be writ to the said lords commissioners, that their H. and M. L. are highly troubled and displeased at it, the more in regard some lords of the government, and also some particular persons in the Hague, have received letters writ at Copenhagen the 17th of April, that they shall not only advise their H. and M. L. with the reason of their not writing, but also send the account, which they promised, and especially likewise, that they do also advise, why they caused the fleet of this state to withdraw from before Lantscroon, and thereby give occasion to the Swedish ships to turn out, and also suffer several Danish ships to be taken by the Swedes in the sight of the fleet of this state, yea after the declaration of Denmark, which was however judged satisfactory by the ministers of the states. And it is also ordered, that they shall likewise inform this state, how it stands with the treaty of peace between the two northern crowns, to the end, their H. and M. L. may take their measures one way or other, with this addition, that their lordships shall insist upon the orders and commands given in the resolutions of their high and mighty lordships of the 3d of October, 30th of January, and the 19th of April last, and to execute the same punctually, and not recede from any point mentioned in the same.

Copie d'une lettre escrete de Bruxelles le 4. de May à neuf heures du soir, 1660.

MONSIEUR,

MA dernière estoit le 1. de se mois à six heures du soir, depuis est party 532 vers 591 p. 388. le jour d'hier à 8 heures du soir; son retour est incertain; mais selon toute apparence il retournera en bref.

Le roy d'Angleterre Breda Angleterre,
530 est encore à 590 avec grande apparence, et sans doute qu'il partira vers 529, en peu de temps. Le 572 est entièrement pour 530, et le dito 530 et 532 en sont très affeuréz.

Il faut avoir une 135 rsonne à 603 pour adresser le toutance le premier. Tout ce que Monsieur Lockhart pardeça advyser lettre, sieur 574 desire de 148 scavoir, il faut l' 174 distinctement. J'envoye icy copie d'une 348, venant de la 593. Toutes les 348 il faut les 201.

Si Lockart Breda tout
150 le sieur 574 desire, j'iray bien à 590 pour l'advertir de 156 un; cependant j'espere de vous bientoist voir, &c.

Substance principale d'une lettre escrete de la Haye le 1. May, 1660.

Depuis nous recevons grande confirmation, que le roy d'Angleterre, qui est presentement à Breda, ira bientoist en Angleterre, de tantque le parlement semble totalement tenir sa partie, ce qui apparoitra en peu des jours hors de leur assemblée. D'Angleterre viennent journellement plusieurs grands personnages, pour congratuler le roy, et presenter leur service, et aussi sont partys à hier d'icy deux deputés des estats generaux, ayant charge de presenter au dit roy toute faveur et assistance; aussi dit on icy, que le gouverneur de Dunquerque est accordé avec les Espagnols, ce que l'on croit icy, parcequ'il est reconnu homme sage et advisé, &c. au moien de quoy Flandres sera en repos, &c.

Lord

Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.

DEARE SIR,

A.D. 1660.

Vol. lxvii.
P. 374.

THE favor of yours of the 16th instant I received the last post, and humbly thank
 you for your freedom therein. I shall in this repay you in your own coyne. 55 had never
 a harder ^{task,} 40 10 39 28 9. They have had odd ^{plots} 36 29 32 40 39 6 heere concerning 122,
 and all means used to win 55; and thos failinge, other things were thought on; but I
 can assure you, 55 has intirely ^I 39 18 15 41 38 17 16 5 81 against any, that shall
 be for 122, or not 21 35 38 6 51 or 49. The like is done in most of 79, and some
 78. Soe that whatever does befall 55 or 60, who walke together, 55 does not doubt but
 their 24 31 40 19 38 17 39 40 2 will not fall; for 90 for the most part is fixed, I
 meane for 51 or 49. 'Tis true, 75 has note yet 76, nor could it now be done without put-
 ting things into 10 2 29 11 30 19 7; but I can assure you, the 40 45 32 4 15 32
 30 36 11 31 24 19 39 in 24 40 3 will doe nothings without 55 and 60. I know not
 what you meane about 85, havinge never yet heard any order touching it. But I can fully
 assure you of 97, who is in 24 40 2, and all the 22 12 38 24 39 32 31 2 are very
 38 25 22 23 40 3. 55 doe monstiously dread 116, and if 49 should be of such, God
 only knowes what wil be the evils. I am therefore hartily glad, that the 29 34 38 16
 39 5, I mean of 48, do resolve to 39 24 40 3; that may be hazardous; but the other
 I doubt is certayne. If Lambert should breed any disturbance, we are reddey here to secure
 the parliament with our army. I wish our slightinge too much his weakness does not con-
 tribute to his strength. I have received your commands concerning Mr. Clarke, who I
 will assure you I shall serve as hartily on your score and recomendation, as if he were the
 very brother of,

DEARE SIR,

Your most affectionate and most faithfull

Dub. 24. of Ap. 60.

humble servant,

B.

A letter of intelligence.

MONSEIGNEUR,

9. de May, 1660. [N. S.]

In the posses-
 sion of the
 right hon.
 Philip lord
 Hardwicke,
 lord high
 chancellor of
 Great Britain.

JE viens de recevoir cette lettre du 2. de May à 7 heures du soir de Bruxelles, delaquelle
 j'envoie aussitost copie à vostre excellence, par ou elle verra le correspondant ne perd au-
 cun temps en les affaires de vostre excellence; et que non-obstant toutes ses diligences, ses
 lettres tardent quelque fois, estant cette conforme à celle du 4. de ce mois, j'ay delivré
 ce matin à vostre excellence, et contenant ce, que manque à l'autre copie.

Le 2. de May est icy arrivé ^{duc de York} 592 à 8 heures au matin, et a parlé à ^{Caracene,} 567, et fait raport
 des besloines, qui ont esté faits à 59.

Le roy d'Angleterre ^{Breda} 530 demeurera encore quelque temps à 591 là: ou arrivent routs les jours de 95 134
 personnes.
 15 130.

Cejourd'huy est party par ^{Bruxelles} 587 une personne Anglois, agé environ 30 ans, blond de
 cheveleure, ayant une casaque de panne noir pour parti de-là vers ^{Angleterre,} 529, ayant avec luy des
 lettres de consideration.

Le

roy d'Espagne six mil roy d'Angleterre, A.D. 1660.
 Le sieur 564 a envoié bien 91 cent 126 florins pour conter à 530, quand il les
 profit.
 desire avoir à son 401.

roy d'Angleterre Angleterre parlement
 On ne doute pas, que 530 ira en bref à 529, pour raison, que tout le 405 est pour
 voyage l'admiral d'Angleterre le roy la
 luy, et il fera le 504 en bref, et 572 est pour 530 absolument, et la plus-part de 119
 noblesse.

132 85 149. Sur ce je suis, Monsieur, &c.

Voilà ce que cette lettre contient. J'attenderay cependant les ordres de vostre excel-
 lence, en me disant,

MONSEIGNEUR,

DE VOSTRE EXCELLENCE

Le plus humble et plus obéissant serviteur.

A letter from Dublin.

I RECEIVED yours of the 10th by Mr. C. and would be glad to hear, that mine are Vol. lxvii.
 come safe to your hands. From Corke 'tis written, that the news of my lord Broghill's P. 376.
 being made lord president of Munster was received with many demonstrations of joy,
 expressed by bonfires, vollys of great shot from the forts, &c. From Ulster I am informed,
 that the earl of Antrim, though a papist, has discovered, that the pope did lately send a
 bishop over hither, who had drawn severall of the Irish to engage under their hands against
 any of the late king's family. The truth or ground of this you must judge of. The ordi-
 nance (as they call it) for the poll-money was yesterday passed, which 'tis thought will
 amount to towards 200000 l. This day, after some high debate about dissolving or adjourning
 the convention, it was carryed for adjourning only, which they say is to be for 6 weekes
 after friday next, at which time the names of persons are to be brought in to sitt as a
 committee in the interim; yet so that upon any emergency occasion, in the intervall the
 speaker (who had 300 l. voted him for his good service) is to take the chair, and summon
 the other members (most of which live or will stay in or about Dublin) to convene again.
 They have condemned Mr. Chambers's book to the fire, and put him out of salary. Five
 bishops, Rapho, Kilmore, and 3 others, put in, and have 200 l. per ann. apiece.
 No other considerable alteration have happened here since my last of the 18th. I
 remaine

Your very humble servant,

Dublin, April 25. 1660.

519.

General Monck to the states general.

High and Mighty LORDS,

I BELEIVE col. Sidney, who hath the honour to command a regiment in your imediate Vol. lxvii.
 service, hath acquainted your lordships with the reasons, that make it necessary for him P. 378.
 to come into England, and remain here for some time; and he being a person, whom I In the hand-
 very much value, both for his own worth, and upon the account of his noble family and writing of
 relations in this country, I was willing to give your lordships the trouble of a letter on his secretary
 behalfe, and thereby to recommend him to your favour, that his absence from his charge may Thurloe.
 be dispensed with, without any prejudice to him, either in his command, or his other interests
 and concernments with your lordships, which I shall esteem as a particular obligation upon
 myself, and be ready to acknowledge it upon all occasions. My lords, I cannot end with-
 out assuring your lordships, that I have a singular affection to your state, and should take
 very great content, if in my station I could be of any use for bringing these two comon-
 wealths into a nearer union, wherein consists not only their owne, but the good of all their
 Protestant neighbours. And so recommending your affaires to the blessing of God, I
 remain,

H. and M. LORDS,

Westminster, 26. April,
 1660.

Your lordships most humble servant.

A letter of intelligence from the Hague.

Samedy, le 1. May, 1660. [N. S.]

A.D. 1660. **L**E sieur Coyet a fait plainte de ce, que le Dennemarc tourmente le duc de Holstein contre le contenu du traité de Roschild, et au reste en suite du memoire de sieur resident de Bye; mais peu de reflection a esté prinse sur cela.

Vol. lxvii.
P. 379.

Il y a eu plainte des marchands, de ce qu'en la cour de grand Muscovite on fait peu de droit à ceux de cest estat. Ils ont requis d'estre donné quelque caractère à tel Tielman Ackema, soy tenant à Moscovie. Ce que la Hollande a *overgenomen*.

Il y a eu conference à ce matin pour hauffer la depense journalliere des ambassadeurs de 65, à 100, par jours.

Le sieur de Renswoude, mal content de ce, qu'on n'a pas associé son fils aux ambassadeurs, est fasché de cela. Et la Groningue pour ce qu'on ne paye pas les changes restants du sieurs Ibrants, montants à bien vingt mille francs.

La Frise a fait proposer l'affaire de Munster, pour savoir en quel estat, et pour l'assister. On a dit qu'il failloit attendre.

Lundy, le 3. dito.

Il y a eu un memoire de l'ambassadeur de Portugal, faisant plainte de ce, que desja un demy an passé il a bailly memoire, et fait presentation, demandant response et resolution; et qu'il ne reçoit rien: requiert encore expedition.

Ceux du Sas de Gent supplient, qu'une fois soit prinse resolution touchant le Verboemen, ce qui est mis en mains des commissaires.

La ville de Bremen a requis estre enclose dans la paix du North, contre la soustenue de Suede, prétendants, qu'elle est d'autre nature que Lubeck et Hamborgh.

Le Geldre a requis changement de la compagnie de Ehrentrieter hors de Zurphen contre celle de Pinsen.

Le conseil d'estat a fait plainte de ce, que la Hollande depuis l'an 1655 ne paye point d'affignation ou actes de *versouck* du conseil.

Mardy, le 4. dito.

Les admirautés, ou l'admirauté d'Amsterdam, l'a fait si grossiere en cette derniere revision sur un navire de Lubeck de Luytjen Lomans, que les interessés ont fait plainte icy, allegants que tous les adjoints ont improuvé la sentence, voire ont dit, que c'estoit une Goddeloose sententie; et que c'estoit couper la bourse aux merchants; sur quoy (chose jamais ouyée) les estats generaux ont ordonné, que le cas sera mis es mains du grand conseil, pour en avoir avis. Et le ministre d'Angleterre a grand raison de dire, qu'il n'a que faire de la revision, et qu'il fait bien en tirer raison sans cela. Bref il conste, que la dite admirauté ne fait pas droit tousjours.

Il y a besoigne sur les affaires de Portugal.

Il y a eu trois memoires de l'ambassadeur d'Espagne: les deux sont mis en mains du conseil d'estat; le 3. es mains des deputés sur la marine.

La Geldre a proposée, la Hollande secundée, que c'est chose intolerable, que les deputés extraordinaires de l'estat en Dennemarc n'escrivent rien de ce qu'ils font. Sur quoy leur sera escrite une lettre de reprimende très-serieuse.

Mecredy, le 5. May.

Il y a eu grand bruit sur ce que l'on n'attend rien de la conclusion du traité en Dennemarc, l'on ne pas digerer la prinse de ces notables officiers Danois menés à Malmo. De Hollande comparurent bon nombres de membres dans la generalité, faisant grand bruit, si que la lettre escrite aux deputés selon la conclusion de hier a esté notablement augmentée de passages et parolles très-serieuses, pour taxer les deputés, et les contraindre à rendre conte et raison de diverses prevarications *vel quasi*, présupposants, que ç'a esté aux deputés de cest estat tous seuls, et comme si ceux de France et d'Angleterre n'y avoient rien à dire.

Le sieur Downing a esté en conference avec ceux de Hollande, et y a fait les mêmes plaintes, qu'il a fait cy-devant par divers memoires aux estats generaux.

Et l'on prendra l'advis, non seulement du grand conseil, mais aussy de la cour provinciale sur le cas hesterne de la revision de la sentence de l'admirauté d'Amsterdam,

La princesse douariere d'Ost-Frise ayant notifié, que le feu prince son mary a requis cest estat pour tuteur sur ses jeunes princesses, la Hollande l'a *overgenomen*.

Vendredy, le 7. dito.

Le sieur Downing a esté voir le sieur president, et luy a dit de bouche, que passés 3 ou 4 semaines il a fait une proposition, selon laquelle il a recommandée la paix au Nord, qu'il n'a pas encore response; mais qu'il insiste encore pour response; et si on ne lui respond point, qu'il

qu'il doit prendre cela pour negative ; et qu'en ce cas tant la France que la Suede font sollicitants d'Angleterre pour faire une ligue et alliance avec l'Angleterre. A.D. 1660.

Mais si cest estat veut faire et tenir bonne alliance avec cest estat, que l'Angleterre ne desirera rien plus volontiers. Sur quoy n'est rien encore fait, si non que les deputés des affaires du Nort sont admonestés de considerer et examiner la susdite proposition. Aucuns disoient, que cela n'estoient que des parolles chaudes du dit sieur Downing.

Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.

DEARE SIR,

I HUMBLY thanke you for the favor of your letter, and what was in it. Since the providence of God hath soe ended my lord Lambert's undertaking, 'tis beleev'd it is much better he made that attempt, then if he had not ; for he would still have bin esteemed more formidable to his ennemys, and more considerable to his friends, if this happy experiment had not undeceived both. The one are not a little alarmed here by a strange report brought over this post, as if there should be a close intended with the kinge, only on an act of indemnity, and a few things of that nature. Not that both houses want eminent old patriots, but that such are not the greater number. Wee all hope thos pretious rights we have soe longe, and we thinke justly contended for, will not be exposed, but provided for.

Our generall convention did this day adjorne for 6 weekes. They hope within that time, if things continue quiet in England, we shall have a parliament heere ; if unquiet, then they will be in a better posture to settle England. They past this enclosed declaration. It was first mooved by judge adv. Whaly ; it was drawne up much more sharply then now. 'Twas not to be stopped, when once mooved. If we can finde any way to keepe civil and military affaires on foot, if I should goe for England ere any one of our number come from thence to releve me, I shall not stay a day after ; or if any com to supply my place, I shall hasten thither. The generall here enjoyed me with some earnestnes to use expedition heerein. I confesse I never did longe more to be in a parliament, then I longe to be in this, and that which you mentioned in your inclosed not beinge done, seems to call aloud upon all, that can fit to serve their countrey, to doe it, and keep off one extreme, as well as we have through mercy bin lately freed from another.

The hopes I have ere longe to have the much desired satisfaction of discourfinge fully with you, and the post barque beinge reddey to set sayle, makes me heer only assure you of the reall truth of my beinge,

DEARE SIR,

Your most affectionate and most

faithfull humble servant,

Dublin, 2. of May, 60.

BROGHILL.

If honnest Cadwallader be neer you, let him know I am his most humble reall servant.

Captain G. Butler to secretary Thurloe.

SIR,

I HAVE endured much miserye and losse for this state abroad, and att home, yet never had satisfaction. That way I have propounded is so modest and feazible, that I am confident, if you would please but to offerr it to the counsell, it would be granted, I having ingaged my lord generall by generall Pen. Sir, a speedy answeare is all, that is expected ; and if you please not to favour mee in it, expresse your mind to my friend this gentleman captain Bray, that I may apply myself to some other. My necessitys are pressinge, and such as if you were sensible of, would cause you to commiserate him, who is

3. May, 1660.

Your humble servant,

G. BUTLER.

To the right honourable the council of state,

The humble petition of captain Gregory Butler,

Sheweth,

A D. 1660.

Vol. lxvii.
p. 326.

THAT the petitioner served under the right honourable the earl of Essex, Sir William Waller, and major-general Massey, to the latter end of the year 1646, at which time the brigade was disbanded.

That your petitioner was afterwards sent for by the lord protector, and employed as a commissioner into America, in which service he lost his brother the adjutant-general, and six servants, besides 1200 l. in the management and support of the service, and as yet never received his own arrears, or any of his brother's.

Your petitioner humbly prayeth, that you would take the premises into your grave and wise consideration, and allow unto him a commission to call to account all these prize officers in the Caribbee islands of Barbadoes, Antegoe, Mevis, Mount Serrat, and St. Christophers, for all the advantages and benefits they have received for the advantage of the English nation, out of which he may satisfy himself his just arrears due in that service, and be accountable for the remainder; and also to grant unto your said petitioner a commission for the government of Tortugar on the north-west part of Hispaniola, with authority to depute and grant commissions to men of war against any, that shall be enemies to your interest.

And your petitioner, as bound in duty, shall pray:

Lord Broghill to secretary Thurloe.

DEARE SIR,

Dublin, the 8th of May, 60.

Vol. lxvii.
p. 392.

I CONFESS your last favor of the 1st instant did not a little amaze me; soe unanimous and greate a progress made in one day by both houses in soe weighty a business may cause a man to wonder as much as at any thinge has happened in this age, which hath bin nor unfruitfull in admirable productions. I heartily beg of the Lord, that our steps may be as safe as they are expeditious; and that we may ascertayne those just rights by an agreement, which we contended for soe successfully in the warr. I'll assure you, many of us pray hartily for the parliament; and we think we never had more reason to doe soe then now, our whole settlement being now to be concluded on; and what is now done will hardly admitt of the least amendment, tho' we might afterwards discover never soe greate an oversight. I intend, God willinge, as soone as I am releaved heer, to hasten for England. I most humbly thanke you for your forreign newes. I heere send you the words of an address to be sent to the generall. It was unanimously subscribed yesterday. Wee longe to receive our next packet; for by it we expect to see all concluded, if we may judge of subsequent days proceedings by the first; and tho' therein also we may be deceived, yet I am certayne you will never be soe in beleivinge,

DEARE SIR,

Your most affectionate, and most humble servant,

BROGHILL.

King Charles II. to William Morrice esq;

MR. MORRICE,

Breda, 20. May, 1660. [N.S.]

In the possession of Hugh Gregor esq;

THE last weeke Bernard Grenville was even departing from me with my answer to yours of the 20th of the last month, when some messengers arrived with the newes of the reception my letters and declaration founde in the two houses, which made most, that I had writt to you, unnecessary; and so I stopped his journey. I have since received yours of the 5th and I must tell you I find cause enough to rejoyce in the very good opinion I have of you, and in the choice I have made of you for so neere a trust, which I am sure you will discharge with full abilitys, as well as fidelity to me. I shall hereafter write to you with that freedome as is due to such a servante, and imparte those apprehensions to you,

you, which it may be you may finde upon further inquiry to be very reasonably grounded. A.D. 1660.
 That both houses are very well constituted of men, who desire to restore the nation to a full peace and security, upon the right and safe foundation of the lawes, I do not in the least degree doubt; yet there is a little question, that there are some persons both within and without both houses, who desire to keep up the memory of old jealousies and animosities, and to prevent such an intire union, as can only make us all happy. Next the blessing of God, nothing can so absolutely disappoint those disguises as my presence with you, which those men will as much endeavour to hasten, being most assured (as I doubt not you are) that I have offered nothing in my declaration or letters, that I will not most punctually and exactly performe; but without doubt, for the speedy and secure way of doing it, my presence is most necessary, which would easily adjust all those things, both in matter and forme, which are lyable to most objections. And therefore I pray looke upon those, who would delay my speedy coming to you, as persons who have other designs than they yet owne. I know the generall cannot but observe, that my frindes in the house have complied with his desires in all thinges, according to the commande I gave them, and have thereupon departed from their own sense, and restrayned themselves from pursuing that, which they thought most for my service. You must take care, that I do not suffer for that temper and condescension in them; and that advantage be not taken from thence, either to delay the dispatch of what is necessary, or to set on foote any unnecessary and inconvenient demandes, which must be inconvenient to me, and would lessen that joy, with which we should meete each other to receive those greates blessings, which God Almighty is ready to powere upon us, if any indisposition in the army makes it lesse fitt for the general to appeare. In pressing that, which is most desirable, you may easily get it to be promoted by the houses, to which he and the army are obliged to submit. Do all, I pray, that is necessary to be done, in order to the bringing me quickly to you; till when, trust me, there are as many designs abroade as at home to prevent and disturbe that good intelligence and agreement, which can only make us happy, and disappoint the many designs, which are against the peace and honour of the nation. I know not what to say more, till the committy arive, who I hope will invite me speedily to repaire to you. Sir J. Grenville will, I am sure, be absent from you, and so I cannot communicate some thinges, which are not so fit to write; and therefore I have intrusted Sir William Compton to imparte some particulars of my doubts and apprehensions to you. He is a person, in whose discretion you may repose greates confidence, as well as in his affection and fidelity to me, and can convey any thing you thinke necessary, and shall advise him, to many of my frindes, who will be very usefull upon all occasions. I will say no more, but that I long to see you, which I hope is at hande, and you will then finde you have a full credit with

Your affectionate frinde,

CHARLES R.

Sir Edward Hyde to William Morrice esq;

SIR,

I HAVE enough understoode from Sir John Greenvill, how much I am beholdinge to you; In the possession of Hugh Gregor esq;
 and I beseech you do not impute it to vanity in me, that I was alwayes confident, that at some tyme or other, either by the representation of some frend, or when I should be fully knowne to you, I should have a part in your frendshipp. I am afrayde I may be now upon some disadvantage by the so good character the partiality of Sir J. Greenvill may have given me to you, which I may appeare farr shorte of; and I shall be very well contente, that you thinke me not so good a man, as he hath pleased to deliver me, so you thinke me not so ill a man, as others have given me out to be. I hope shortly to wayte on you; for the kinge expects and desires, that you would come with my lord generall to meete him, for till then he will take no resolution of importance; and I shall make myselfe as worthy of your frendship as I can. I have preesumed to write to his excellencie, which, if you thinke fitt, I should desyre you to present to him, as likewise the other letter to Mr. Palmer, if the contents be agreeable to your opinion, which will alwayes finde a great submission from,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

Hague, 27. May, S. N. [1660.]

EDW. HYDE.

For my very worthy friend Mr. Morrice.

To the king's most excellent majesty,

The humble petition of the lords and commons in parliament assembled,

Sheweth,

A.D. 1660.
Vol. lxvii.
p. 405.

THAT your majesty having declared your gracious pleasure to proceed only against the immediate murderers of your royal father, we your majesty's most humble subjects (the lords and commons in parliament assembled) not finding Sir Henry Vane or colonel Lambert to be of that number,

Are humble suitors to your majesty, that if they shall be attainted, yet execution as to their lives may be remitted.

And, as in duty bound, we shall ever pray for your majesty's long and happy reign over us.

The said petition, being read, was agreed to, and ordered to be presented to his majesty by the lord chancellor.

The lord chancellor reported, that he had presented the petition of both houses to the king concerning Sir Henry Vane and colonel Lambert; and his majesty grants the desires in the said petition.

JO. BROWNE, clerk of the parliament.

Mr. Thurloe to Sir Harbottle Grimston.

HONOURABLE SIR,

In the possession of the right hon. Philip lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

HEARINGE it reported, that I should, about the tyme of the king's tryall and death, declare to divers officers of the army, that it was the judgment of my lord St. John, that the king ought to be put to death, and that the nation could not be safe without it; and that he the sayd lord St. John was a cheife adviser of Oliver to set up himselfe, and in the managinge of his publike affaires; and that I was the medium or hand betweene them, by which their counsellis were communicated to each other; and further, that the lord St. John had a great hand in setting up Richard, and did alsoe plott and endeavour the restoringe of him after his resignation; and knowinge these reports to be altogether false and groundless, I thought it a duty I owe to the truth, to take notice thereof to you; and the testimony, which I give herein, is that, which I am ready to be deposed upon.

1. And first, as to that of the king's tryall and death, it is utterly untrue, that I declared or spake either to the officers of the army, or any other, that my lord St. John's judgment was for his majesty's tryall or death. I was altogether a stranger to that fact, and to all the counsellis about it, havinge not had the least communication with any person whatsoever therein: and I doe beleve it was very farr from being my lord St. John's judgment, because I heard him speake in dislike of it, and of the proceedings of the army then and longe before that time; and therefore I should have done hym great wronge to have reported that of hym, as they have done me, who have rayfed these reports of me.

2. As to his advisinge the settinge up of Oliver, and counsellinge hym in the manadgment of his affaires by the medium of me, who am supposed to be the instrument, that went betweene them; my lord St. John was soe farre from advisinge him to sett up himselfe, that to the best of my knowledge and observation he was a great enemy to it, and hath often to me spake against it. And as for that called the *instrument of government*, I never spake with my lord St. John, either about the whole, or any part of it, (nor ever heard that any body else did) untill some months after it was published in print, when goinge to visit hym after a long and dangerous sickness, which he fell into before the instrument was ever spake of before me, he told me, he had just then read our government; and takinge it up in his hands, he cast it from him in great dislike, and sayd, Is this all the fruit the nation shall have of their warre? or words to that purpose; and then tooke occasion to speake much against it. And as he had nothinge to doe in settinge up this government, soe neither was there, soe farre as I knowe or have heard, any communication of counsellis betweene Oliver and him, mediately or ymediately, touchinge the manadgment of any part of the publike affaires, my lord St. John alwayes refusinge to meddle in any thinge, but what concerned his place as a judge; and in that he refused to proceed upon any of the lawes made under that government; for which he was complayned of to the counsell, and it was imputed to his example, that the judges refused to act upon the last high court of justice. Nor was hee (to my knowledge) advised with in the *petition and advise*. The truth is, that my lord St. John was soe farre from being a confident, that some, who loved and valued him, had something to doe to preserve him under that government.

3. As

3. As to the setting up Richard, or endeavouring to restore him againe after his A.D. 1660. resignation, I have never heard, nor doe I beleieve, that my lord St. John knew any thinge at all about his being made successor, nor that he did ever advise with Oliver, or any other person whatsoever touchinge the succession; nor doe I knowe or beleieve, that he ever designed, endeavoured, or indeed wisht his restoration, because I have often heard hym expresse his judgment to be against it; and I beleieve would in his station have opposed it. I humbly take leave to signe myself

Your most humble, and most obedient servant,

J. T.

To the right honourable Sir Harbottle Grimston, speaker of the house of commons.

Mr. Thurloe to the lord chancellor Hyde.

May it please your LORDSHIP,

SOME few dayes before my retirement I had notice given me of a very neare alliance and Vol. lxvii. confederacy then in projection betweene the French kinge and the states general, and had p. 406. a copy of the project itselſe sent to me, which (upon a late review thereof) I conceived it my duty to communicate to your lordship.

I have not sent the articles themselves, beinge very large, havinge regard to you other great and weighty affaires, much less have I presumed to set downe any observations of my owne upon this great; . . . but have drawne out the substance of the articles into the heads conteyned in this paper, which doe shew the scope and designe of the framers of this alliance, and the great reference it hath both in honour and interest to his majestye and this kingdome. Perhaps your lordshipp may have had this account from other hands. However, I hope your lordshipp will pardon me for doing that, which I thought my duty did oblige me to.

[Aug. 1660.]

N.B. *The INDEX to this Work, with the Papers communicated by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and others (omitted in their proper Places) or without Dates, are subjoined to the First Volume.*

The End of the Seventh Volume.

3. As to the setting up Richard, or endeavouring to restore him again after his A.D. 1660. resignation, I have never heard, nor do I believe, that my lord St. John knew any thing at all about his being made successor, nor that he did ever advise with Oliver, or any other person whatsoever touching the succession; nor do I know or believe, that he ever designed, endeavoured, or indeed with his restoration, because I have often heard him express his judgment to be against it; and I believe would in his station have opposed it. I humbly take leave to sign myself,

Your most humble, and most obedient servant,

J. T.

To the right honorable Sir Harbottle Grimston, Speaker of the house of commons.

Mr. Thurloe to the lord chancellor Hyde:

May it please your Lordship,

SOME few days before my retirement I had notice given me of a very near alliance and Vol. LXII. consideration then in projection between the French king and the States general, and had a copy of the project itself sent to me, which (upon a late review thereof) I conceived it my duty to communicate to your Lordship. I have not sent the articles themselves, being very large, having regard to you other great and weighty affairs, much less have I presumed to set down any observations of my own upon this great; . . . but have drawn out the substance of the articles into the hands conveyed in this paper, which does show the scope and design of the framers of this alliance, and the great reference it hath both in honour and interest to his majesty and this kingdom. Perhaps your Lordship may have had this account from other hands. I follow, I hope your Lordship will pardon me for doing that, which I thought my duty did oblige me to.

[Aug. 1660.]

N.B. The Index to this work, with the Papers communicated by Sir George the Archbishop of Canterbury, and others (omitted in their proper Places) or without Dates, are joined to the Tenth Volume.

The End of the Seventh Volume.

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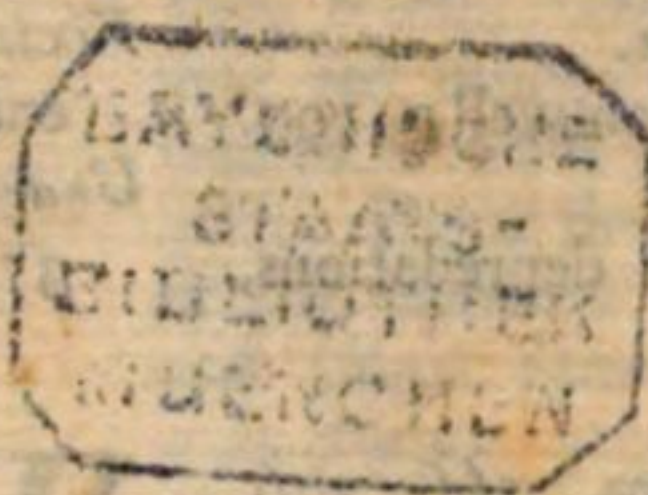
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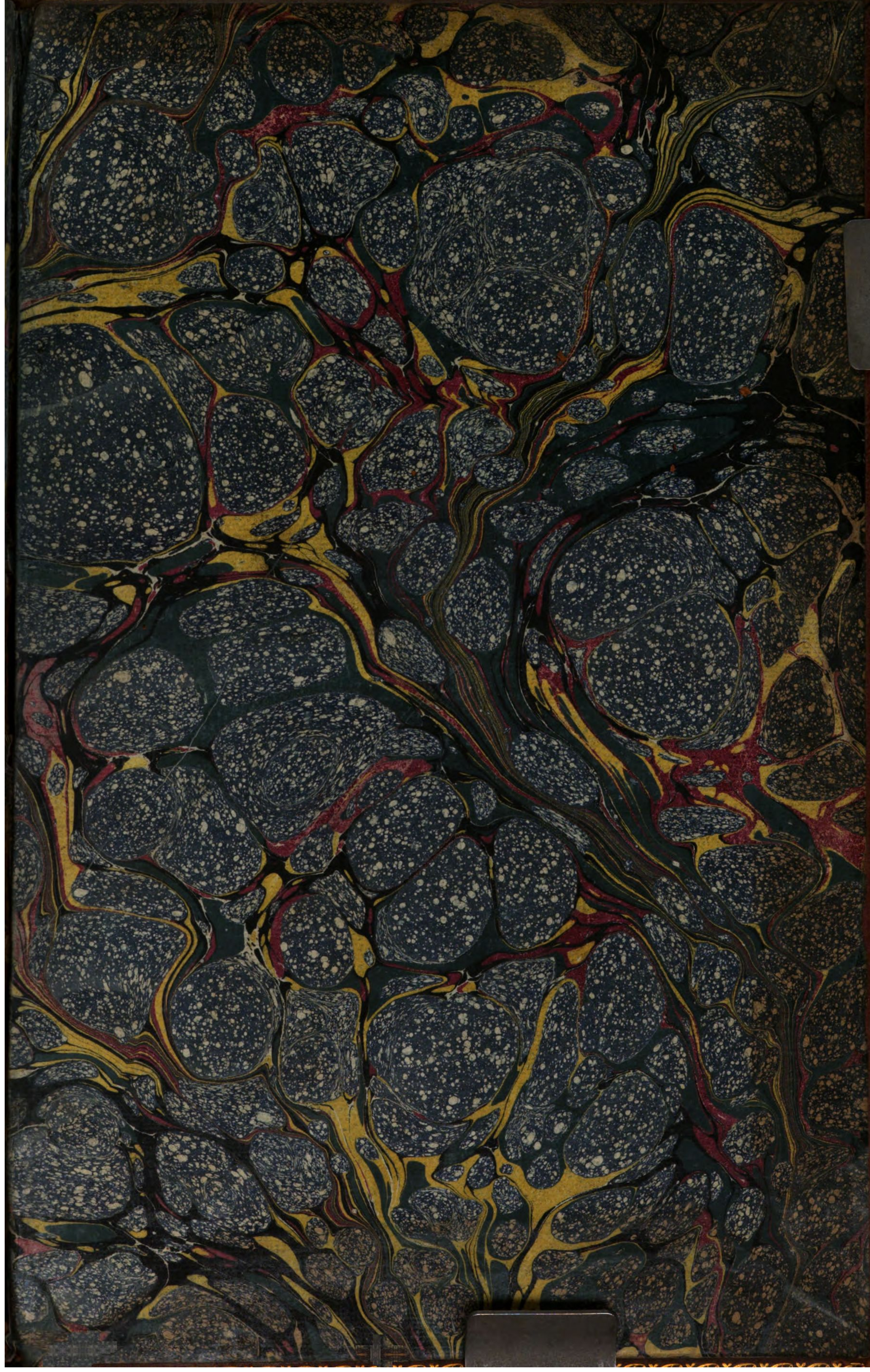
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